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NARRATIVE

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THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION,

DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1859-60.

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THE Acts passed during this official year are Acts Nos. XI. to XXVIII. of 1859 and Acts Nos. I. to XX. of 1860. They are noticed in numerical order.

Bills withdrawn or otherwise disposed of are noticed under a separate head.

A list of Bills referred to Select Committees is appended.

ACTS PASSED.

Act XI. of 1859 *(An Act to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency).*

(Introduced on 22nd December 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859).

The object of this Act is, as its title denotes, to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency.

The first important amendment which it effects in the former law is by discontinuing the practice of obtaining the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue to sales of estates for arrears of revenue or other demands of Government in the Province of Cuttack, so as to assimilate the system of collection in Cuttack to the system of collection in Bengal, where the Districts are permanently settled, and where the process of sale is the only process; whereas, in the Provinces not permanently settled, the process of sale is the last of several coercive measures resorted to for the collection of the revenue. The Act, however, makes an exception in the case of the District of Sylhet, where, in consequence of the number of petty estates, the Collector may, with the authority of the Board of Revenue, proceed, in the first instance, by the distress and sale of the personal property of defaulters, instead of by the sale of their estates.

The Act gives a mortgagee who may deposit money, in order to save the estate mortgaged to him from sale (to the extinction of his lien), a further mortgage or lien upon the estate to the extent of the money so deposited by him.

Another important alteration in the law which this Act effects, is by enabling sharers of joint estates held in common tenancy, and holders of specific portions of the land of an entire estate, to acquire the privilege of protecting their shares by paying up their own portion of the Government revenue, whether the other sharers pay up their portion or not. The Act provides that, when a recorded sharer desires to pay his portion of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application, specifying the nature and extent of his interest in the estate. The Collector will cause the application to be published, and if, within six weeks from the date of publication, no objection is made by any other recorded sharer, the Collector will open a separate account with the applicant, and credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account thereof. If any recorded proprietor objects to the application, the Collector will refer the parties to the Civil Court, and suspend proceedings until the question at issue is judically determined. The Act at the same time provides that, where the highest offer for a share exposed to sale for arrears of revenue is not equal to the amount due upon it, the Collector shall stop the sale, and declare that the entire estate will be put up to sale for arrears of revenue, unless the other sharers, within ten days, purchase the defaulter's share by paying to Government the whole amount due upon it.

The Act enables a proprietor of an estate, by the deposit of money or Government securities, to preserve his estate from all risk of sale by reason of any accident or neglect on the part of an agent.

It remedies a defect of that part of the old law which provided, that in case of repeated default, the difference between the sum bid by each defaulting bidder and the actual sale price should be levied and credited to the former proprietor, whereas all that he was entitled to was the difference between the highest bid and the actual sale price.

The Act makes provision for giving the purchaser at an auction sale possession of his purchase; restricts the annulment of a sale for irregularity to those cases only in which the irregularity has occasioned injury to the proprietor; and renders compulsory, under penalty of forfeiture of all benefit therefrom, the execution of a final decree of a Civil Court annulling a sale, as well as the repayment, with interest, by the party obtaining execution, of any surplus purchase-money paid away by order of a Civil Court, within six months from the date of such final decree.

But the most important alteration in the law which the Act effects is by enforcing the registration of under-tenures created subsequently to the Permanent Settlement. The Bill, as introduced, proposed to render compulsory the registration of all under-tenures, those created before as well as those created after the Permanent Settlement. It was very strongly urged, however, that in the case of ante-settlement tenures, which were already protected by the existing law, registration ought not to be made a condition of protection in case of any future sale of the estate, and in accordance with this view, the

Act provides that the registration of such tenures shall be entirely at the option of the holder. With regard to past settlement tenures, several plans were proposed for protecting them. According to the plan adopted by the Act, there are to be two registers, one for common registry and the other for special registry. In the common register, tenures, to the registration of which no objection is preferred after due notice, are to be registered without enquiry, the effect of such registry being to protect the tenure in all cases, except the remote contingency of a purchase by Government. In the special register, tenures will be registered after enquiry as to the sufficiency of the rent to secure the Government revenue. The effect of special registry will be to give absolute security in all circumstances. The registry may be common or special, according to the application of the holder of the tenure, and in cases of special registry all the expenses of the enquiry ordered to be made will be paid by the applicant.

Act XII. of 1859 *(An Act to make better provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, for breach of duty).*

Previously to the passing of this Act, Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, when accused of breach of duty, had the privilege of being tried by a Court (constituted under Act XXIV. of 1845), consisting of nine Members, *viz.* a President, two Merchants, four Ship Captains, and two Branch or Master Pilots, the finding and sentence being according to the votes of the majority of the Court. If the breach of duty charged against the accused was punishable under the "Penal Code for the better order and government of the Members composing the Pilot Service," passed by the Government of India on the 21st December 1826, the punishment awardable by the Court was that prescribed by the Code.

This Code had long been represented to be defective, and several amendments of it had, from time to time, been submitted for consideration. The constitution of the Court was also considered faulty. A principal objection to the Court was, that the majority of those composing it were not in such an independent position as to qualify them to sit as Judges, some of them being fellow-servants of the accused, whilst the interests of the others were much at the mercy of the Service to which they belonged.

The present Act provides for a Court constituted on the ordinary principle of a Judge and Jury. The Jury is to be composed of two Merchants, a Ship Captain, and a Pilot of not less than twenty years' service, the verdict being according to the opinion of the majority of the jurors, or in the event of their being equally divided in opinion, according to the opinion of the Judge and the Jurors with whom he concurs.

The Act provides for the appointment of a prosecutor and for the punishment of witnesses for non-attendance, &c. It prescribes rules for the selection of jurors and for the admission and disposal of challenges. It authorizes the local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to prepare a Schedule of offences and

punishments for the guidance of the Court. It makes provision for a new trial in the event of the Judge certifying the verdict to be clearly contrary to the evidence, and reserves the power of the Government and of the Marine Authorities to pass orders in any case of misconduct in which a formal trial may be deemed unnecessary.

Act XIII. of 1859 *(An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of Contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Laborers in certain cases).*

This Bill provides for the punishment of breaches of contract on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Laborers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform. The Bill was introduced at the instance of the Calcutta Trades Association, who complained of the pecuniary loss to which they were subjected by the fraudulent conduct of their workmen in wilfully failing to perform works for which they had received advances in money. By an old Calcutta Bye-law, the Magistrates were empowered to punish, with imprisonment, any workman who shall depart from his service in the said Settlement of Fort William before the end of his time of service, or leave unfinished any work which he may have agreed or contracted with any person or persons resident in the said Settlement of Fort William to furnish, unless for cause to be allowed by two Justices of the Peace. But since the passing of Act XII. of 1852, which repealed the above and other similar Bye-laws providing penalties for other acts of misconduct of workmen and servants, the Calcutta manufacturers had been without any other remedy against the fraudulent practices of their workmen than the ineffective and tardy one of a civil action.

The present Act authorizes a Magistrate, on complaint of the employer, and on proof of the receipt of an advance and wilful neglect on the part of a workman to fulfil his contract, to order the workman either to return the money advanced, or to perform the work contracted for as the employer shall require, and on default, to sentence the workman to imprisonment, with hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months. When the workman is ordered to perform the work, security may also be required of him for its due performance.

The Act was limited in its operation to the Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlement, but it empowers the Executive Government to apply its provisions to other places, where a necessity for the remedy which it provides is felt.

Act XIV. of 1859 *(An Act to provide for the limitation of Suits).*

(Introduced on 7th July 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859).

Before the passing of this Act, not only were there different laws of limitation obtaining in the three Presidencies, but the law of limitation in such Presidency differed from

that obtaining in the Presidency Towns in the periods of limitation as well as in the exceptions to the application of those periods, and in the principle on which those exceptions, where they were the same, were allowed.

The Bill, as originally brought in, proposed to introduce the principle of positive prescription. There had long been a considerable conflict of opinion upon this question, and as it was considered inexpedient to carry so important a change in the law, assuming that it would be carried by a narrow majority, the principle was abandoned in Committee of whole Council, and a clause was introduced, which goes far to meet one of those mischiefs, to remedy which the principle of a title by positive prescription to land or other immovable property was sought to be introduced. The Act has left untouched and undefined the law relating to easements, it being considered inexpedient, in the existing state of society in the Mofussil, and in the absence of any substantive law relating to the rights of way, water, and the like, to give any person the right to some benefit, liberty or privilege arising out of the immovable property of some other person.

The general periods of limitation adopted are thirty years for suits against depositaries, pawnees or mortgagees for the recovery of movable property, and sixty years for the recovery of immovable property; twelve years for suits relating to immovable property, specialties and securities for money in the nature of specialties, and six years for other personal demands. The Act prescribes shorter periods of limitation of three years and one year in respect of a variety of suits. It lays down rules as to exceptions arising from the different kinds of disability.

Act XV. of 1859 *(An Act for granting exclusive privileges to Inventors).*

This is a re-enactment, with modifications of Act VI. of 1856, which the Court of Directors disallowed as illegal, inasmuch as it had not previously received the sanction of the Crown, and which was consequently repealed by Act IX. of 1857.

To check the filing of specifications in frivolous cases, the present Act requires an inventor to submit a petition to the Governor-General in Council, describing the nature of his invention, and to obtain an order before the filing of his specification. It enables the Governor-General in Council, before making such order, to refer the petition for enquiry and report. It fixes fourteen years as the period for the duration of the exclusive period, and empowers the Governor-General in Council to extend the privilege for a period not exceeding fourteen years. It prescribes the form of specification and the mode of filing and registering. It specifies in what cases persons are not entitled to an exclusive privilege, and in what cases the Governor-General in Council may declare an exclusive privilege to cease. An importer of an invention is not to be deemed an inventor, unless he be the actual inventor. All actual inventors, whether Foreigners or not, are entitled to an exclusive privilege. The Act defines an invention to be a new invention if it has not been similarly used or made known in the United Kingdom or in India previously to application

for leave to file a specification; and in the case of an invention, for the exclusive use of which Her Majesty's letters patent have been granted, if the inventor apply for leave to file his specification within twelve months from the passing of this Act, or within twelve months from the date of the letters patent, his invention will be deemed a new invention, if it was not publicly known or used in India at the time of applying for the letters patent. The Act provides a remedy by action in the principal Civil Courts for an infringement of the privilege, but confines to the Supreme Courts the jurisdiction of trying the validity of a specification, with the power, under certain conditions, of ordering amendments.

Act XVI. of 1859 *(An Act to explain Act XXX. of* 1858, *to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic).*

(Introduced and passed on 18th June 1859.)

Act XXX. of 1858 was passed to give effect to the intentions of the late Honorable Court of Directors, according to which the debts incurred by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor as Naib-i-Mooktar were to be investigated, and such of them as were deemed legitimate paid by Government. The intention of the Legislature in passing that Act was obviously to restrict the operation of the law to the *bonâ fide* creditors of the late Nawab himself. But the Supreme Court at Madras had lately expressed an opinion that the words "justly and fairly" in that Act meant justly and fairly as between the Prince and the creditors, and not as between him and the Nawab. According to this interpretation, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature in passing Act XXX. of 1858, the East India Company might have been held liable for all debts contracted in the Nawab's name by Prince Azeem Jah, whether contracted for the use or benefit of the Nawab or not. The present Act was therefore passed to declare what the intention of the Legislature was.

The Act also empowers the Court to award costs under Act XXX. of 1858, and declares that it was not the intention of that Act to deprive parties of the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, on both which points the Supreme Court at Madras had intimated doubts.

Act XVII. of 1859 *(An Act to amend the law for the realization of Revenue from Abkaree in the Island of Bombay).*

(Introduced on 2nd, and passed on 16th July 1859.)

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the Island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that Island. The Act also supplies a defect in the late law, by providing for the punishment of those who work still without a licence.

Act XVIII. of 1859 *(An Act to amend the law relating to Offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate).*

(Introduced on 9th, and passed on 23rd July 1859.)

It appeared from a recent decision of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, that the offences intended to be provided against by Section LII. of the Post Office Act XVII. of 1854, and other recent Acts, were not punishable if committed by a European British subject in the Mofussil, or by any person within the local limits of the Supreme Courts.

This Act was therefore passed to render such offences punishable upon conviction before the Supreme Court, except in cases in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace, such as the cases included in Section LVIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, and corresponding Sections in other Acts.

Act XIX. of 1859 *(An Act to continue in force until the end of the year* 1859 *Act XXVIII. of* 1857*).*

(Introduced and passed on 6th August 1859.)

[*Temporary.*]

Act XXVIII. of 1857 being about to expire, this Act was passed to continue its operation till the end of the year 1859, in order to allow time for the passing of a law to make that Act perpetual.

Act XX. of 1859 *(An Act for the suppression of Outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George).*

[*Temporary.*]

This Act is a re-enactment, with certain additions, of Acts XXIII. of 1854 and V. of 1856, which were passed for the suppression of Mopla outrages in Malabar, and the duration of which was limited to the end of 1859. The additions made to the former law consisted, *first*, of a Section to declare void all alienations of property made within twelve months previously to the perpetration of a fanatical outbreak by a Mopla, and was introduced to prevent those intending to commit crimes from defeating the law of forfeiture by a previous alienation of their property; *second*, of a Section to extend to the parish (Umshum) wherein a fanatical crime might be perpetrated the same liability to fine to which the parish (Umshum) in which the fanatic might reside was already liable; and, *third*, of a Section to make it lawful for the Magistrate to call upon the inhabitants of the parish (Umshum) to which a fanatic might belong, or in which he might reside, or to which he might flee, to deliver him up under penalty of a fine.

The present Act will continue in force for ten years.

Act XXI. of 1859 *(An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council).*

(Introduced and passed on 3rd September 1859.)

[*Temporary.*]

This was a temporary Act, passed for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council, on the occasion of his late visit to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India.

The Act expired on the 9th May 1860.

Act XXII. of 1859 *(An Act to amend Act I. of* 1852, *for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay).*

(Introduced on 6th August, and passed on 3rd September 1859.)

This Act raises the Customs Duty on salt from twelve annas to 1 Rupee per maund. It also raises the Customs Duty from nine annas to 1 Rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalize it with the Excise Duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from nine annas to 1 Rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

Act XXIII. of 1859 *(An Act to alter the rates of Duty of Goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territores into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively).*

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of Sea Customs Duties, it became necessary to alter the Land Customs Duties on Goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into Foreign Settlements on the line of Coast. This Act was therefore passed for the purpose of fixing the Land Customs above referred to at the same rates as the Sea Customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

Act XXIV. of 1859 *(An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George).*

The want of an efficient Preventive and Detective Police had long been felt in the Madras Presidency. In 1855 the Government of Madras, in admitting the most unsatisfactory state of their Police, recommended to the Honorable Court of Directors the adoption of two measures for its re-orgainzation, *viz., first,* to separate Police from Revenue

functions, and to confine the District Police absolutely to Police duties ; and, *secondly*, to place the force under close and undivided European superintendence. A *third* measure, proposed by the Madras Government, was the separation of the Judicial from the Police functions of the Magistrate. The Honorable Court authorized the adoption of these measures, referring at the same time to the great difference of opinion which had been expressed upon the principle of the third.

This Bill was introduced to give legislative sanction to the proposed new system of Police for the Madras Presidency ; but at the request of the Government the provision for separating the Executive from the Judicial functions of the European Magistrates was, during the progress of the Bill through the Council, withdrawn. The Act is in many respects similar to Act XIII. of 1856, ("for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca,") and it contains several Sections regulating the Procedure of the Police taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure, and thus forms in itself a clear and complete Police law.

The local Superintendents of Police will be entirely under the orders of the Magistrates, whilst the functions of the Inspector General will be confined to the organization of the establishment and to maintaining it in a state of efficiency by a proper attention to promotion, discipline, and other details of management—the object of the law being to place at the disposal of the Magistrate an improved instrument for the prevention and detection of crime.

Act XXV. of 1859 *(An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).*

This Act is a re-enactment with certain amendments, of which the principal will be presently noticed, of Act I. of 1857, which expired on the 7th January 1860, and the object and provisions of which are explained in the Narrative for 1856-57.

By the present Act the law is made as applicable to Vessels arriving at any British Port as it formerly was to those leaving a British Port—an amendment which was rendered necessary by Ship-owners evading the law by clearing out from Foreign European Ports, and arriving at British Ports with Passengers far in excess of the number allowed by law. The provisions of the law are extended to Chittagong and the Ports in Orissa, an exception being made in favor of vessels licensed to carry Native Passengers between Chittagong and places on the Coast of Arracan, by allowing them to convey them in the proportion of two and a half to every ton of burden.

Act XXVI. of 1859 *(An Act to continue in force for a further period Act XXVIII. of* 1857*).*

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[*Temporary.*]

By Act XIX. of 1859 the operation of Act XXVIII. of 1857 was continued until the end of the year 1859, before the close of which it was expected that there would be

ample time for a full discussion and consideration as to whether the law should be made perpetual. That expectation was not realized, and as further information as to the working of the Act was required, the present Act was passed, continuing Act XXVIII. of 1857 in force until the 30th June 1860.

Act XXVII. of 1859 *(An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of* 1857, *XVI. of* 1857, *and XVII. of* 1857*).*

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[*Temporary.*]

As explained in the Narrative for 1858-59, Act XXII. of 1858 continued until the end of 1859 the three temporary Acts therein referred to. The present Act continues those Acts in force for the further period of a year.

Act XXVIII. of 1859 *(An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of* 1857, *to make further provision relating to Foreigners).*

[*Temporary.*]

The Narrative for 1857-58 contained an explanation of the reasons which led to the passing of Act XXXIII. of 1857, as also a statement of its provisions. The Act expired on the 5th December 1859, but as it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when its provisions could be safely or properly dispensed with, the present Act was passed, reviving and continuing the Act in force for a further period of two years.

Act I. of 1860 *(An Act to empower the Governor-General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal).*

(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st December 1859.)

This Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from 2 Rupees to 3 Rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

When the Act was passed, the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than eight annas per maund, that is, from 2 Rupees to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund. Simultaneously with that measure, the Government proposed to raise the duty on salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, namely, from 2 Rupees 8 annas to 3 Rupees per maund. For this latter measure,

however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power by law to raise the duty on the salt of these Provinces to 3 Rupees 4 annas per maund.

Act II. of 1860 *(An Act to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea).*

This Act is an adaptation to Vessels sailing from Ports in British India of that portion of the English Passengers Act XVIII. and XIX. Vic. c. 119, which relates to providing passengers taken off wrecked or disabled Passenger Ships with a passage to their intended destination.

Act III. of 1860 *(An Act to empower Sessions Judges to pass sentence in certain cases without reference to the Sudder Court).*

The object of this Act is to relieve the Sudder Courts at Calcutta and Agra on the criminal side, by enabling Sessions Judges, on conviction, to pass sentence of punishment in certain cases which, under the former law, required to be referred for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, namely, cases of rape, cases whenever the crime charged was one which the Sessions Judges were not specially empowered by the Regulation to punish, and the trial was not held with the aid of a Mahomedan Law Officer, and cases of perjury and forgery, in which the minimum of punishment which the Sessions Judge could award appeared too severe. The Act at the same time authorizes Sessions Judges to refer to the Nizamut Adawlut cases calling for a more severe punishment than they are empowered to adjudge.

Act IV. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act VIII. of* 1859 *for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).*

The first modification which this Act effects in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859) is that, instead of appeals to the Sudder Court being necessarily heard and determined by three or more Judges, they may be heard and determined by two or more Judges, suitable provision being made for a difference of opinion. The object of this amendment was to enable the Sudder Courts at the three Presidencies to keep pace with their work.

The next modification is that, instead of the Civil Court being required to compare every application for the execution of a decree with the original decree, it is left to the discretion of the Court to satisfy itself of the correctness of the application, either by comparing it with the original decree, where the latter is forthcoming, or in some other way. Owing to the destruction of nearly the whole of the records of the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the mutinies, it was considered that the requirement of

the law, as it stood, would often be found impracticable, besides which it was thought that there would be a difficulty in conforming strictly to it, where a Court, which might have decided a suit in the first instance, was required to execute a decree passed in regular or special appeal in the same case for which the Code makes provision.

The last alteration was introduced in order to admit of the extension of the Code to the Non-Regulation Provinces, with every restrictions or limitations which the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, might see fit to order.

Act V. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act III. of* 1857, *relating to trespasses by Cattle).*

This Act amends Act III. of 1857 in the following particulars. It supplies a defect in that Act, by providing for the appropriation, by Government, of the surplus of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, with a view to the application of the same to the construction and repair of roads and other local improvements.

It further empowers Magistrates as well as Civil Judges in the Madras Presidency to deal with the offence of forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle, and with the offence of forcibly rescuing the same after seizure, and provides one or two definitions or constructions of Act III. of 1857 as applicable to that Presidency alone.

Act VI. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act XIX. of* 1847, *Articles of War for the Native Army).*

(Introduced on 28th January, and passed on 11th February 1860.)

This Act was passed in a great measure to meet the requirements of the Native Force then about to proceed to China.

The first amendment which it effects in the Articles of War for the Native Army is by empowering the Commander-in-Chief to invest Commanding Officers of Regiments with the power of summarily trying all offences against those Articles committed by any person amenable thereto. The proceedings on such trials to be recorded in English by the Commanding Officer with his own hand, in the presence of two or more European or Native Commissioned Officers, whose signatures will be affixed to the record, are required to be submitted to the General Officer Commanding the Division, who may set aside the trial on the merits, but not on merely technical grounds.

The other amendment renders soldiers undergoing confinement on conviction of light offences liable to forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement, subsistence allowance being made to them according to the rates of pay laid down in the Regulations.

Act VII. of 1860 *(An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability).*

The object of this Act is to extend to Joint Stock Banking Companies the benefit given by Act XIX. of 1857 to Joint Stock Companies in general. On that occasion the Legislature, following the example set in England, excluded Banking Companies from being formed with limited liability. But by a subsequent Act the power was extended to Banks in England, and on a similar principle it was considered desirable to adopt the same law in this country.

Act VIII. of 1860 *(An Act for regulating the Establishment and Management of Electric Telegraphs in India).*

This Act amends certain defects which had been found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854, of which it is, in fact, merely a re-enactment, with the required amendments.

The present Act provides for the punishment of persons employed in the Electric Telegraph Department for divulging messages, whether transmitted with or without an express direction that they are to be kept secret; increases the punishment provided for misconduct by the former Act; and renders punishable the offer of a bribe to any person in the employ of Government in the Electric Telegraph Department.

Act IX. of 1860 *(An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between Workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works, and their employers).*

This Act was passed at the instance of the Bombay Government, who suggested that Magistrates should be empowered to decide summarily disputes between Railway and other Contractors and their workmen, so as to provide against occurrences like those caused by the non-payment of the laborers employed at the Bhore Ghât Works, by their employers, the Sub-Contractors. The Act empowers every local Government to invest a Magistrate or Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate with authority to decide disputes concerning wages, hire of carriage, or price of work between laborers on public works and their employers; the jurisdiction being limited to cases not exceeding 200 Rupees, and in which the cause of action has arisen within two months. The procedure provided for the speedy investigation of cases under this Act is that prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859) for suits to be disposed of at a first hearing. After adjudication, the Magistrate's order for payment may be enforced by distress and sale, claims to property distrained being determined in the manner provided by the Code for the determination of the like questions arising in the execution of decrees. Provision

is also made for the interference of the Magistrate in cases in which workmen, after voluntarily engaging to work for a stipulated period, neglect or refuse to work.

The Act will take effect only in those Districts or places to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place.

Act X. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act VII. of* 1859, *to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea).*

(Introduced on 18th February, and passed on 3rd March 1860.)

This Act is one of the measures passed for giving effect to the lately declared financial policy of the Government of India.

By Act VII. of 1859 the Import Duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the Revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the Duty on all those articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the Duty on which has been raised to eight annas the seer of unmanufactured, and 1 Rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The Duty on cotton thread, twist and yarn has also been raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of Duty than cotton piece goods. The Act, however, provided for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn, proved to the satisfaction of the Collectors to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India Duty paid before the date of the commencement of this Act, *viz.* 18th February 1860.

The Act abolishes both Import and Export Duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the Free Import List, *viz.* seeds imported from any public Society for gratuitous distribution, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the public service, guano and manures of all kinds. It places tea and coffee on the Free Export List, and raises to 2 Rupees per Indian maund the Export Duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *ad valorem* Duty of 3 per cent.

The Act contains a Clause, declaring that all goods and merchandize in bond shall, in the event of any change of Duties taking place, be treated as new importations.

Act XI. of 1860 *(An Act to enforce the fulfilment of Indigo Contracts, and to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry).*

(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st March 1860.)

The serious disturbances which lately occurred in some Districts in Bengal connected with the cultivation of indigo, rendered necessary the immediate passing of a temporary law for the protection of that industry and of the capital embarked therein; and for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the subject.

This Act accordingly provides for both objects. It first makes temporary provision for enforcing, by summary process, the execution of agreements to cultivate indigo during the current season, for which an advance in cash has been received, except agreements obtained by fraud, force, or unlawful intimidation; and it provides for the punishment of certain unlawful acts connected with such cultivation, namely, intimidating or attempting to intimidate persons with the intention of inducing them to break their agreements, maliciously destroying or damaging, or commanding, compelling, or persuading others to destroy or damage any growing crop of indigo.

The Act proceeds to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the system and practice of indigo planting and the relations between the Indigo Planters and the Ryots, and holders of land in Bengal. It provides for the filling up of vacancies among the Commissioners in case of the death or resignation of any of them, and for the attendance and examination of witnesses.

Act XII. of 1860 *(An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of St. Vincent).*

This Act authorizes the emigration of laborers to the British Colony of St. Vincent upon the same terms as those upon which emigration is allowed to the Colonies of St. Lucia and Grenada, under Act XXXI. of 1855.

Act XIII. of 1860 *(An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad).*

This Act repeals Section VIII. Regulation II. 1803 of the Bengal Code, and Act XII. of 1836, which contained certain privileges and distinctions in civil matters in favor of the Nawab of Furruckabad and his dependents. The conduct of the Nawab during the late mutinies led to his banishment from British India, the confiscation of his property, and the extinction of his title.

Act XIV. of 1860 *(An Act to provide for the execution of process within the premises occupied by His Majesty the King of Oude).*

This Act makes the same provision for the execution of legal processes within the premises occupied by the King of Oude, as is made by law in the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal at Moorshedabad. The Act relates exclusively to the execution of civil and criminal processes, and was passed in order to facilitate the service of those processes without interfering materially or inconveniently with the ordinary jurisdiction of the local Civil Courts, to which the King of Oude and his followers, by taking up their residence at Garden Reach, have rendered themselves amenable.

Act XV. of 1860 *(An Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of* 1836, *relating to the levy of a Toll on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals).*

A new canal having been recently excavated in connection with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII. of 1836 (relating to the levy of a Toll on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.)

Act XVI. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act XIV. of* 1856*).*

(Introduced on 19th July 1856, and passed on 14th April 1860.)

Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856 enacted that Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners should be transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, as soon as conveniently might be, after the confirmation by the local Government, and that no such Bye-laws should have effect if disallowed by order of the Legislative Council. Shortly after the passing of that Act, however, doubts arose as to the competency of the Legislative Council to disallow any such Bye-laws by an order or in any other manner than by a law or regulation. As it was considered expedient to avoid such doubts, and to make other provision for disallowing the Bye-laws in question, this Act was passed, repealing Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856, and providing for the disallowance of such Bye-laws by the local Governments. The Act also provides for the publication of such disallowance.

Act XVII. of 1860 *(An Act to repeal Act V. of* 1858, *for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders, and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof).*

(Introduced on 17th March, and passed on 14th April 1860.)

The circumstances which led to the passing of Act V. of 1858 are explained in the Narrative for 1857-58. The effect of the present Act is considerably to mitigate the

former law. It empowers the Executive Government to fix the time within which escaped convicts ought to have surrendered themselves, and renders such of them as shall not have surrendered within that time liable, not absolutely to transportation for life, which the former Act directed, but to transportation for any shorter period not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding three years, in addition to any unexpired term of the original sentence.

The Act gives validity to all sentences passed in cases falling within the provisions of Act V. of 1858, and thus confirms many sentences which, though not warranted by the terms of that law, it was considered undesirable or inexpedient to disturb.

The Act also exempts from further prosecution any escaped convict who may have been remanded to jail under the order of a Magistrate to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. It re-enacts the former special punishments for harbouring escaped convicts, and for not affording information; and empowers the Government to transport in cases where an unexpired sentence of imprisonment added the sentence for escaping from jail amounts to five years.

Act XVIII. of 1860 *(An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of* 1859, *for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council).*

(Introduced on 31st March, and passed on 14th April 1860.)

[*Temporary.*]

Act XXI. of 1859 being about to expire, and the Governor-General having represented the expediency of his being enabled to prolong his absence from Calcutta for a further period of three months, this Act was passed to continue that Act in force for a period of three months, from the 9th May 1860.

Act XIX. of 1860 *(An Act to amend Act XXII. of* 1855, *for the regulation of Ports and of Port-dues; and Act VII. of* 1858, *for the levy of Port-dues at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George).*

Act XXII. of 1855 made no provision for the collection at one Port of the Port-dues left unpaid at another Port. This Act supplies that defect, by giving the authorities who, by Act XXII. of 1855, have power to collect Harbour-dues for the Port at which they are employed, the same power to collect the dues left unpaid at any other Port; and with the view of preventing fraud by a Master of a Vessel wilfully leaving a harbour without payment of the Port-dues, it is further provided that, unless it be shown that departure was caused by stress of weather or other circumstances over which the Master had no

control, he shall be liable to a penalty of five times the amount due, in addition to the Port-dues attempted to be evaded.

The Act also modifies Section III. of Act VII. of 1858 so far as to exempt Vessels anchoring in the Roadsteads which constitute the Ports affected by that Act from payment of Port-dues if they remain less than forty-eight hours and do not discharge or take in either cargo or passengers. The object of this provision was to remove a grievance which was much complained of at Cochin, where Vessels seeking freight had ceased to call since they had been made liable to Port-dues, whether they obtained freight or not.

Act XX. of 1860 *(An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an annual income of one lakh of Rupees, and a Mansion House and Hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith).*

This is a private Act, and was passed to carry out the wishes and intentions of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy respecting a settlement of a sum of money and an estate for the support of the Baronetcy conferred upon him. The Act also provides for the name of the first Baronet being taken by his successor. It received the Royal assent prior to being passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following Bills were disposed of.

Bill "to enforce Signals of the names of Vessels passing Signal Stations established within the River Hooghly and the branches thereof."

(Introduced 28th May 1859.)

Thrown out 18th June 1859.

The object of this Bill was, as its title denotes, to compel Masters of Vessels to report the names of their Vessels when they neared any Telegraph Station, so that intimation of the Vessel's arrival and progress might be carried up to Town. The Bill, however, was thrown out on the motion for the second reading, on the ground that no public necessity seemed to call for such an interference with private enterprize.

Bill "to amend Act XVIII. of 1848 (for the administration of the estate of the late Nawab of Surat, and to continue privileges to his family)."

(Introduced 11th December 1858.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 18th June 1859.

This Bill proposed to modify Act XVIII. of 1848, so as to give a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made under that Act in respect of the administration and distribution of the private property of the late Nawab of Surat. The Select Committee, however, to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with on the following grounds, *viz.* that an enactment by the Legislative Council, declaring that orders which the Privy Council had determined not to be Judicial decisions were and should be deemed Judicial decisions, would be contrary to the decision of the Privy Council, and would not be deemed binding upon them ; that this Legislature had not the power either to give or to take away the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council; and that, even if the Legislature had the power, strong reasons existed against giving a right of appeal by *ex post facto* legislation. The Report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

Bill "to provide for the more speedy disposal of Appeals in Cases appealable to the Sudder Court and of applications for Special Appeals."

(Introduced 30th April 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 2nd July 1859.

This Bill proposed to allow appeals to the Zillah Judge instead of to the Sudder Court, from decisions by Principal Sudder Ameens below 10,000 Rupees, and to allow

applications for special appeals to be heard by a single Judge of the Sudder Court. The object of the Bill was to enable the Sudder Court to dispose of the business coming before it without an increase of the number of Judges. The majority of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, observed that the Bill was intended merely as a temporary expedient, and they were of opinion, with reference to a scheme for the permanent constitution of the Courts which was shortly expected to be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, that any temporary legislation on the subject was inexpedient. The Report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

Bill "concerning Oaths and Affirmations."

Act V. of 1840, which abolished Oaths and substituted Affirmations for them, was passed under the impression that there was a repugnance on the part of the more respectable classes of Natives to give evidence in Courts of Justice in consequence of the objectionable nature of the Oaths administered to witnesses.

Opinions as to the working of that Act and several projects of law on the subject had, from time to time, been received by the Government of India. These papers were transferred to the present Legislative Council on its constitution in 1854, when a Select Committee was appointed to consider and report upon them.

Meanwhile Her Majesty's Law Commissioners in England, by whom the Codes of Procedure were prepared, proposed to abolish Oaths and Affirmations altogether ; and the question having come before the Select Committees, to whom the Code of Civil Procedure was referred, the Select Committee specially appointed to report on the subject was discharged, and the question referred to the Select Committee on the Code. The latter concurred in opinion with Her Majesty's Commissioners, and proposed in the amended Code of Civil Procedure annexed to their joint Report a Section requiring that witnesses should be examined without Oath or Affirmation, but with due warning by the Judge.

When the amended Code came before a Committee of the whole Council, the question of re-introducing Oaths having been revived, it was determined that the question would be better dealt with in a separate Bill.

Accordingly the Code of Civil Procedure was passed with the substitution for the Section referred to of a Section requiring that witnesses should be examined upon Oath or Affirmation, or otherwise according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses ; and this was followed by the introduction of the present Bill, which proposed to repeal the Act of 1840, and to re-introduce the taking of evidence on Oath. The Bill, after having been read a first time, was published, in order that, before the Council was pledged to the principle of the measure, the opinions of all classes throughout India should be invited. Certain questions were at the same time circulated from the Council, with the view of eliciting the general feeling as to the repeal of Act V. of 1840,

and the enactment of a law requiring the examination of all witnesses on whatever Oath might be most binding on their consciences. Before the replies to these questions were complete, a Despatch was received from the Secretary of State, from which it appeared that the proposed measure was not in accordance with the views of the Home Authorities, and the Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Bill "to establish a Duty of Excise on Salt manufactured in the Presidency of Fort St. George."

(Introduced 2nd July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 14th July 1860.

This Bill was introduced at the desire of the Madras Government. But as that Government subsequently represented that they were unprepared to substitute an Excise for the existing salt monopoly in the present state of the public service, the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with.

Bill "for declaring the Law in relation to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes becoming payable on days generally observed as Holidays."

(Introduced 2nd July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 17th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to extend to this country the provisions of the English Law, as contained in the Statutes 39 and 40 George 3rd, Chapter 42, and 7 and 8 George 4th, Chapter 15, relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes requiring by law presentment and notice of dishonor, which might become payable on days generally observed as holidays. The objections made to the Bill, and the uncertain occurrence and variable duration of the various Native holidays in this country, with other considerations, induced the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred for consideration, to recommend its withdrawal, and the Council at large concurred in this recommendation.

Bill "for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

(Introduced 5th December 1857.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 24th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to prevent the false packing and deterioration of Cotton in the Presidency of Bombay. But as it seemed doubtful whether that object would be

attained by the passing of the Bill, and having reference to the difficulty of legislating on the subject, the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that it should not be proceeded with. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Council.

The Select Committees on the following Bills were discharged on the 31*st March* 1860.

Bill "for the further improvement of the law as administered in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, for the transfer and abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof, and for giving additional powers in certain cases to Justices of the Peace, with regard to offences committed out of their jurisdiction."	Select Committee appointed 19th August 1854.
Bill "to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of Police, and for the Collection of the Public Revenue in the Provinces of Tenasserim and Arracan."	Select Committee appointed 26th August 1854.
Bill "to provide for the registration of decrees of the Civil Courts, and to prevent alienations of property in fraud of creditors."	Select Committee appointed 26th August 1854.
Bill "to facilitate the trial of rights to attach tenures and to eject occupiers of land in certain cases, and to prohibit the enforcement of such rights without the assistance of a Court of competent jurisdiction."	Select Committee appointed 14th April 1855.
Bill "to remove doubts respecting the liability of real estate within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the payment of debts of deceased persons; and to enable Executors and Administrators to sell and dispose of the same."	Select Committee appointed 29th September 1855.
Bill "to facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, and Promissory Notes, by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defences to actions thereon in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts."	Select Committee appointed 19th January 1856.
Bill "for the punishment of Chowkeedars for neglect of duty."	Select Committee appointed 29th March 1856.
Bill "to amend the law regarding the provision of Carriage and Supplies for Troops and Travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment."	Select Committee appointed 21st February 1857.
Bill "to provide for the due execution of Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment and cognovits."	Select Committee appointed 14th May 1859.

BILLS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following Bills were referred to Select Committees on the dates specified.

Bill "to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter" 14th May 1859.

Bill "for regulating Public Conveyances in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca" ... ... 18th June 1859.

Bill "to extend to the Straits Settlement Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil)" ... ... 6th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to provide for better supplying with water the Town and Suburbs of Kurrachee" ... ... 20th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to make perpetual Act XXVIII. of 1857, relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same" ... ... 27th Aug. 1859.

Bill "for the licensing of Trades and Professions" ... ... 30th Aug. 1859.

Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of the Battalions of Military Police" ... ... 24th Dec. 1859.

Bill "for facilitating the collection of debts on Successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased parties" ... ... 4th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to amend Act VIII. of 1855 (relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator General) passed as Act XXVI. of 1860" ... 4th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to provide for the Regulation of Assurances" ... ... 25th Feb. 1860.

Bill "relating to the transportation of convicts" ... ... 25th Feb. 1860.

Bill "to remove the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Culpee, in Zillah Jaloun, from the operation of the general Regulations" .. 24th March 1860.

Bill "for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices" ... ... 14th April 1860

Bill "for the licensing of Arts, Trades and Professions" ... 14th April 1860

Bill "relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of St. Kitts" ... ... 14th April 1860.

Bill "for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, and for facilitating the settlement of boundary disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George" ... ... 21st April 1860.

Bill "to repeal Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code" ... ... 28th April 1860.

Bill "to indemnify Officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied and acts done by them during the late disturbances" ... ... 28th April 1860.

No. 390.

Forwarded to the Home Department with reference to extract from that Department, No. 1164, dated 1st Instant.

M. WYLIE,

Clerk of the Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th June 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

IN THE

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

IN 1859-60.

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ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following Acts affecting the Public Income have been passed by the Legislative Council in the course of the year :—

Act XVII. of 1859. To amend the Law for the realisation of revenue from Abkaree in the Island of Bombay.

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the Island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors, from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that Island.

Act XXII. of 1859. To amend Act of I. 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the customs under the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act raises the customs duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 Rupee per maund. It also raises the customs duty from 9 annas to 1 Rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalize it with the excise duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from 9 annas to 1 Rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

Act XXIII. of 1859. To alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into, or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of sea customs duties, it become necessary to alter the land customs duties on goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into Foreign Settlements on the

line of coast. This Act was therefore passed for the purpose of fixing the land customs above referred to at the same rates, as the sea customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

Act I. of 1860. To empower the Governor-General in Council to increase the rate of duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

This Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from 2 rupees to 3 rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

When the Act was passed the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than 8 annas per maund, that is from 2 Rupees to Rupees 2-8 per maund. Simultaneously with that measure this Government proposed to raise the duty in salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, *viz.* from Rupees 2-8 to 3 Rupees per maund. For this latter measure, however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power to raise the duty on the salt of these Provinces to Rupees 3-4 per maund.

Act X. of 1860. To amend Act VII. of 1859, and alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

By Act VII. of 1859, the import duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the duty on all these articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the duty on which has been raised to 8 annas the seer of unmanufactured, and 1 Rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The duty on cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, was also raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece goods. The Act however provides for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn proved to the satisfaction of the Collector to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India duty paid, before the date of the commencement of the Act, *viz.* 18th February 1860.

The Act abolishes both import and export duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides, and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the free import list, *viz.* seeds imported from any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements, when imported for private use by persons in the public service. Guano and manures of all kinds. It places tea and coffee on the free export list, and raises to 2 Rupees per Indian maund the export duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *advalorem* duty of 3 per cent.

Act XV. of 1860, an Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836 relating to the levy of tolls on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

A new canal having been recently excavated in connection with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII. of 1836 relating to the levy of a toll on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

Bills brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council, but not passed before the close of the year.

The following Bills affecting the public income were brought under consideration, but had not passed into law before the close of the year.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.

A Bill to provide for a Government paper currency.

A Bill for the licensing of arts, trades, and professions.

A Bill for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.

In conformity with a Resolution passed in the Revenue Department on the 28th February 1859, the duty on Malwa opium exported from Bombay was raised from the 1st July 1859, from 400 Rupees to 500 Rupees per chest.

SALT DUTY—TRADE TAXES IN THE PUNJAB.

In July 1859 the Bombay Government was instructed to issue a notification, raising the excise duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 Rupee per maund. The Government of Madras also was instructed to raise the price of salt from 1 Rupee to Rupee 1-2 per maund.

In October an immediate increase of the duty on salt in the Punjab, from 2 Rupees to Rupees 2-2 per maund was approved; as also the imposition of duties on traders and shop-keepers in that Territory.

In December the duty on salt in Bengal was authorized to be raised to 3 Rupees per maund; and in the North-Western Provinces to Rupees 2-8 per maund.

ADVANCES TO OPIUM CULTIVATORS IN BEHAR AND BENARES.

The general rise of prices and the material increase in the profits of all other agricultural produce having tended greatly to reduce the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, it was decided, with a view to encourage the extension

of that cultivation, that the price of opium payable to the poppy cultivators should be raised from Rupees 3-8 to 4 Rupees per seer, and the assurance given that it would not be reduced below that rate for, at least, the next three seasons.

TANJORE BONDS.

Under orders dated the 8th and 20th December 1859, holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of Fort Saint George, issued on account of the Tanjore debt, and orginally ordered to be discharged at par at the Madras General Treasury, were permitted to subscribe, both at the Madras and Calcutta General Treasuries, to the open 5½ per cent. loan, half in the said promissory notes, and half in 5 per cent. paper, deducting from the anticipation interest on the portion subscribed in Tanjore notes the difference between interest at the rates of 4 and 5½ per cent. per annum, from the date of transfer to the 31st March 1860, when payment at par of all Tanjore debt could be claimed.

Subsequently, Tanjore notes alone, without 5 per cent. paper, were allowed to be taken in exchange for 5½ per cent. stock, with an adjustment of interest as before prescribed.

CLOSING OF THE FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN.

With reference to the result of a statement of subscriptions to the 5½ per cent. loan, as ascertained up to the close of the 10th of February 1860, in which return the aggregate of cash subscriptions was stated at 4,21,84,100 Rupees, it was decided, with a view not to exceed the stipulated limit of subscriptions in cash to that loan, *viz.* 5 crores of Rupees, to close the loan immediately at all the District treasuries, and to limit the subscriptions at Madras and Bombay respectively, to a total of 80 lakhs in cash, leaving the balance to be subscribed in Calcutta; and a Notification to that effect was published, bearing date the 10th February 1860.

The stipulated amount of subscriptions having subsequently been realized in full, the final closure of the loan was announced in a Notification, bearing date the 14th February 1860.

TREASURY BILLS.

In substitution of the two forms of treasury bills published in Financial Notification No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, subscribers were allowed, under Notification No. 69, of the 23rd August following, the option of receiving bills in triplicate.

The treasury bills, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ pie per cent. per diem, which were issued to the public, under Notification No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, from the General Treasuries of the several Presidencies, cease to be issued from and after the 27th of April 1860, under Notification No. 33 of that date, in which it was also intimated that a further Notification would shortly be issued, under which holders of such bills would be enabled to convert them into other stock, or to receive the amount in cash, as they fall due.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Under Notifications Nos. 29 and 72, dated 20th April and 29th August 1859, respectively, interest on Government promissory notes of the loans noted in the margin was allowed, at the option of the holders, to be made payable for the period for which the said loans have respectively been guaranteed, either in the manner heretofore observed, or by coupons payable to bearer, signed by the Accountant General to the Government of India.

5 per Cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55.
5 " Loan of 1856-57.
5½ " " 1859-60.
as also
4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25.
" " " 1828-29.
" " " 1832-33.
" " " 1835-36.
" " " 1842-43.
" " " 1854-55.
4½ " " 1856-57.
3½ " " 1853-54.

With reference to Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, the Accountant General of Madras and Bombay were also authorized to enface Government promissory notes for payment of interest in London, by drafts on India, upon the condition that every note presented for enfacement should previously have been transferred for the payment of interest to Madras or Bombay, and should bear on the back of it the certificates of the Accountant General, that all existing endorsements have been examined by him, and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding ; and on the understanding that no endorsements made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England.

In a Notification, dated the 20th March 1860, the holders of Indian Government promissory notes, who might desire that the interest thereon should be made payable by bills issued in London, were informed that, from and after the above date, the enfacement mentioned in para. 2 of the Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, was to be changed, and that the following enfacement would be made in lieu thereof. " Interest, subject to deduction of Indian Income Tax, payable in London by draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be").

The Notification also stated that the interest payable on Indian Government promissory notes already issued with coupons, will be chargeable with duty under the proposed Income Tax.

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AUDIT OF IMPERIAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

On the 7th April 1860 a Resolution was passed, establishing, with a view towards securing financial economy, a system, whereby a Budget of Imperial Income and Expenditure shall be prepared annually, so that the Financial Estimates for each year may be arranged, considered, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India *before* the year commences.

As it is essential that the Supreme Government should have ready at hand better means than heretofore, of regulating the revenues of the State in all parts of the Empire,

it was also resolved at the same time to constitute, at Calcutta, and under the Supreme Government, a Central Revenue Department for all India. This department will concentrate information regarding the revenues in all parts of the Empire, will advise the Supreme Government in all fiscal questions, will assist in prescribing general rules, and will keep the Supreme Government informed as to how those rules are acted up to.

Under the same Resolution it was resolved to establish an Imperial Audit Department at Calcutta, periodically to pass the accounts based on the Budgets, and at the close of the year to examine and declare to the Supreme Government how far the provisions of the Budget have been observed by the Executive Government and the Departments.

It was further directed that the accounts of the various departments of the army, after examination at the several Presidencies, should be transmitted to the Military Finance Commission appointed under orders of the Military Department; and the Commission was desired to transmit the aggregates (without the details) to the Audit Department for final sanction in reference to the Budget.

On the 23rd of the same month a Resolution was passed, in which it was observed that, in furtherance of one among the many objects of the Budget, the attention of the Supreme Government was given to the matter of stores for the public department, consisting of ordnance and military stores, commissariat, medical, clothing, stationery, Marine, and public works stores, and instructions were issued, with a view to keep the expenditure of stores within a proper limit, to check their unnecessary accumulation, and all excess in allotments thereof.

GOLD AND PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA.

With a Despatch dated the 27th April 1859, the Government of India forwarded to the Home Authorities a note, prepared by their Financial Secretary, regarding a Government Paper Currency in India, in which note he suggested the issue of local notes by Government, the same to be receivable at the option of the public, and to be convertible at a few large treasuries conveniently situated in circles of country from 300 to 400 miles in diameter: the lowest denomination of such notes to be Rupees 10.

The Government, in forwarding the note, expressed their opinion that, although such a measure would certainly be productive of some advantage, and prove convenient. both to the public and to the Government, it was, nevertheless, open to serious risk, and that there was, at the time, an objection to the scheme, on the ground that it would be unwise to introduce it while the security of the Indian Government was still regarded with some degree of mistrust by the Indian community.

On the 25th and 31st May 1859, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested that it was desirable to introduce into India gold as a subsidiary currency, to the extent of 200 Rupees recognizing the "Sovereign" as the equivalent of 10 Rupees.

To the adoption of this suggestion the Government objected, on the ground of the great liability to frequent alteration in the relative value of gold to silver, and for other specified reasons. On the 25th July the Chamber replied to the objections, and re-urged the measure for favorable consideration.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in reply to the Despatch from India, of the 27th April 1859, on the subject of a Paper Currency, observed, that Her Majesty's Government were fully sensible of the advantage that might be derived from introducing a well-regulated Paper Currency into India; but the wisdom of cautiously avoiding any measure calculated, however slightly, further to increase the sensitiveness of the Indian money market was so manifest, that they were not disposed *then* to direct the introduction of such a currency, whether in the form of Government notes, or by means of extended privilege to the Chartered banks; but that he was prepared to give every encouragement to a well-considered measure for the purpose, whenever the time should appear to the Government of India to have arrived for introducing it.

He also observed that, as intimately connected with the question, the advantage of giving to the "Sovereign" currency in India, at a rate to be fixed, from time to time, by Government, had likewise been under consideration. But that as there was considerable difficulty in adopting any measure which had been suggested for the purpose of giving currency to gold coins, Her Majesty's Government refrained from issuing any directions on the subject, until it was further considered by the Indian Government.

With reference to this Despatch, the Right Honorable the Governor-General forwarded to the Secretary of State, on the 29th December following, a copy of a Minute by the Right Honorable James Wilson, embodying a scheme of a Paper Currency in India, which was fully approved by the Governor-General, and for which he solicited the sanction of the Home Authorities.

His Lordship at the same time forwarded another Minute by Mr. Wilson on the subject of the introduction of a Gold Currency into India, in which Minute Mr Wilson had shown the necessity of having in this country but *one* standard of value, and the expediency of adhering in India to the *silver* standard as that which has been long established here; the advantages of a gold currency being fully secured by the establishment of a well regulated Paper Currency.

In March last the Home Authorities sanctioned the proposed scheme of a Paper Currency, and subsequently (26th May 1860) expressed their concurrence in the opinion, that it is not at present advisable to take measures for introducing a Gold Currency into India, as they believed that the wants of the community would be better met by means of a Paper Currency.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The military branch of the Government Savings Bank at *Calcutta* was directed to be abolished from 1st May 1860, and Regimental Savings Banks to be established in

lieu thereof, the accounts of which are to be audited annually, and adjusted by the Accountant General at Calcutta, the annual audit being conducted by two or more Auditors, to be annually appointed by the Government of India. The same plan has since been introduced at Bombay, and is under consideration at Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of old accounts. The balances in the Civil Department, standing on the books of the Accountant General to the Government of India have been reduced by 75,76,915 Rupees, and those in the Military by 16,69,686 Rupees.

The deposits of the late Government Agency were reduced from 11,12,150 Rupees to 1,44,648 Rupees.

An improvement has been made by the Accountant General in his observance of the dates fixed for the submission to Government of his annual statement of receipts and disbursements and his regular estimates.

Various proposals of an important nature connected with the Department of Military Accounts are under the consideration of the Military Finance Commission, who are re-organizing the whole system of Military Accounts.

Measures were sanctioned for carrying out the Bengal system of account in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency; in which that system had not before been introduced.

CALCUTTA MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

The Calcutta Mint was in steady working order during the whole of the year 1859-60, and the result of its operation was favorable.

The quantity of bullion received into the Mint during the last year, and the three preceding years, was as follows :—

	Gold.		Silver.	
Years.	Government Assay.	Individuals' value, Rs.	Government Assay.	Individuals' value, Rs.
1856-57	25	11,80,466	1,05,11,813	5,47,82,573
1857-58	2,263	4,86,577	88,37,245	6,05,49,693
1858-59	408	11,88,668	5,85,599	3,45,40,585
1859-60	3,109	9,61,124	4,05,51,240	2,66,89,869

Of the silver bullion received during the last year on account of Government, the bulk (4,03,90,905 Rupees) was remitted by the Secretary of State; the total quantity

received from Government and merchants being in value 6,72,41,108 Rupees, which is nearly double the quantity received in the previous year.

In the coining department the total number of pieces of all description coined was 12,41,63,765, as shown in the margin, being 97,31,117 more than the number coined in 1858-59 and (11,44,32,648), and erroneously stated in last year's Report at 11,25,54,849.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Outturn of the Coining Department for 1859–60.

		1859.								1860.				
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Grand Total.
Gold	.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,970	0	12,401	0	11,410	7,099	42,871
Silver. Whole Rupees		26,56,736	95,36,358	69,95,602	74,52,078	43,14,896	22,47,586	35,73,934	41,03,000	36,72,284	33,84,636	32,45,996	35,26,228	5,06,40,654
Silver. Half "	..	1,00,673	19,744	7,99,605	6,02,303	0	0	0	0	99,271	16,76,532	0	0	26,38,190
Silver. Quarter "	..	4,93,977	11,22,319	0	0	63,100	3,86,405	16,13,774	1,38,116	0	8,42,318	5,47,522	0	52,27,532
Silver. One-Eighth	..	0	0	0	1,33,966	18,73,909	2,85,736	0	21,56,535	21,39,404	0	14,26,690	24,07,017	1,04,36,261
Copper. Double Pyce	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,37,342	63,519	0	0	0	0	2,90,861
Copper. Single "	..	42,18,861	0	0	12,17,859	59,18,776	36,65,500	50,34,779	46,78,577	52,99,312	67,13,605	58,40,629	49,10,113	4,74,87,731
Copper. Half "	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,60,171	4,79,554	0	0	0	0	13,39,725
Total	..	74,09,967	1,06,78,421	97,96,207	94,07,051	1,21,70,681	65,85,228	1,13,11,290	1,16,49,302	1,12,22,772	1,30,17,091	1,10,72,247	1,08,50,448	12,41,63,765

The number of small silver coins struck in 1859-60 was 1,83,61,923, the largest number that has been coined in any single year, since the establishment of the Mint.

The copper coinage numbered 4,91,18,317 pieces, being 1,87,99,267 less than the number coined in the preceding year (6,79,17,584). The fact of the whole of the copper coinage having been manufactured from slabs, and having been entirely suspended for a time in consequence of the heavy importation of silver bullion in June and July 1859, will account for the above-noticed deficiency.

In connection with the Assay Office may be noticed the superiority of the system of taking musters by granulation, now universally adopted in the Mint. The Assay Master remarks—"From my experience in taking musters by the old system, *i. e.* from bars after they have been cast, whether from the centre or the ends, I have no hesitation in pronouncing in favor of the granulating system, because, during the period I have been in charge, I have always obtained the most gratifying results from the trial of the daily pyx, thereby showing that the results of the pri-

mary assays of bullion tendered for coinage have been accurately reported, results which could not have been obtained, unless musters were taken which fairly represented the masses registered for coinage.

The following is a statement of the gold assayed during 1859-60 :—

Remittance on Government account.	Merchants'.	Value standard Melting.	Value coined.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,109	9,61,124	1,10,279	6,43,065

The quantity of silver received and coined in the last four years is as follows :—

	Remittance on Government account.	Merchants'.	Value Standard Melting.	Value coined.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57 ...	1,05,11,813 5 2	5,47,82,573 5 11	11,10,49,558 2 4	6,69,10,807 4 0
1857-58 ...	88,37,244 8 2	6,05,49,693 2 0	12,19,00,790 9 0	7,30,93,307 0 0
1858-59 ...	5,85,599 7 3	3,45,40,281 11 4	6,37,63,640 0 0	3,84,31,476 4 0
1859-60 ...	4,05,51,239 12 7	2,66,89,868 14 8	10,71,79,133 0 6	6,06,01,157 2 0

It will be observed that the quantity of silver received and assayed in 1859-60 was greater than in the preceding year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. annum was declared for the six months, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1859, and of 15 per cent. for the last six months, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1860.

The rates of interest and discount were reduced towards the middle of the year, but, owing to the demand for accommodation increasing in January last, the rates were gradually raised, and stood at the close of the year at a higher figure than at its opening.

Towards the close of 1859-60 there was an excess of circulation of notes of the Bank beyond the limit prescribed by the bank charter, arising mainly from the large amount of notes issued in connection with the 5½ per cent. loan, and through those operations a large amount of the notes having been held in the public treasury, Government, in compliance with a proposition from the Directors of the bank, authorized an

excess of issue to the extent of 75 lakhs, on the understanding that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid into the public treasury upon any excess of such limit as may have taken place, computed from day to day.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Financial Department,
The 6th August 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

No. 1214.

FROM

H. B. RIDDELL, ESQUIRE,

Director General of the Post Office of India,

To

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department,

Dated Simla, the 20th September 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office during the official year, ending on the 30th April 1860. I regret that it has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt in my office of the reports from the Post Masters General of Bengal and Bombay. The latter part of the report of the Post Master General of Bengal was not received until the 8th instant. I have for purposes of comparison adhered as closely as possible to the arrangements of the reports of the last three years.

PRESIDENCY.	New Post. Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Total.
Bengal	9	2	11
Madras	1	3	4
Bombay	6	1	7
North-Western Provinces.....	1	3	4
Total	17	9	26

2. Few new post offices and letter boxes have been opened during the year. The table in the margin shows the number opened in each Presidency—the total number is only 26. I trust that the extension of the department will proceed more rapidly this year.

3. The following statement shows the strength of the staff of officers and other employes of the postal department in each Presidency, on the 30th April 1860.

Designation.	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	North-Western Provinces Number.	Total.
Director General of the Post Office	0	0	0	0	1
Post Master General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Post Masters	10	10	11	15	46
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters	181	141	165	260	747
Clerks (English)	327	167	180	391	1,113
Ditto (Vernacular)	32	16			
Post men and other servants of the Post Office	684	571	567	652	2,474
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen and others.	4,004	6,865	3,249	8,758	22,876
Bullock Train Guards	179	0	0	231	410
Total	5,418	7,771	4,173	10,308	27,671

4. The total number of miles of mail road in India is 39,338. The tables subjoined show the distance over which the mails are carried by Railway mail cart, horseback, by runners or by boats; and the average cost per mile of each kind of carriage.

Presidency.	Railway	Mail Cart and Horse-back	Runner and Boats.	Total.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Bengal	175	411	9,585	10,171
Madras	122¾	777	6,667	7,566¾
Bombay	287¾	2,474½	*6,715	9,477¼
North-Western Provinces	126	2,199	9,798	12,123
Total	711½	5,861½	32,765	39,388

	Foot Lines.	Horse Lines.	Mail Cart. Lines.	Boats.
	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.
Bengal	1 13 1	0 0 0	17 6 9	0 0 0
Madras	2 11 0	0 0 0	18 7 4	0 0 0
Bombay	2 3 10	14 11 10	26 11 1	11 6 9
North-Western Provinces	1 8 7	12 1 7	16 3 10	0 0 0
Total	2 1 1½	13 6 8½	19 11 3	11 6 9

* 496 by steamer.

5. It will be observed that the cost of the conveyance of the mails by mail cart has increased in Bombay from Rupees 20-8-9 to 26-11-1. It has been found necessary to increase the sum paid for the mail horses hired by the department; and also as the weight of the English mail has increased, the establishment on the main lines, from Bombay to Calcutta and Bombay to Agra, has been largely increased. It has also been necessary in many places to raise the wages heretofore paid to runners.

As the collections have increased considerably, I have made enquiry into the correctness of the returns of letters.

6. I am sorry to find that the correspondence of the country has been less during the year under review than in the preceding year 1858-59. The falling off is in the territories under the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces—the supposed cause is the reduction in the number of troops and the absence of any commercial activity. The annexed table shows that the number of articles passing through the Post Office in the North-Western Provinces is about one million less than was the case last year. The increase in other Presidencies reduces the falling off to about half a million.

PRESIDENCY.	One year prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-66.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal ...	4,607,315	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,564,960
Madras ...	3,954,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,707,260	8,384,151
Bombay ..	3,511,056	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	15,177,816
North-Western Provinces ..	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072
Total ..	19,082,676	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	51,577,104	50,493,999

YEAR.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1854	4,547,868	7,625,004	12,172,872
1855-56	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288
1856-57	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072
1858-59	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716
1859-60	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

7. The table given above exhibits the number of all articles passing through the Post Office. The table in the margin shows the number of chargeable covers received in the year previous to the reduction of postage and several following years.

8. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is very nearly the same as last year. The subjoined table shows the number of paid and unpaid letters received for delivery in each Presidency in one month of the years 1856-57 to 1859-60. The proportion is shown in the margin—it will be seen that the practice of sending unpaid letters is still most prevalent in the North-Western Provinces.

PRESIDENCY.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal	39 per cent.	40 per cent.	41½ per cent.	43½ per cent.
Madras	25½ "	26½ "	28 "	26 "
Bombay	26 "	30 "	32½ "	33 "
North-Western Provinces ...	48½ "	49½ "	50 "	53 "

Presidency.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal ...	259,849	139,816	399,665	277,580	177,608	455,188	301,116	200,214	501,330	326,765	232,136	558,901	300,322	229,518	529,840
Madras ...	273,840	73,394	347,234	315,542	107,442	422,984	337,102	122,158	459,260	375,665	146,973	522,638	348,135	127,145	475,280
Bombay ...	336,397	78,605	415,002	362,675	128,411	491,086	465,845	200,492	666,337	556,784	268,256	825,040	504,002	251,741	755,743
N. W. P. ...	458,968	339,885	798,873	450,338	423,410	873,748	422,853	411,901	834,754	557,842	571,972	1,129,814	496,600	566,589	1,063,189
Total ...	1,329,074	631,700	1,960,774	1,406,135	836,871	2,243,006	1,526,916	934,765	2,461,681	1,817,056	1,219,337	3,036,393	1,649,059	1,174,993	2,824,052
Estimate for one year ...	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072	18,322,992	11,217,180	29,540,172	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

9. The number of chargeable newspapers has diminished considerably. This result is caused by the reduction in the number of European troops in the country, and by the increased charge on newspapers received from England *viâ* Southampton. The marginal table shows the numbers received in the years before the introduction of the anna postage, and in subsequent years.

Year.	Paid and Unpaid Newspapers.
1854 ..	1,516,644
1855-56 ..	2,921,424
1856-57 ..	3,455,808
1858-59 ..	6,023,976
1859-60 ..	4,883,976

10. From the subjoined table it will be seen that the official correspondence of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces has decreased, but that in Bengal and Madras it has continued to increase; but, on the whole, the number of official letters is nearly half a million less than were written in 1858-59, though the postage chargeable on the service letters in 1859-60 amounts to Rupees 27,47,012-11-0 or Rupees 2,21,823-9-0 more than in 1858-59.

Presidency.	One month in 1849-50.	One month prior to the introduction of the half anna postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-5.7	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.	One month in 1859-60.
Bengal ...	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,731
Madras ...	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,773	106,223	118,076	121,246
Bombay ..	64,041	96,329	106,833	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779
N. W. P. ...	147,770	165,767	152,242	168,116	188,661	227,551	249,580	246,155
Total ...	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911
Estimate for one year ...	4,293,660	5,084,904	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932

11. As I shall shortly submit a full report on the present system of franking, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the increase in the official correspondence of Bengal and Madras. Before the next report is due, I trust that the system will have been altered, and a check put upon the inordinate quantity of paper sent through the Post Office.

12. The number of private parcels transmitted through the Post Office in the month of April 1860 is considerably less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the particulars for each Presidency for the years from 1854 :—

Presidency.	August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		April 1859.		April 1860.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,963	7,547	7,058	7,506	6,582	6,798
Madras	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177	4,840	2,043
Bombay	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901	4,528	4,283
North-Western Provinces	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,393	14,509	5,516	11,915	6,067
Total ..	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100	27,815	19,191

The same causes which appear to have limited the correspondence have affected the despatch of parcels through the Post Office.

13. The number of book packets conveyed by post has, on the whole, increased; but as exhibited in the subjoined table, the increase is only in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces—there is a falling off in Madras and Bengal.

Presidency.	One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.
Bengal	2,306	385	2,691	2,943	606	3,549	3,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,401	1,594	5,995	4,106	1,525	5,631
Madras	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,740	817	3,563	3,195	1,187	4,382	3,146	1,075	4,221	Not shown separately.		3,492
Bombay	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,587	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	2,228	1,050	3,278	2,959	1,678	4,637
North-Western Provinces	3,363	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,945	1,829	6,774	6,472	2,151	8,23
Total ..	8,153	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	14,720	5,548	20,268	13,537	5,354	22,383
Estimate for one year ..	97,860	35,664	133,524	133,500	39,204	172,704	140,112	33,732	173,844	136,272	40,908	177,180	176,640	66,576	243,216	162,444	64,248	268,596

14. The number of letters specially registered in the year under review has been larger than in any previous year. Letters can now be registered to many countries

and places to which it was formerly impossible to send a registered letter. This accommodation will, I have little doubt, be largely taken advantage of.

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.
Bengal	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444
Madras	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076
Bombay	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240
North-Western Provinces	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442
Total	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202
Estimate for one year	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,904	493,224	566,424

The proportion of registered letters to the whole correspondence is rather more than 1 per cent.

15. The usefulness of the district post continues to increase, notwithstanding the irregularity and delay which so materially affect its efficiency. The following table shows the number of covers sent for delivery through the district post during the year 1859-60 :—

Presidency.	1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service letters and Newspapers; and paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.
Bengal	345,931	38,498	390,108	56,316	399,984	53,321	505,212	42,748	534,540
Madras	648,324	317,217	832,068	442,152	921,684	518,225	969,864	518,225	1,569,128
Bombay	601,896	148,929	no return.		no return.		no return.		1,151,368
North-Western Provinces	590,010	151,132	1,068,720	283,038	698,484	*110,047	905,822	232,402	1,672,625
Total ..	2,186,161	655,776	2,290,896	781,506	2,020,152	681,593	2,380,898	793,37[illegible]	4,927,661

It will be observed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of covers passing through the district post office has more than doubled since 1855-56, the date of the last return received. The results in the North-Western Provinces and Madras are also satisfactory. In Bengal the number of covers distributed through the district post office is not quite 5½ lakhs, while in Bombay the number exceeds 11½ lakhs. The general absence of any think like an organized district post in Bengal will sufficiently account for the difference of the results in the other Presidencies.

16. There is still very great room for improvement in every part of India, and considerable outlay must be incurred in the first instance; but I have no doubt whatever that it would be very soon repaid with interest. I hope that I may be able this year to bring forward measures of improvement for some Districts of Bengal where improvement is most urgently required.

* In the Punjaub only.

17. The total number of letters received as unclaimed in the dead letter offices of the several Presidencies, during the year under review, is shown in margin. The total is large, but as shown in the subjoined table, a considerable proportion have been deliverd, the remainder continue in the dead letter office.

Bengal ...	207,869
Madras ...	123,642
Bombay ...	122,320
N. W. P. ...	230,088
Total ...	683,919

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. P.	
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed *paid* letters returned to senders	22,212	47·63	21,153	90·02	13,756	77·72	11,926	59·45
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	24,414	52·36	2,344	9·97	3,943	22·27	8,134	40·54
Total	46,626	99·99	23,497	99·99	17,699	99·99	20,060	99·99
The number of unclaimed *bearing* letters returned to senders	46,826	41·61	66,785	91·43	46,161	66·1	22,957	19·52
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	65.703	58·38	6,259	8·56	23,767	33·98	94,638	80·47
Total	42,529	99·99	73,044	99·99	69,928	99·99	47,595	99·99
The number of refused *paid* letters returned to senders	396	32·61	6	0·72	136	78·61	224	62·39
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	818	67·38	826	99·27	37	21·38	135	37·60
Total	1,214	99·99	832	99·99	173	99·99	359	99·99
The number of refused *bearing* letters returned to senders	14,587	30·70	25,688	97·78	26,711	77·37	38,109	41·38
Ditto that cannot be disposed of.....	32,913	69·29	581	2·21	7,809	22·62	53,965	58·61
Total	47,500	99·99	26,269	99·99	34,520	99·99	92,074	99·99

18. The total number disposed in each Presidency is shown in margin. I do not attempt any comparison with the statements of the previous years, as I do not clearly understand the principle on which the tables for one month have been prepared, and it is, I think, evident that the transactions of one month will not correctly represent the working of the office for a year.

Bengal ...	84,021
Madras ...	113,632
Bombay ...	86,764
N. W. P. ...	73,216
Total ...	357,633

COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE PUBLIC.

19. The total number of complaints of various kinds recorded by the several Post Masters General are, as shown in margin, 1,696. The complaints recorded by the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces are very much fewer than the number in other Presidencies—this is probably owing to the fact of there being no place such as Bombay or Calcutta within his circle.

Bengal ..	742
Madras ..	363
N. W. P. ..	115
Bombay ..	476
Total ..	1,696

20. The complaints consist almost exclusively of enquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, and complaints of over-charge and delays in delivery. A very large proportion are groundless, or have, on enquiry, been found not to be the result of any fault on the part of the Post Office. From the Post Master General's reports it would appear that in 762 cases no blame was attributable to the Post Office.

Bengal ..	396
Madras ..	158
N. W. P. ..	53
Bombay ..	155
Total ..	762

21. The Post Master General of Bengal having detailed some of the cases of groundless complaint at greater length than the other Post Masters General, I extract a few as samples of mistakes, which not unfrequently bring undeserved blame upon the Post Office.

"In December last Mr. R. Duval, of Aurungatta, complained that a half bank note "for 100 Rupees had been abstracted from a letter posted at Ranaghat, to the address "of Mrs. Saunders, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta. Several preliminary enquiries "were made, but to no effect, when Mrs. Duval wrote to say that her husband had, by "mistake, enclosed the note in a letter to his mother in England.

"In March last Mr. W. Cockburn, of Raneegunge, complained that a letter posted "by him to the address of Mrs. Biddle, Calcutta, containing halves of two bank of Bengal "notes for 100 Rupees each, had not reached her. Before institution of enquiries, "however, Mr. Cockburn intimated that the letter had been discovered in his dâk "book."

"The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab complained to the Post Master "of Lahore of delay in the receipt (on 1st October) of a case containing plants, and "having reference to a Government Despatch of the 1st April. On enquiry at the "Public Works Department in Calcutta, it was found that the case was delayed at that "office, and not despatched till the 16th September.

"A parcel containing an Atlas, which appeared in the sequel to have been duly "delivered at Colonel Yule's office, was some how or other not acknowledged. The "absence of an acknowledgment in the letter-carrier's parcel book led to a suspicion of "the actual delivery of the parcel, and the doubt was further strengthened by Colonel "Yule's positively asserting that the parcel had never reached his hands. Under these

" circumstances, the letter carrier was committed to the Police, when he was convicted " and fined by the Magistrate. The Atlas was, however, ultimately traced to the " Public Works Department, Colonel Yule's office.

" An acknowledgment not having been obtained for a parcel to the address of " Mr. W. Anderson, Agent of the Oriental Bank, it was considered necessary to suspend " the Head Inspector and Peon No. 9 of the Calcutta Post Office. Mr. Anderson at " first positively denied having received the parcel, but on enquiry at the Benares Post " Office, it was ascertained that the parcel contained a pass book, which had been " received by Mr. Anderson, and returned to the sender. Colonel Deverile and " Mr. Anderson himself subsequently acknowledged the receipt of the book."

22. If the assurance that their complaints are carefully enquired into should induce the public to bring their grievances, real or fancied, to the notice of the Post Masters General, many irregularities and defects which now escape notice would be corrected. The public press might be of great service, if its conductors would bring forward specific acts of carelessness or neglect which may come to their knowledge. At present, though the Post Office Department and its short-comings is a favorite topic, it very rarely indeed happens that a specific instance is mentioned which could be enquired into or remedied.

23. I have, since my return from England, specially directed my attention to this point, and I believe have enquired into every tangible complaint which I have observed in any newspaper. The number has been extremely small, and in more than one case the complaint has proved to be quite unfounded.

24. In bringing forward the instances quoted above, of unfounded complaints against the Post Office, I am far from wishing to imply that there is not too often good reason for complaint; but I wish to show that in many cases, in which, at first sight, the Post Office appears to have been guilty of dishonesty or neglect, the fault in reality lies with the complainant.

25. In noticing the short-comings of the Post Office Department in India, the public are apt to overlook the special difficulties which the Post Office in this country labors under from the want of efficient agents as sorters and letter-carriers; and I may also say that they equally overlook the points in which the Indian Post Office is far in advance of other countries.

26. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy letter-carriers was illustrated by a notice which appeared a short time ago as a leading article in a Calcutta daily newspaper. It appears that copies of the paper in question, intended for subscribers at Chandernagore, Serampore, and Barrackpore, are distributed by means of peons employed by the proprietor of the newspaper. The number of papers detained and stolen was so great, as to compel a change in the system of delivery, and the issue of the notice to which I refer. If such difficulties embarrass a private establishment

circulating a comparatively small number of newspapers to a known number of subscribers, it may well be imagined that it is not without difficulty that the Post Office distributes from house to house more than fifty millions of letters.

27. The Indian Post Office is in an advance of the Post Office of the United States of America, and of many of the minor States of Europe, in that there is a free delivery of letters from house to house, whereas in the United States nothing of the kind is attempted, or where provision does exist, it is made the ground of an additional charge. The rate of postage charged for the conveyance of a single letter in India is lower than in any country in the world. The book post rate in India is also lower than in other countries. While the accommodation to the public, which is afforded by the parcel post, is not, I believe, given in any other country.

Presidency.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office servants.		Highway Robbery.	
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished	Number of Convictions.	Number of cases in which the offenders have not been traced.
Bengal	25	54	1	5
Madras ...	17	14	1	7
Bombay	15	16	0	20
N. W. P.	22	5	0	16
Total	79	89	2	48

28. The offences which have been committed against the Post Office in India, during the past year, are shown in the table in margin.

29. The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of persons employed under the Post Office Department have been 168 in number, in 79 of which legal convictions have been obtained, while in 89 cases the persons in fault have been punished departmentally.

ARTICLES LOST BY NEGLECT, &c.

30. The number of cases reported in which articles have been lost by accident or neglect, or any fault other than dishonesty, is shown in margin. The Post Master General of Bengal has entered under this head all cases of unsuccessful enquiry respecting unregistered letters, many of which were, in all probability, eventually delivered to their owners. In the other Presidencies only ascertained cases of loss have been entered.

Bengal ...	146
Madras	13
Bombay	37
N W P.	8
Total	204

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

31. The number of highway robberies has, I regret to say, been very numerous—fifty in all. In Bengal one attempt was made to stop and plunder the mail cart, and in five other cases the mails were robbed, and in one case the perpetrators of the robbery were apprehended and punished.

32. In the North-Western Provinces sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred, of which the Post Master General reports as follows:—

" Sixteen cases of highway robberies (*vide* appended list) were reported during " the year; of these four were committed by rebels, eight by highway robbers in the " British Territory, and four by ditto within the jurisdiction of Native States. " Of the eight cases of robberies within British Territory two were committed in " the Goorgaon, and one in the Lucknow District—but on those occasions the mail bags " carried off were recovered. In two out of three cases committed by Afreedies, in the " Kohat or Trans-Indus District, the mails were recovered and the robbers traced, " but not captured; and in one case committed in the Ajmere District nothing was " recovered. Of the banghy despatch plundered between Futtehgurh and Bareilly the " greater portion has lately been recovered. In one case out of the four robberies " committed within Foreign Territories, the mail bags were recovered, but in the " rest of the cases no trace of the robbers or of the articles carried off was found."

33. In Bombay twenty highway robberies occurred, of which seven were perpetrated in British and thirteen in Foreign Territory—the robbers have not been apprehended in any case.

34. In Madras eight highway robberies occurred, six in British and two in Foreign Territory—in one case have the perpetrators been discovered. On one occasion the mail carrier was stopped by a party of drunken men, who were punished by the Dewan of Travancore by a fine of 20 Rupees.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

35. The receipts and disbursements of the bullock train in the North-Western Provinces are shown in margin. The profit during the past year has been very considerable: the surplus of last year (1858-59) was only one lakh and a half; the surplus of this year under review exceeds four lakhs and a half.

Receipts ..	9,44,788 2 9
Disbursements ..	4,75,246 2 4
Surplus ..	4,69,542 0 5

36. I have not included the Bengal bullock train in the above statement, as the accounts are not yet properly adjusted. Until the 31st December 1859, the expenses of the train are chargeable to the Military Department, and of course the receipts ought to be credited to the Military Department. The bullock train accounts for the period, from 1st May to 31st December 1859, ought not to appear in the Post Office accounts. From the 1st of January 1860 the bullock train in Bengal was again taken under the management of the Post Office; and during the four remaining months of the year the operations of the train have been very satisfactory, having yielded a net profit of Rupees 1,54,734-13-6, as shown in margin, instead, therefore, of a deficit being shown, the accounts of the Post Master General of Bengal ought, if

Receipts from 1st January 1860 to April 1860 ..	3,26,969 7 0
Disbursements from Ditto to ditto	1,72,234 9 6
Surplus ...	1,54,734 13 6

correctly adjusted, to have exhibited a surplus on account of the bullock train of the sum of Rupees 1,54,734-13-6.

37. The disbursments on account of the bullock train in the North-Western Provinces, during the year under review, have been less by Rupees 95,498-13-8 than in the preceding year. When it is considered that, notwithstanding this large reduction in expenditure, the receipts have increased by Rupees 2,25,008-14-10, I think that Government will concur with me in considering that Dr. Paton's management must have been judicious and successful.

38. The decrease in the expenditure is accounted for by a reduction of the strength of the road establishments on the Benares and Allahabad and on the Cawnpore and Lucknow roads, but chiefly by there having been a much smaller expenditure on new wagons and other works in the Allygurh workshop. The cost of new carts manufactured at Allygurh, in 1858-59, amounted to a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees.

39. In Bengal the expenditure on the bullock train has been reduced by Rupees 96,886-5-7; no comparison can be made of the receipts, as no correct accounts appear to have been kept while the train was under the orders of the Quarter-Master General, in the year 1858-59.

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

40. The following table exhibits the position of the Staging Bungalow Fund in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Presidencies.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Surplus.	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal .. .	21,733 7 10	12,636 2 6	22,101 13 7	17,664 14 10	9,097 5 4	4,436 14 9
North-Western Provinces ..	56,578 8 7	43,359 10 8	72,449 7 8	53,275 8 7	13,018 9 4	19,173 15 1

41. The number of postage labels of each denomination sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized thereon, during the year 1859-60, is shown in the following table:—

Presidencies.	½-anna Label.	1-anna Label.	2-anna Label.	4-anna Label.	8-anna Label.	½-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope.	½-anna Note paper.	8-pie Label.	Total value.
										Rs. As. P.
Bengal	3,059,384	1,213,616	417,724	530,763	179,278	38,919	25,763	43,238	0	4,51,159 9 8
Madras	4,746,840	518,244	191,032	263,625	32,816	36,784	9,840	27,584	2,016	2,90,502 8 0
Bombay	5,020,752	657,828	203,881	343,000	83,940	41,241	12,880	20,543	0	3,54,671 4 9
North-Western Provinces ..	4,949,543	957,821	202,150	348,283	27,523	109,680	45,107	98,387	72	3,52,711 6 1
Total ..	17,776,419	3,347,004	1,015,387	1,485,669	323,557	221,624	93,590	1,89,752	2,088	14,49,044 12 1

The sales in the previous year amounted to Rupees 11,98,880-14-6, the increase in the value of stamps sold amounts therefore to Rupees 2,50,163-13-7, excluding 8 pie labels—the total number of labels sold, as shown in margin, exceeded the number sold in the previous year by rather more than two millions: the number of stamped envelops and stamped sheets of note paper sold in 1859-60 was considerably less than in 1858-59—the numbers are given in margin. I am unable to explain this decrease, or the general increase in the sales of stamps, coupled with a decrease in the number of paid letters posted.

1858-59 ..	21,451,071
1859-60 ..	23,948,036
Increase ..	2,496,965

1858-59 ..	756,835
1859-60 ..	504,966
Decrease ..	251,869

42. The Financial results of the operations of the Post Office during the past official year are very satisfactory. The Post Office yields for the year a clear surplus revenue of Rupees 20,70,109-13-2, as shown in margin. Of the sum of Rupees 65,82,903-4-4, which forms the total of the receipts of the department, Rupees 27,47,012-11-0 are due from various public offices for letters sent under franks, without actual payment of postage.

Total Rupees ...	65,82,903 4 4
„ Disbursements...	45,12,793 7 2
Surplus Rupees ...	20,70,109 13 2

43. The following statement shows the amount of postage on official correspondence, which has passed through the Post Offices in India, during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Official Postage.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	4,69,444 7 6	4,53,772 2 6
Pegu	68,235 6 6	65,746 6 0
Eastern Settlement	3,118 4 4	4,396 3 0
Madras	4,24,655 9 0	4,90,063 2 0
Bombay	7,54,906 10 0	8,60,191 5 0
North-Western Provinces	8,04,828 12 8	8,72,843 8 6
Total	25,25,189 2 0	27,47,012 11 0

44. The following general statement exhibits the collections of the year under each head, and includes official postage. The subsequent statements and remarks exclude all considerations of official postage.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Collections of the year 1859-60 *under each head.*

Presidencies.	Postage.								Bullock Train.	Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dák.	Fine.	Savings.	Miscellaneous.	Total Cash Receipt.	Official Postage.	Total.
	On Letters.	On Bangly Parcels.	Express Postage.	Late Letter Fees.	Total Cash Collections.	Sale Proceeds on Postage Stamps.	Registration Fees.	Total Postage.								
Bengal	1,98,891 10 10	58,318 1 6	0 0 0	102 2 3	2,57,311 14 7	3,74,075 10 3	343 3 0	6,31,730 11 10	1,49,408 0 0	11,846 1 6	6,372 9 3	9,358 1 3	9,226 14 9	8,17,942 6 7	4,53,772 2 6	12,71,714 9 1
Pegu	7,724 13 0	2,484 3 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	10,209 8 0	22,969 8 6	6 4 0	33,185 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	867 11 11	214 9 11	34,307 10 4	65,746 6 0	1,00,054 0 4
Eastern Settlement	34,782 11 7	37 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34,819 11 7	54,114 6 6	12 12 0	88,946 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	88,964 10 1	4,396 3 0	93,360 13 1
Madras	1,34,406 2 0	49,336 12 9	1,866 0 6	0 0 0	1,85,608 15 3	2,90,502 8 0	0 0 0	4,76,111 7 3	0 0 0	3,343 5 5	4,386 0 8	2,038 13 1	0 0 0	4,85,879 10 5	4,90,063 2 0	9,75,942 12 5
Bombay	1,75,382 13 8	57,094 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,32,476 15 11	3,54,671 4 9	10 5 0	5,87,158 9 8	0 0 0	2,073 1 6	2,522 5 2	10,065 15 7	5,440 1 0	6,07,260 0 11	8,60,191 5 0	14,67,451 5 11
North-Western Provinces...	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,17,214 1 5	3,52,711 6 1	0 0 0	8,69,925 7 6	9,44,788 2 9	1,82,198 8 4	7,054 9 5	31,198 9 9	1,115 4 5	19,86,280 10 2	8,72,843 8 6	28,59,124 2 8
Total ...	9,08,706 3 0	3,26,966 5 0	1,866 0 6	102 10 3	12,37,641 2 9	14,49,044 12 1	372 8 0	26,87,058 6 10	10,94,196 2 9	1,49,461 0 9	20,393 4 6	53,529 3 7	16,996 14 1	40,20,635 0 6	2,747,012 11 0	67,67,647 11 6

STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipts of the Post Offices in India, during the past two official years, including those of the Bullock Train in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Presidencies.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
Bengal	7,67,858 11 0	9,41,214 11 0	1,73,356 0 0
Madras	4,72,560 3 4	4,85,879 10 5	13,319 7 1
Bombay	5,94,124 12 10	6,07,260 0 11	13,135 4 1
North-Western Provinces	16,53,945 5 4	19,86,280 10 2	3,32,335 4 10
Total	34,88,489 0 6	40,20,635 0 6	5,32,146 0 0
Official Postage	25,25,189 2 0	27,47,012 11 0	2,21,823 9 0
Total	60,13,678 2 6	67,67,647 11 6	7,53,969 9 0

48. The disbursement of the Post Office in India, during the year under review, and the previous year, is given in the following statement; there has been a decrease in expenditure under every head, but bullock train, mail cart, and road establishment. The bullock train increase requires no remark, the increased cost of mail cart is caused by the higher rates now paid for mail horses, and the increase of establishments on several important lines, as between Agra and Bombay, Calcutta and Benares, Bombay and Nagpore, and Nagpore and Bombay.

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries and Establishments	14,45,561 7 2	12,34,379 1 7	0 0 0	2,11,182 5 7
Road Establishment	8,42,073 1 4	9,89,348 4 0	1,47,275 2 8	0 0 0
Contingent Charges	6,99,145 7 0	5,10,023 3 11	0 0 0	1,89,122 3 1
Bullock Train	5,74,990 1 1	6,05,385 5 4	30,395 4 3	0 0 0
Mail Cart	8,12,383 8 2	10,34,492 10 8	2,22,109 2 6	0 0 0
Bounty Money	3,989 5 0	2,808 11 0	0 0 0	1,180 10 0
Banghy Charges	1,17,712 0 1	74,416 11 11	0 0 0	43,295 4 2
Pensions	20,249 11 10	20,035 1 10	0 0 0	214 10 0
Repairs of Building...	4,932 4 7	6,753 6 0	1,821 1 5	0 0 0
Miscellaneous	40,484 3 0	27,650 14 11	0 0 0	12,833 4 1
Conveyance of Mails	0 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	0 0 0
Difference of Inefficient Balance ...	3,30,078 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,30,078 10 0
Total ...	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	4,09,100 10 10	1,27,749 10 11

49. The following statement shows the gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies, during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Presidencies.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
Bengal	6,72,745 6 6	8,46,113 2 4	1,73,367 11 10
Madras	6,92,969 7 4	7,46,227 14 0	53,258 6 8
Bombay	11,93,594 10 4	12,13,637 12 3	20,043 1 11
North-Western Provinces	16,50,263 4 7	16,78,200 13 10	27,937 9 3
Director General of the Post Office	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	6,744 2 3
Total ...	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	2,81,350 15 11

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. RIDDELL,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDICES

TO THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Postage on Letters.												
Bengal	2,23,179	13	10	1,98,891	10	10	0	0	0	24,288	3	0
Pegu	8,256	10	9	7,724	13	0	0	0	0	531	13	9
Eastern Settlement	45,381	2	1	34,782	11	7	0	0	0	10,598	6	6
Madras	1,35,637	11	3	1,34,406	2	0	0	0	0	1,231	9	3
Bombay	1,59,946	11	8	1,75,382	13	8	15,436	2	0	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	3,16,729	9	10	3,57,517	15	11	40,788	6	1	0	0	0
Total ...	8,89,131	11	5	9,08,706	3	0	56,224	8	1	36,650	0	6
Postage on Banghy Parcels.												
Bengal	63,119	14	4	58,318	1	6	0	0	0	4,801	12	10
Pegu	2,710	9	0	2,484	3	0	0	0	0	226	6	0
Eastern Settlement	118	4	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	81	4	8
Madras	54,885	1	0	49,336	12	9	0	0	0	5,548	4	3
Bombay	51,218	14	10	57,094	2	3	5,875	3	5	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	1,64,799	4	10	1,59,696	1	6	0	0	0	5,103	3	4
Total ...	3,36,852	0	8	3,26,966	5	0	5,875	3	5	15,760	15	1
Express Postage.												
Madras	2,550	4	0	1,866	0	6	0	0	0	684	3	6
Total ...	2,550	4	0	1,866	0	6	0	0	0	684	3	6
Late Letter Fees.												
Bengal	0	0	0	102	2	3	102	2	3	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0	102	10	3	102	10	3	0	0	0
Registration Fees.												
Bengal	0	0	0	343	3	0	343	3	0	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	0	0	0
Eastern Settlement	0	0	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
Madras	16,558	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,558	7	0
Bombay	15,876	4	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	15,865	15	0
North-Western Provinces ...	24,012	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,012	4	9
Total ...	56,446	15	9	372	8	0	362	3	0	56,436	10	9
Bullock Train.												
Bengal	34,501	13	1	1,49,408	0	0	1,14,906	2	11	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	7,19,779	3	11	9,44,788	2	9	2,25,008	14	10	0	0	0
Total ...	7,54,281	1	0	10,94,196	2	9	3,39,915	1	9	0	0	0
Mail Cart.												
Bengal	5,610	9	0	11,846	1	6	6,235	8	6	0	0	0
Madras	1,660	1	6	3,343	5	5	1,683	3	11	0	0	0
Bombay	0	0	0	2,073	1	6	2,073	1	6	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	62,591	12	11	72,241	15	1	9,650	2	2	0	0	0
Total ...	69,862	7	5	89,504	7	6	19,642	0	1	0	0	0

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Passenger Van Dak.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	46,247	14	2	59,956	9	3	13,708	11	1	0	0	0
Total ...	46,247	14	2	59,956	9	3	13,708	11	1	0	0	0
Fines and Savings.												
Bengal	0	0	0	15,730	10	6	15,730	10	6	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	907	11	11	907	11	11	0	0	0
Eastern Settlement	0	0	0	17	12	0	17	12	0	0	0	0
Madras	8,035	13	7	6,424	13	9	0	0	0	1,610	15	10
Bombay	34,916	14	6	12,588	4	9	0	0	0	22,328	9	9
North-Western Provinces ...	35,827	7	6	38,253	3	2	2,425	11	8	0	0	0
Total ...	78,790	3	7	73,922	8	1	19,081	14	1	23,939	9	7
Bengal	3,26,412	2	3	4,34,639	13	7	1,37,317	11	2	29,089	15	10
Pegu	10,967	3	9	11,123	7	11	914	7	11	758	3	9
Eastern Settlement	45,499	6	9	34,850	3	7	30	8	0	10,679	11	2
Madras	2,19,327	6	4	1,95,377	2	5	1,683	3	11	25,633	7	10
Bombay	2,61,958	13	0	2,47,148	11	2	23,384	6	11	38,194	8	9
North-Western Provinces ...	13,69,987	9	11	16,32,453	15	8	2,91,581	13	10	29,115	8	1
Total ...	22,34,152	10	0	25,55,593	6	4	4,54,912	3	9	1,33,471	7	5
Miscellaneous.												
Bengal	25,765	11	1	9,226	14	9	0	0	0	16,538	12	4
Pegu	4,081	13	0	214	9	11	0	0	0	3,867	3	1
Eastern Settlement	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bombay	24,654	3	7	5,440	1	0	0	0	0	19,214	2	7
North-Western Provinces ...	951	12	4	1,115	4	5	163	8	1	0	0	0
Total ...	55,455	8	0	15,996	14	1	163	8	1	39,622	2	0
Total.												
Bengal	3,52,177	13	4	4,43,866	12	4	1,37,317	11	2	45,628	12	2
Pegu	15,049	0	9	11,338	1	10	914	7	11	4,625	6	10
Eastern Settlement	45,501	6	9	34,850	3	7	30	8	0	10,681	11	2
Madras	2,19,327	6	4	1,95,377	2	5	1,683	3	11	25,633	7	10
Bombay	2,86,613	0	7	2,52,588	12	2	23,384	6	11	57,408	11	4
North-Western Provinces ...	13,70,939	6	3	16,33,569	4	1	2,91,745	5	11	29,115	8	1
Total ...	22,89,608	2	0	25,71,590	4	5	4,55,075	11	10	1,73,093	9	5
Sale of Postage Stamps.												
Bengal	3,25,679	3	8	3,74,075	10	3	48,396	6	7	0	0	0
Pegu	23,190	11	6	22,969	8	6	0	0	0	221	3	0
Eastern Settlement.	6,260	7	0	54,114	6	6	47,853	15	6	0	0	0
Madras	2,53,232	13	0	2,90,502	8	0	37,269	11	0	0	0	0
Bombay	3,07,511	12	3	3,54,671	4	9	47,159	8	6	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	2,83,005	15	1	3,52,711	6	1	69,705	7	0	0	0	0
Total ...	11,98,880	14	6	14,49,044	12	1	2,50,885	0	7	221	3	0

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Continued*)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Concluded.)*

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal (Sale of Stamps and Cash Rcts.)	6,77,857	1	0	8,17,942	6	7	1,85,714	1	9	45,628	12	2
Pegu, Ditto ...	38,239	12	3	34,307	10	4	914	7	11	4,846	9	10
Eastern Settlement, Ditto ...	51,761	13	9	88,964	10	1	47,884	7	6	10,681	11	2
Madras, Ditto ...	4,72,560	3	4	4,85,879	10	5	38,952	14	11	25,633	7	10
Bombay, Ditto ...	5,94,124	12	10	6,07,260	0	11	70,543	15	5	57,408	11	4
North-Western Provinces, Ditto ...	16,53,945	5	4	19,86,280	10	2	3,61,450	12	11	29,115	8	1
Grand Total ...	34,88,489	0	6	40,20,635	0	6	7,05,460	12	5	1,73,314	12	5

E. E.

H. B. RIDDELL,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20*th September* 1860.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Head of Charges.	1858-59			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Salaries.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	13,146	12	4	1,07,799	14	4	94,653	2	0	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	14,638	12	4	14,638	12	4	0	0	0
Eastern Settlement	8,525	7	11	4,056	9	3	0	0	0	4,468	14	8
Madras	1,14,056	1	4	1,16,609	11	11	2,553	10	7	0	0	0
Bombay	58,740	1	10	1,07,310	4	1	48,570	2	3	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	4,50,246	12	4	5,10,554	9	6	60,307	13	2	0	0	0
Director General	10,618	4	5	21,461	1	9	10,842	13	4	0	0	0
Total ...	6,55,333	8	2	8,82,430	15	2	2,31,566	5	8	4,468	14	8
Establishment.												
Bengal	4,51,626	9	2	98,834	10	0	0	0	0	3,52,791	15	2
Pegu	61,452	0	10	22,768	13	6	0	0	0	38,683	3	4
Eastern Settlement	0	0	0	5,261	8	6	5,26	8	6	0	0	0
Madras	90,788	11	2	1,02,766	0	5	11,977	5	3	0	0	0
Bombay	1,82,645	7	4	1,18,609	11	4	0	0	0	64,035	12	0
North-Western Provinces ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Director General	3,715	2	6	3,707	6	8	0	0	0	7	11	10
Total ...	7,90,227	15	0	3,51,948	2	5	17,238	13	9	4,55,518	10	4

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Road Establishment.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	0	0	0	2,06,164	12	10	2,06,164	12	10	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	24,879	8	10	24,879	8	10	0	0	0
Eastern Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madras	3,26,707	12	0	2,48,146	9	10	21,438	13	10	0	0	0
Bombay	5,15,365	5	4	4,10,157	4	6	0	0	0	1,05,208	0	10
Total ...	8,42,073	1	4	9,89,348	4	0	2,52,483	3	6	1,05,208	0	10
Contingent Charges.												
Bengal	1,62,932	15	0	65,049	5	0	0	0	0	97,883	10	0
Pegu	4,340	4	6	8,251	2	8	3,910	14	2	0	0	0
Eastern Settlement	2,544	12	11	1,809	9	2	0	0	0	735	3	9
Madras	1,02,346	8	9	83,713	0	4	0	0	0	18,633	8	5
Bombay	3,03,605	1	7	2,56,608	15	6	0	0	0	46,996	2	1
North-Western Provinces ...	1,15,839	8	8	91,145	14	11	0	0	0	24,693	9	9
Director General	7,536	3	7	3,445	4	4	0	0	0	4,090	15	3
Total ...	6,99,145	7	0	5,10,023	3	11	3,910	14	2	1,93,033	1	3
Bullock Train.												
Bengal	4,245	0	5	1,30,139	3	0	1,25,894	2	7	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	5,70,745	0	8	4,75,246	2	4	0	0	0	95,498	14	4
Total ...	5,74,990	1	1	6,05,385	5	4	1,25,894	2	7	95,498	14	4
Mail Cart.												
Bengal	0	0	0	1,18,839	5	9	1,18,839	5	9	0	0	0
Madras	11,558	8	0	24,396	6	6	12,837	14	6	0	0	0
Bombay	2,92,043	1	3	3,16,453	14	1	24,410	12	10	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...	5,08,781	14	11	5,74,803	0	4	66,021	1	5	0	0	0
Total ...	8,12,383	8	2	10,34,492	10	8	2,22,109	2	6	0	0	0
Bounty Money.												
Bengal	1,221	13	0	1,314	7	0	92	10	0	0	0	0
Pegu	752	1	0	70	9	0	0	0	0	681	8	0
Eastern Settlement	397	14	0	510	3	0	112	5	0	0	0	0
Madras	1,058	13	0	740	10	0	0	0	0	318	3	0
Bombay	558	12	0	172	14	0	0	0	0	385	14	0
Total ...	3,989	5	0	2,808	11	0	204	15	0	1,385	9	0
Total.												
Bengal	6,33,173	1	11	7,28,141	9	11	5,45,644	1	2	4,50,675	9	2
Pegu	66,544	6	4	70,608	14	4	43,429	3	4	39,364	11	4
Eastern Settlement	11,468	2	10	11,637	13	11	5,373	13	6	5,204	2	5
Madras	6,46,516	6	3	6,76,372	7	0	48,807	12	2	18,951	11	5
Bombay	13,52,957	13	4	12,09,312	15	6	72,980	15	1	2,16,625	12	11
North-Western Provinces ...	16,45,613	4	7	16,51,749	11	1	1,26,328	14	7	1,20,192	8	1
Director General	21,869	10	6	28,613	12	9	10,842	13	4	4,098	11	1
Total ...	43,78,142	13	9	43,76,437	4	6	8,53,407	9	2	8,55,113	2	5

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangby Charges.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	0	0	0	14,591	11	4	14,591	11	4	0	0	0
Eastern-Settlement	0	0	0	678	7	0	678	7	0	0	0	0
Madras	70,176	8	3	59,146	9	7	0	0	0	11,029	14	8
Bombay	47,535	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,535	7	10
North-Western Provinces ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1,17,712	0	1	74,416	11	11	15,270	2	4	58,565	6	6
Miscellaneous.												
Bengal	10,811	6	7	940	8	4	0	0	0	9,870	14	3
Pegu	3,513	7	0	34	12	9	0	0	0	3,478	10	3
Eastern Settlement	97	6	8	493	5	10	395	15	2	0	0	0
Madras	504	8	1	382	3	6	0	0	0	122	4	7
North-Western Provinces ...	0	0	0	21,801	2	9	21,801	2	9	0	0	0
Bombay	1,434	4	0	3,998	13	9	2,564	9	9	0	0	0
Total ...	16,361	0	4	27,650	14	11	24,761	11	8	13,471	13	1
Repairs of Building.												
Bengal	0	0	0	2,468	4	11	2,468	4	11	0	0	0
Pegu	0	0	0	45	4	0	45	4	0	0	0	0
Madras	3,698	15	2	3,913	14	1	214	14	11	0	0	0
Bombay	1,233	5	5	325	15	0	0	0	0	907	6	5
Total ...	4,932	4	7	6,753	6	0	2,728	7	10	907	6	5
Charges incurred in the Conveyance of Mails.												
Bengal	23,300	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	15,800	0	0
Madras	823	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	823	2	8
Total ...	24,123	2	8	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	16,623	2	8
Pensions.												
	9,534	2	7	8,972	6	0	0	0	0	561	12	7
Bengal	6,065	9	3	6,412	11	10	347	2	7	0	0	0
Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay	4,650	0	0	4,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North-Western Provinces ...												
Total ...	20,249	11	10	20,035	1	10	347	2	7	561	12	7
Difference of Inefficient Balance.												
Bengal	85,957	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,957	2	10
Pegu	241	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	7	5
Eastern Settlement	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
Madras	34,815	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,815	10	4
Bombay	2,09,566	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,09,566	4	3
Total ...	3,30,078	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,30,078	10	0

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Concluded.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Total.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	5,90,861	8	3	7,52,614	8	6	5,62,704	1	5	3,90,951	1	2
Pegu	70,299	4	9	70,688	15	1	43,474	7	4	43,084	13	0
Eastern Settlement	11,584	9	6	12,809	10	9	6,448	3	8	5,223	2	5
Madras	6,92,969	7	4	7,46,227	14	0	49,369	13	8	3,888	9	0
Bombay	11,93,594	10	4	12,13,637	12	3	75,545	8	10	55,502	6	11
North-Western Provinces ...	16,50,263	4	7	16,78,200	13	10	1,48,130	1	4	1,20,192	8	1
Director General	21,869	10	6	28,613	12	9	10,842	13	4	4,098	11	1
Grand Total ...	42,31,442	7	3	45,12,793	7	2	8,96,515	1	7	6,15,164	1	8

E. E.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

POSTAGE COLLECTIONS on Private Correspondence.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.				1859-60.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	2,76,817 10 8	65,948 12 0	3,55,130 6 2	6,97,896 12 10	2,41,399 3 5	60,839 4 6	4,51,159 9 3	7,53,398 1 2
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 0	2,53,232 13 0	4,43,755 9 3	1,34,406 2 0	49,336 12 9	2,90,502 8 0	4,74,245 6 9
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9	1,75,382 13 8	57,094 2 3	3,54,671 4 9	5,87,148 4 8
North-Western Provinces ...	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	3,52,711 6 1	8,69,925 7 6
Total ...	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 0 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7	9,08,706 3 0	3,26,966 5 0	14,49,044 12 1	26,84,717 4 1

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results with and without the Postage due on Official Correspondence of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the year 1859-60, *adding the Indian Steam Postage and deducting the Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.*

PRESIDENCIES.	Gross Receipts in 1859-60.	Indian share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	Total.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct disbursement in 1859-60.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	9,41,214 11 0	47,583 10 8	9,88,798 5 8	1,73,005 6 4	8,15,792 15 4	8,53,266 9 6	37,473 10 2	5,23,914 11 6	4,86,441 1 4
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	19,161 0 8	5,05,040 11 1	27,536 3 4	4,77,504 7 9	7,53,381 5 2	2,75,876 13 5	4,90,063 2 0	2,14,186 4 7
Bombay	6,07,260 0 11	67,702 12 8	6,74,962 13 7	1,18,650 5 6	5,56,312 8 1	12,20,791 3 5	6,64,478 11 4	8,60,191 5 0	1,95,712 9 8
North-Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	0 0 0	19,86,280 10 2	0 0 0	19,86,280 10 2	16,85,354 5 1	Surplus. 3,00,926 5 1	8,72,843 8 6	11,73,769 13 7
Total ...	40,20,635 0 6	1,34,447 8 0	41,55,082 8 6	3,19,191 15 2	38,35,890 9 4	45,12,793 7 2	6,76,902 13 10	27,47,012 11 0	20,70,109 13 2

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

APPENDIX No. IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Surplus.			Deficit.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bengal	8,17,942	6	7	7,62,614	8	6	55,327	14	1	0	0	0
Pegu	34,307	10	4	70,688	15	1	0	0	0	36,381	4	9
Eastern Settlements	88,964	10	1	12,809	10	9	76,154	15	4	0	0	0
Madras	4,85,879	10	5	7,46,227	14	0	0	0	0	2,60,348	3	7
Bombay	6,07,260	0	11	12,13,637	12	3	0	0	0	6,06,377	11	4
North Western Provinces	19,86,280	10	2	16,78,200	13	10	3,08,079	12	4	0	0	0
Director General of the Post Office of India	0	0	0	28,613	12	9	0	0	0	28,613	12	9
Total	40,20,635	0	6	45,12,793	7	2	4,39,562	9	9	9,31,721	0	5

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES	Salaries.	Office Establishments.	Road Establishments.	Contingencies.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart.	Bounty Money.	Bangly Charge.	Conveyance of Mails	Pensions.	Repairs of Buildings	Miscellaneous.	Total Disbursements.
Bengal ..	1,07,799 14 4	98,834 10 0	2,06,164 12 10	65,049 5 0	1,30,139 8 0	1,18,839 5 9	1,814 7 0	14,591 11 4	7,500 0 0	8,972 6 0	2,468 4 11	940 8 4	7,62,614 8 6
Pegu ..	14,638 12 4	22,768 13 6	24,879 8 10	8,251 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 4 0	34 12 9	70,688 15 1
Eastern Settlements	4,056 9 3	5,261 8 6	0 0 0	1,809 9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	510 3 0	678 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 0	230 15 4 *162 6 6	12,809 10 9
Madras ..	1,16,609 11 11	1,02,766 0 5	3,48,146 9 10	83,713 0 4	0 0 0	24,396 6 6	749 10 0	59,146 9 7	0 0 0	6,412 11 10	3,913 14 1	382 3 6	7 46,227 14 0
Bombay ..	1,07,310 4 1	1,18,609 11 4	4,16,157 4 6	2,56,668 15 6	0 0 0	3,16,453 14 1	172 14 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	.325 15 0	3,996 13 9	12,13,637 12 3
North-Western Provinces ..	5,10,554 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	91,145 14 11	4,75,246 2 4	5,74,803 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,650 0 6	0 0 0	Discount on sale of Postage Stamps. 21,801 2 9	16,78,200 13 10
Director General ..	21,461 1 9	3,707 6 8	0 0 0	3,445 4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28,613 12 9
Total ..	8,62,430 15 2	3,51,948 2 5	9,99,348 4 0	5,10,023 8 11	6,35,385 5 4	10,34,492 10 8	2,896 11 0	74,416 11 11	7,506 0 0	20,035 1 10	6,753 6 0	27,650 14 11	45,12,793 7 2

* Loss by exchange of Dollars.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRANCH OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE CONTROL

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRANCH OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE CONTROL

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOR 1859-60.

THE SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

	Tonnage.	H. P.	Commander.
"Fire Queen"	769	200	A. Baker, *acting.*
"Australian"	1,200	300	S. G. Boon.
"Sydney"	1,200	300	G. J. Neblett.
"Arracan"	1,100	220	P. Brett.
"Bentinck"	2,000	520	T. H. Hodge.
"Armenian"	789	60	D. Fowler.
"Nemesis"	400	120	W. H. Eales.

The sea-going steamers attached to this Presidency, on the 30th April last, were seven in number, as named in the margin.

2. The *Arracan*, which was built to receive the engines of the old *Tenasserim*, was launched from the Kidderpore Dock Yard on the 28th of September last.

3. The *Bentinck* was purchased into the service in the month of March, for 1,25,000 Rupees.

4. The *Armenian* was purchased in April for 2,20,000 Rupees.

CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

5. The condition of the vessels is reported upon in Statement No. 2 in the Appendix.

6. The following is a summary of their employment:—

"FIRE QUEEN."

7. The *Fire Queen* has been employed principally in keeping up the communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with occasional visits to Rangoon.

8. In the month of January 1860 the *Fire Queen* proceeded with Captain Fraser, Superintendent of the Alguada Reef Light House, to the Alguada Reef, Diamond Island, and Rangoon. On return from this duty she was again despatched to Port Blair, and subsequently to Madras, for the relief of troops, on which duty she was employed at the close of the year.

"AUSTRALIAN."

9. The *Australian* was in Calcutta undergoing repairs at the beginning of the official year. She left for China with troops on the 20th September, towing the the transport *Indomitable;* she returned on the 18th November, and, after repairs to her boilers, left again for China, with troops, on the 22nd March 1860, with the transports *Brandon* and *Matilda Atheling* in tow.

"SYDNEY."

10. The *Sydney* arrived from Madras and Rangoon on the 12th November 1859 for repairs, and after being docked, and all necessary repairs done, she left for China, with troops, on the 20th March 1860, with the transports *Lady Ann* and *Eranee* in tow.

"ARRACAN."

11. The *Arracan* having been got ready for service, took her departure for China on the 25th March 1860, with troops, and with the transport ship *Queen of England* in tow.

"BENTINCK."

12. The *Bentinck* left for China on the 16th April, with troops, taking *Daniel Ranken* and *Clarendon* in tow.

"ARMENIAN."

13. The *Armenian* left for China, with troops, on the 9th April.

"NEMESIS."

14. The *Nemesis* was stationed on the Arracan Coast until the month of September 1859, when she came up to the Presidency, having been relieved by *Proserpine;* she

was despatched to Moulmein early in October, and thence to Port Blair, to act as a guard ship temporarily.

15. The *Nemesis* was subsequently employed at the Alguada Reef to the close of the year.

SAILING TRANSPORTS.

"Tubal Cain."

16. The *Tubal Cain* arrived from Madras on the 18th May, and left for Port Blair on the 5th June, in tow of the *Fire Queen;* arrived thence on the 14th July, and left for Pooree, to embark troops for the Straits, on the 26th December 1859. From the Straits she proceeded to Madras, to be employed under the orders of that Government.

"Sesostris."

17. The *Sesostris* arrived from Port Blair on the 5th February 1860, and left on the 12th March, in tow of the *Zenobia,* for Madras, with troops. Returned, on the 25th of that month, and left again for Masulipatam and Madras, with troops, on the 7th April 1860, in tow of the *Fire Queen.*

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH HORSES

From the Colonies.

18. The number of ships which have brought horses for Government, during the year, has been 14, with 1,310 horses.

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH TROOPS

From England.

19. Twenty-six ships have arrived from England with troops, bringing 8,265 men, 114 women, and 75 children.

SHIPS ENGAGED AT CALCUTTA FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF INVALIDS, TIME-EXPIRED AND DISCHARGED MEN, &c.

To England.

20. The following is a list of the ships that have been taken up in this port, during the official year, for the conveyance of discharged men and invalids, &c. to England, with the rate at which they were engaged.

Names of Vessels.	Invalids.	Men in health.	Women.	Children	Rate.	Remarks.
"Liverpool" ...	0	529	0	0	0 0 0	Taken up for a lump sum of Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 94-7-3 per head for provisions.
"Euxine" ...	133	0	2	4	220 0 0	
"Gertrude" ...	121	2	3	3	210 0 0	
"Clasmerdon" ...	0	400	0	0	0 0 0	Taken up for a lump sum of Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 92-8 per head for Provisions.
"Gipsey Bride" ...	0	462	0	0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
"Eveline" ...	0	238	6	3	180 0 0	
"Edmond Graham" ..	194	83	0	0	194 0 0	For Invalids and 171 for men in health.
"Queen of the Seas" ...	0	532	0	0	164 8 0	
"Inkerman" ...	0	513	0	0	190 0 0	
"Undaunted" ...	0	144	2	2	172 8 0	
"Captain Cook" ...	0	469	6	3	190 0 0	
"Alnwick Castle" ...	0	448	0	0	190 0 0	
"Maggie Miller" ...	0	491	11	7	164 8 0	
"Maharanee" ...	0	384	0	0	190 0 0	
"Sir John Lawrence" ...	0	425	0	0	210 0 0	
"Theresa" ...	0	298	8	4	187 8 0	
"Conflict" ...	0	365	13	9	184 0 0	
"Warrior Queen" ...	128	0	6	10	238 10 0	And 16 Insanes, at Rs. 340 each.
"Marlborough" ...	0	275	9	14	180 0 0	
"Clarence" ...	166	0	8	19	240 0 0	
"Lady Melville" ...	0	255	8	7	210 0 0	
"Great Tasmania" ...	0	1,000	0	0	60 0 0	Besides Provisions, amounting to Rs. 1,20,000.
"Belgravia" ...	259	0	7	9	260 0 0	
"King Phillip" ...	241	2	1	0	335 0 0	
"Startled Fawn" ...	0	259	7	5	290 0 0	
"Aliquis" ...	0	431	14	14	280 0 0	
"Matilda Wattenbach" ...	0	208	0	32	440 0 0	
"Monica" ...	0	149	85	87	0 0 0	Taken up originally for Rs. 1,50,000 for conveyance of 31 men, 200 women, and 267 children.
"John Temperly" ...	0	388	11	14	295 0 0	
"Sevilla" ...	89	57	0	0	415 0 0	
"Lady Clarendon" ...	0	370	20	17	405 0 0	
	1,331	9,179	221	265		

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

China Expedition.

21. The following statement exhibits the names and number of ships taken up for the transport of troops, horses and stores from Bengal to China, with their tonnage, rate of hire per ton per month, date of sailing, and period of engagement, with the troops, cattle, &c., allotted to each vessel.

STATEMENT including Steam Ships belonging to Government.

Regiments.	Names of Vessels	Tonnage	Terms of Engagement.	Date of Engagement.	Date of Sailing.	Period for which Engaged.	Remarks.
H. M's. 67th Regiment, 4 Companies	"Australian," S. S.	1,401	Government Vessel	..	21st Sept. 1859		
Ditto, Head Quarters	"Indomitable"	1,041	Rs. 42,000 0 0	10th Sept. 1859	Ditto	For the Trip	
23rd Company Royal Engineers	"Lightning," S. S.	316	„ 150 per head	6th Oct.	25th Oct.	Ditto	
H. M's. 3rd Buffs	"Armenian," S. S.	789	„ 50,000 0 0	Ditto	13th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Coromandel," Str.	1,200	Government Vessel (Indian Navy)	..	15th Nov.		
	"Tasmania"	1,194	Rs 31,000 0 0	26th Oct. 1859	15th Ditto	For the Trip	
H. M's 99th Regiment	"Walmer Castle"	1,064	„ 13,832 0 0	28th Jan. 1860	4th Feb. 1860	For 6 months	
	"Octavia"	1,055	„ 12,660 0 0	19th Ditto	4th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Mars"	721	„ 8,652 0 0	26th Ditto	5th Ditto	Ditto	
No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery	"Zolieka"	995	„ 10,860 0 0	27th Ditto	26th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Elizabeth"	782	„ 8,602 0 0	25th Ditto	26th Ditto	For 4 months	
	"City of Poona"	860	„ 9,600 0 0	4th Feb.	3rd March	For 6 ditto.	
2-60 Rifles	"Alfred"	1,291	„ 15,492 0 0	13th Ditto	1st Ditto	Ditto	
	"Huguemont"	662	„ 10,593 0 0	13th Jan.	29th Feb.	Ditto	
	"Indomitable"	1,041	„ 11,451 0 0	5th Feb	1st March	Ditto	
8th Punjab Infantry	"Minden"	917	„ 10,098 0 0	14th Ditto	6th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Punjab"	790	„ 8,986 4 0	21st Jan.	6th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Lord Dalhousie"	912	„ 10,032 0 0	2nd March	11th Ditto	Ditto	
Artillery and Volunteers	"Merchantman"	1,018	„ 11,209 0 0	24th Feb.	10th Ditto	Ditto	
19th Punjab Infantry	"Bosphorus"	1,346	„ 16,152 0 0	1st Ditto	27th Feb.	Ditto	
	"Burlington"	676	„ 7,441 8 0	10th Ditto	24th Ditto	Ditto	
Loodianah Regiment	"Winefred"	1,359	„ 16,308 0 0	17th Ditto	2nd March	Ditto	
	"Iskender Shah"	777	„ 8,935 8 0	20th Ditto	2nd Ditto	Ditto	
H. M.'s 87th Regiment	"Sydney," S. S.	1,491	Government Vessel	..	28th Ditto		
	"Australian," S. S.	1,401	Ditto	..	21st Ditto		
	"Arrascan," Str.	1,199	Ditto	..	23rd Ditto		
	"Carthage," S. S.	736	Rs. 18,000 for first 4 months, and Rs. 15,000 for the succeeding 4 months	8th Feb. 1860	24th Ditto	For 8 months	
	"Armenian," S. S.	944	Rs. 14,165 8 0	31st March	8th April		
Probyn's Horse, 1st Seikh Cavalry	"Queen of England"	1,196	„ 14,352 0 0	21st Feb.	23rd March	For 6 months, and a month's notice of discharge	
	"Ocean Home"	1,067	„ 12,804 0 0	18th Ditto	22nd Ditto	For 6 months	
	"Erance"	646	„ 7,114 4 0	28th Ditto	20th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Lady Ann"	745	„ 8,206 0 0	25th Ditto	20th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Nimrod"	893	„ 10,728 0 0	15th March	29th Ditto	For 6 months, and a month's notice of discharge	
	"Matilda Atheling"	676	„ 7,436 0 0	2nd Ditto	21st Ditto	For 6 months	
	"Cambodia"	914	„ 10,968 0 0	22nd March	31st Ditto	Ditto	
	"Brandon"	731	„ 8,406 8 0	2nd Ditto	21st Ditto	Ditto	
Fane's Horse	"Edith Moore"	1,429	„ 17,148 0 0	7th Ditto	28th Ditto	For 6 months, and a month's notice of discharge	
	"Vortigern"	910	„ 10,465 0 0	14th Ditto	24th Ditto	For 6 months	
	"Daniel Ranken"	1,047	„ 12,570 0 0	26th Ditto	15th April	Ditto	
	"Clarendon"	850	„ 10,209 0 0	18th Ditto	15th Ditto	Ditto	
	"Dartmouth"	933	„ 11,202 0 0	16th Ditto	28th March	For 6 months, and a month's notice of discharge	
15th Punjabees	"Bentinck," Str.	1,973	„ 29,595 0 0	23th Ditto	15th April		
	"Viscount Canning," S. S.	783	„ 16,000 0 0	25th Feb.	29th March	For 6 months	
	"Lightning," S. S.	316	„ 16,000 0 0	10th March	22nd Ditto	For 6 months, and a month's notice of discharge	
Commissariat Cattle	"Futta Shah Allum	819	„ 9,840 0 0	5th Ditto	18th Ditto	For 4 months	
Commissariat Stores	"John Haven"	1,038	„ 6,000 for the trip	For the Trip	8th April		
	"Mary Ann Wilson"	944	„ 55 per ton for the trip	Ditto	15th Ditto		
	"Wizard"	1,601	„ 40 per ton of 50 Cubic ft.	Ditto	19th Ditto		

22. Lieutenant Templer, I. N., was appointed Agent for Transports on the 17th of January last, and proceeded to China with three of the first sailing ships, on the 4th February.

23. Mr. Eales was appointed Agent for Transports at Calcutta on the 3rd February, and his services were dispensed with at the end of the official year.

THE SURVEYING VESSELS.

"KRISHNA" AND "MINX."

24. The *Krishna*, under the Command of Lieutenant Jackson, I. N., with her tender *Minx*, left Calcutta for Penang in the early part of September, with orders to call at the Cocos Islands, to report on the locality there best suited for a light-house.

25. Lieutenant Jackson was also directed to ascertain and fix the position of Roe's Bank, and another bank reported to exist in its vicinity.

26. The *Krishna* arrived at Penang on the 14th October 1859, and Lieutenant Jackson reported that the weather he experienced on his voyage was so unfavorable that he was prevented carrying out his instructions relative to the Cocos, and that he carried a heavy gale of wind from those Islands to Roe's Bank, in the vicinity of which he remained for three days; but the weather continuing very bad, with a high sea running, endangering the safety of the quarter boats, and the vessel having sustained damage to her rigging, and leaking very much, he deemed it hopeless to prosecute the search with any chance of success, and therefore bore up for Penang.

27. After refitting, the surveying vessles proceeded to the Coast of Sumatra, to take up the survey where it had been left off by Lieutenant Ward, in Latitute 4° 46′ 08″ North, Longitute 97° 57′ 32″ East.

28. On the 7th February 1860 Lieutenant Jackson reported his return to Penang, to replenish provisions and water, having, in spite of very bad weather, in the months of November and December 1859, completed 96 miles of coast line, with soundings, extending from 10 to 20 miles from the shore.

29. After completing her supplies, the *Krishna* returned to her surveying ground, and continued prosecuting her work to the close of the year.

"MUTLAH" AND TENDER.

30. The *Mutlah*, under Command of Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., returned to itta from Madras, to be docked on the 6th October 1859, the survey of the Coromandel Coast having reached the 12th parallel.

31. Having under gone repairs, and refitted, the *Mutlah* left in November to buoy off the Dumrah River, and survey the Dabee River, on the Coast of Orissa

32. This work having been completed, the Multah left Pooree, where she had gone for water, for Madras, to resume the survey of the Coromandel Coast, on which duty she continued at the close of the year.

33. The schooner *Emily*, which had been attached to the survey as a tender, having been found much too small for the service, was replaced by the *Charlotte*, belonging to the Indian Navy, arrived from Port Blair, and the *Emily* was made over to the Senior Naval Officer for despatch to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROVINCE OF PEGU.

Steamers.

"Lord William Bentinck."
"Nerbuddah."
"Damoodah."
"Mahanuddy."
"Diana."

Troop and Cargo Boats.

"Bhageerutti."
"Panlang"
"Sutlej."
"Actæon."
"Kelpie," gun-boat.

34. The Flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the superintendence of Captain Brooking, consisted, on the 30th April 1860, of the vessels noted in the margin.

35. The condition of these vessels is reported on in Statement No. 2.

36. The steamer *Indus* and the flat *Luckia* were, in pursuance of the arrangement noted in the last year's Report, brought up from Rangoon in the months of October and December 1859 respectively, and are now employed on the *Ganges*.

37. The flat *Soane* has been condemned and sold.

38. The Flotilla has been employed, during the past year, in conveying Mails, Government stores, and private freight, and in effecting the relief of troops on the Frontier.

39. The boats have been occasionally employed on special duty, under the orders of the Commissioner, the General, and the Chief Engineer of the Province; also in the inspection of beacons at Elephant Point, and the site at Monkey Point selected for the erection of a battery; also in towing ships to sea.

40. Two steamers are on detached duty, one on the Frontier, and the other at Bassein.

41. The amount of freight and passage money earned by the vessels of the Flotilla during the year, has been 2,02,259 Rupees; of which 30,991 Rupees have been cash payments, including 2,740 Rupees for towing ships, and the remainder *pro formâ* earnings.

Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla and Office Establishments	Rs.	19,205	0	0
Dock Yard at Rangoon*	„	38,734	0	0
Irrawaddy Flotilla	„	2,30,087	0	0
Total, Rupees ...		2,88,026	0	0

42. The expenditure has been 2,88,026 Rupees, as shewn in the margin.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

	Monthly pay.			Total.		
Master Attendant and Naval Store-Keeper at Rangoon	400	0	0			
2 Clerks, @ 100 and 60	160	0	0			
2 Peons, @ 8 each	16	0	0			
2 Tindals, @ 17 „	34	0	0			
13 Lascars, @ 12 „	156	0	0			
				766	0	0
Wharf Establishment	...	...	...	41	0	0
Guard Boat for the Pegu River.						
3 Lascars, @ 12 each	36	0	0	36	0	0
Pagoda Flag Staff for the Port of Rangoon.						
1 Gunner	60	0	0			
2 Lascars, @ 12 each	24	0	0			
				84	0	0
Light Vessel "Gallant"	...	...	...	843	0	0
Total, Rupees	...	...	...	1,770	0	0

43. This Department has continued under the control of Captain Lewis, subordinate to the Superintendent of the Flotilla.

44. The establishment in this branch consist of the details noted in the margin.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

PORT OF RANGOON.

45. The returns of arrivals and departures in the Port of Rangoon, during the year 1859-60, have not been received.

Tonnage Inwards.	
1852-53	32,564
1853-54	53,800
1854-55	1,09,171
1855-56	1,38,881
1856-57	1,36,531
1857-58	1,94,886
1858-59	1,27,223
1859-60	80,774

46. The tonnage entering inwards, computed from the statements of tonnage dues levied, has been 80,774 tons, being a great falling off when compared with previous years.

47. A statement of the tonnage entering the port, from its formation, is exhibited in the margin.

48. It should be mentioned that there has been a universal falling off in the shipping resorting to all parts of the Bay of Bengal, as well as the Gulf of Martaban, during the last year.

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.			Charges of the Port.		
Beginning 1852-53	2,773	4	0	Unknown.		
1853-54	9,478	12	0	15,825	3	10
1854-55	15,890	10	0	40,048	5	6
1855-56	18,725	7	0	32,124	4	3
1856-57	22,999	4	0	67,526	0	11
1857-58	39,048	11	9	29,242	5	8
1858-59	50,063	0	3	32,795	9	5
1859-60	31,538	11	6	35,431	13	9

49. The receipts of the Port were 31,538 Rupees, and the charges 35,431 Rupees.

50. A statement of the receipts and charges of the Port, from the commencement, is exhibited in the margin.

Buoys and Moorings.

51. The buoys and moorings in the Port of Rangoon, fifteen in number, were in good order at the close of the year.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Port Dalhousie.

52. There has been no change in the department since last reported on.

1 Buoy Vessel "Kate."
1 Ditto "Punt."
1 Cargo Schooner.
1 Port Gig.
1 Ditto Cutter.
2 Dock Yard Lighters.
10 Flotilla Cutters.
10 Do. belonging to Dock Yard.

53. The vessels attached to the Master Attendant are noted in the margin; their condition is reported in Statement No. 2.

54. No returns from this Port, of arrivals and departures of ships, have been received, but from the amount of tonnage dues levied, it appears that the tonnage inward amounted to 1,406 tons, the receipts of the Port having been 3,211 Rupees, and the charges 9,945 Rupees.

55. The charges are for the pay of the Master Attendant, with his establishments, and the cost of repairs and stores.

56. A Statement of the receipts and charges, with the tonnage resorting to this Port since its first establishment, is exhibited in the margin, and a great falling off is to be observed in this Port, also in the amount of shipping during the last year.

Years	Receipts of the Port	Charges of the Port.	Annual number of vessels arrived	Annual number of vessels departed.	Tonnage of arrivals.	Tonnage of departures.	Remarks.
1853-54	1,218 10 0	0 0 0	3 12	8 91	1224 1165	1124 3780½	British square rigged. Native craft and boat.
1854-55	2,100 8 0	0 0 0	7 28	7 99	3227 3164	3227 5175	British square rigged Native craft and boat.
1855-56	4,248 12 0	0 0 0	44 82	34 67	16049 3574	12105 4890	British square rigged. Native craft and boat
1856-57	3,563 4 0	4,290 10 3	27 29	28 51	12181 2490½	11338 2915	British square rigged. Native craft and boat.
1857-58	9,494 6 0	7,641 12 4	80 35	60 70	41096 3434	29851 4183½	British square rigged. Native craft and boat.
1858-59	8,692 2 0	11,128 8 5	45 42	59 88	22392 4742	28302 5082½	British square rigged Native craft and boat.
1859-60	3,211 14 0	9,945 15 0	30 28	0 0	11351 1406	0 0	British and Foreign Vessels. Native craft and boat

57. With two exceptions this has been the most unfavorable season reported on since the formation of the Port, and in the present state of trade, it is to be feared that no improvement will take place next year.

58. The buoys and moorings in the Port were in good order at the close of the year.

THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

59. No change of importance has taken place in this department since last reported on.

"Retriever" Buoy Vessel.
Ditto Jolly Boat.
Amherst Row Boat.
Ditto Canoe.
Master Attendant's Cutter.
2 Coal Boats.
"Amherstea" Schooner.
Ditto Jolly Boat.
Pegue Schooner.
Ditto Jolly Boat.

60. The vessels belonging to the Master Attendant's and the Pilot establishment are noted in the margin, and their condition is reported on in statement No. 2.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

		Monthly		
Master Attendant	Rs.	200	0	0
Head Clerk	"	130	0	0
2nd Ditto	"	70	0	0
2 Peons @ 10 each	"	20	0	0
Wharf Establishment	"	100	0	0
Pilot Establishment at Amherst	"	294	0	0
Cutter Establishment	"	94	0	0
Schooner Amherstea	"	154	0	0
Buoy Vessel	"	114	0	0
Coal Boat Establishment	"	114	0	0
Marine Store-Keeper's Department	"	250	0	0

61. The cost of the establishment is also exhibited in the margin.

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

62. There are twenty-three buoys of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and balloon class, with moorings belonging to the Port of Moulmein, all of which were in good order at the close of the year.

63. The number of ships arriving in the Port of Moulmein during the year 1859-60 was 311, with a tonnage of 103,246 tons, and of departures 331, tonnage 117,859 tons—aggregating 221,165 tons.

Years.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total Tonnage
1857-58 ...	418	399	2,62,913
1858-59 ...	360	372	2,56,115
1859-60 ...	311	331	2,21,105

64. A comparison of the tonnage for the last three years is exhibited in the margin.

65. The receipts of the Ports were 24,875 Rupees, and the charges 55,018 Rupees; the charges, however, include the cost of the new Buoy Vessel *Retriever*, 33,948 Rupees, and the cost of six iron buoys, 3,243 Rupees.

STEAMER ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE.

66. The Steamer *Pluto* was stationed in the Province throughout the year.

67. She has lately proceeded to Rangoon to undergo repairs to hull and machinery, and receive new boilers.

68. The expenditure on account of this vessel has amounted to 68,780 Rupees.

LIST OF VESSELS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

69. Statement No. 2 in the Appendix contains a list of all the vessels under the above head, with a note as to the present condition of each.

Amount of 1858-59 ...	Rs	24,87,833	0	0	
Ditto of 1859-60 ...	„	29,26,015	0	0	
More in 1859-60 ...	Rs	4,38,182	0	0	

More in 1859-60			*Less in* 1859-60.			
"Arracan" steamer (new)	Rs	2,06,165	"Indus," Str	Rs	90,000	Transferred to Calcutta
"Armenian," purchased ...	„	2,20,000				
"Bentinck," ditto ...	„	1,25,000	"Soane," T B	„	32,983	Sold
"WalterMorice," ship, ditto	„	40,000	"Luckea," C B	„	30,000	Transferred to Calcutta.
	Rs	5,91,165	Total,	Rs	1,52,983	
Deduct less in 1859-60 ...	„	1,52,983				
More in 1859-60 ...	Rs	4,38,182				

70. The value of this property amounts to 29,26,015 Rupees, compared with 2,48,733 Rupees of the year 1858-59. The Statement in the margin exhibits the causes of this difference

Entire Expenditure and Receipts in the Marine Department under the Government of India, in the year 1859-60.

71. These are given in abstract detail in statement No. 4.

72. The receipts have amounted to 9,91,746 Rupees, and the expenditure to 30,50,248 Rupees.

	30,50,248
	9,91,746
Rs	20,58,502

73. The excess of expenditure over receipts here shown amounts to 20,58,502 Rupees.

74. This excess is the result of indispensable outlay, the principal items of which, amounting to 18,16,010 Rupees, are marginally exhibited.

"Bentinck" cost	Rs.	1,25,000 0 0	
Re-coppering	"	26,551 0 0	
			1,51,551 0 0
Mutiny accounts belonging to 1858-59, adjusted in 1859-60 ...			5,13,992 0 0
Charges on account Port Blair			1,65,395 0 0
Purchase of "Walter Morrice" for ditto			40,000 0 0
"Arracan" steamer, cost of construction			1,81,704 0 0
"Armenian" steamer, purchase of			2,20,000 0 0
Cost of Marine Surveys			1,23,866 0 0
"Pluto's" expenses			68,780 0 0
Repairs to "Sydney"			34,018 0 0
" "Australian"			34,564 0 0
" "Lord Wm. Bentinck"			20,157 0 0
" "Tubal Cain"			46,984 0 0
" "Sesostris"			5,444 0 0
Cost of coal supplied to Her Majesty's vessels at Calcutta and Galle			1,79,827 0 0
Expenses of the "Hugh Lindsay"			30,228 0 0
Total, Rupees ...			18,16,010 0 0

75. In addition to the explanation which is afforded in this statement, it must be borne in mind that there are various heads of expenditure yielding no direct return

76. The real earnings of the steamer *Australian* are much greater than recorded; but no returns of these have been received from Madras, on which coast she was largely employed during the year.

77. No return is shown for the services of the *Hugh Lindsay* nor of the *Pluto*, and but a very inadequate one of the services rendered by the Irrawaddy Flotilla; the large item under the head of mutiny speaks for itself, as do also the cost of the Marine Surveys, and the charges on account of Port Blair. These latter are detailed in the margin for reference, as they might not otherwise be understood.

Particulars of charges on account of Port Blair—1859-60.

Cost and freight on coal and sundry miscellaneous charges	47,776 12 9	
Stores supplied by Naval Store-keeper for Port Blair Settlement	95,959 9 1	
Ditto ditto for Naval Brigade at Port Blair ...	52 10 8	
Cost of coal supplied by Naval Store-keeper for Port Blair Settlement	12,587 7 6	
		1,56,376 8 0
Establishment of the ship "Walter Morrice" ...	2,110 12 4	
Miscellaneous ditto	159 10 6	
Dock yard charges for ditto	656 1 4	
Stores supplied by the Naval Store-keeper for ditto	2,793 7 5	
Coal ditto ditto for ditto...	2,906 4 0	
Sail loft charges	376 7 6	
Cooperage charges	16 8 2	
		9,019 3 3
Total, Rupees ..		1,65,395 11 3

78. It will be in recollection that under the orders of Government, the Settlement is largely supplied with stores by the Naval Store-keeper; these, with the cost of coal sent to Port Blair and other charges, amounted during the year to Rupees 1,65,395-11-3.

79. There is also the large item of coal supplied to H. M.'s ships, amounting to 1,79,827 Rupees*.

* This amount is in course of recovery from H M.'s Government.

80. It would, however, be in vain, as has often been stated, to attempt to balance the receipts and expenditure of a Department with such multifarious concerns as this, many of them necessarily of an unremunerative character.

81. Many of the vessels are kept up for purposes connected with the Civil, Military, and Judicial demands of the State, and the cost must always appear in excess of the receipts, which can only be regarded in the light of so much saving to Government: but to expect any thing beyond that, and rigid supervision over the expenditure must, from the nature of the service, result in disappointment.

J. RENNIE,
Superintendent of Marine

FORT WILLIAM;
Marine Superintendent's Office,
The 31*st July* 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BRANCH OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE CONTROL

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT of Moorings and Buoys belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, on the 30th April 1860.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
MOULMEIN.		
1 Buoy of the 1st-Class, with moorings, at 1,500 each... ...	1,500 0 0	
4 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at 1,200 „	4,800 0 0	
8 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at 900 „	7,200 0 0	
1 ditto 4th ditto, ditto, at 600 „	600 0 0	
7 ditto Baloon 1st-Class, ditto, at 1,500 „	10,500 0 0	
There are besides 2 sets of swinging moorings, at 1,200 each ...	2,400 0 0	
		27,000 0 0
RANGOON.		
3 Buoys of the 1st-Class, with moorings, at 1,500 each	4,500 0 0	
8 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at 1,200 „	9,600 0 0	
4 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at 900 „	3,600 0 0	
		17,700 0 0
BASSEIN.		
5 Buoys of the 1st-Class, with moorings, at 1,500 each	7,500 0 0	
3 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at 1,200 „	3,600 0 0	
2 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at 900 „	1,800 0 0	
		12,900 0 0
There are besides in store 3 1st-Class and 3 3rd-Class Buoys, with moorings.		
Total, Company's Rupees ...	... .	57,600 0 0

H. HOWE,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM;
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
The 31*st July* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, on the 30th April 1860, showing their names, date, when built or purchased, cost and condition.

Names of Vessels.	When built.	Whether built by Government, or purchased; and if purchased, in what year.	Cost when built or purchased.	Total.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
Sea-going Steamers.						
"Fire Queen"—Proceeding 14th December 1846, No 14	In 1844, at Liverpool	Purchased in 1847	85,000 0 0	.. .. ..	Hull in good condition. Machinery requires repairs.	
"Hugh Lindsay"	In 1829 ..	By Government at Bombay	1,51,864 0 0	.. .. ..	On detached service at Bombay.	
"Australian"—Duplicate No. 7399, dated 4th December 1857	,, 1852 ..	Purchased in 1857	2,50,000 0 0	.. ..	Hulls and Engines in good condition will shortly require new boilers.	
"Sydney"—Enclosure to Duplicate, No. 7705, dated 16th December 1857	,, 1852 ..	Ditto	2,55,000 0 0			
"Nemesis," new	,, 1858 ..	Built by Government	1,60,695 0 0	.. .. ..	Hull and machinery sound.	
"Arracan," new (in part)	,, 1859 ..	Ditto	2,06,165 0 0	.. .. ..	In good condition.	
"Armenian"	.. .. ..	Purchased in 1860	2,20,000 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto.	
"Bentinck"	.. .. ..	Ditto	1,25,000 0 0	.. .. ..	Engines in good condition. Hull and boilers much worn.	
				14,53,724 0 0		
"Sesostris," Ship (formerly steamer) .	In 1857-58	.. ..	0 0 0	1,60,310 0 0	Sound in hull, masts, and spars	
Port Blair.						
"Walter Morice," Ship	.. .. ..	Purchased in 1859	0 0 0	40,000 0 0	Sound	Hulk at Port Blair
State Establishment.						
State Barge "Sonamookey"	In 1852 ..	.. ..	46 650 0 0	.. .. ..	In good condition	
Music Boat	,, 1824 ..	.. ..	6,597 0 0	.. .. ..	Old one condemned—new one building.	
Bholeah No. 1	,, 1838 .	.. ..	2,800 0 0	.. .. ..	In good condition.	
Ditto ,, 2	,, 1833 ..	.. ..	2,800 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto.	
Ditto ,, 3	,, 1834 ..	.. ..	1,600 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto.	
Ditto ,, 4	,, 1838 ..	.. ..	2,391 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto.	
Two Baggage Boats	,, 1840 ..	.. ..	4 000 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto.	
				66,838 0 0		
Province of Pegu, under the Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla.						
"Lord William Bentinck," Steamer ..	In 1845 ..	Built by Government ..	77,788 0 0	.. .. ..	Hull, machinery, &c., in good order ..	Employed in towing Troop Boats to and from the Frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea, conveying Mails, &c.
"Nerbudda" ,, ..	,, 1845 .	Ditto ..	77,988 0 0	.. .. ..	Hull and machinery in good working order, has been on the ship from August to December 1859.. ..	In towing Troop Boats to and from the Frontier, and conveying Mails, &c.
"Damoodah" ,, ..	,, 1843 ..	Ditto ..	90,000 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto ditto New boilers placed in lieu of the old ones .. .	In towing Troop Boats to and from the Frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea: has been stationed at Bassein since 15th March 1860.

"Mahanuddy"	„ 1843	Ditto	90,000 0 0	..	Hull and machinery undergoing repairs; the former in a bad state. The whole length of keel plate requires to be renewed, besides several plates in her bottom and sides. Wood-work requires renewing about the bows and aft paddle boxes, &c.	Has been stationed at Bassein, and in running between this port and Bassein with the Mails, &c.
"Diana"	„ 1854	Ditto	68,956 0 0	..	Hull and machinery require to be overhauled. Boilers in a weak state. Several of the plates very thin from corrosion, and patched in different places. Coal bunkers, &c., require renewing	Stationed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner at the Frontier, and in conveying the Mails during the relief of troops
"Bhaugerutti," Troop Boat	„ 1845	Ditto	32,940 0 0	..	In good condition at present	Employed in conveying troops, &c., to and from the Frontier.
"Panlang"	„ 1853	Ditto	43,182 0 0	..	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.
"Sutledge"	„ 1842	Ditto	40,000 0 0	..	In good condition	Ditto ditto ditto.
"Acteon," Cargo-Boat	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15,573 0 0	..	Ditto at present	In ordinary
"Kelgie," Gun Boat	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	5,36,427 0 0	In good condition	Ready for river service.
"Tubal Cain," Ship	At Liverpool, in 1851	Purchased in 1854	0 0 0	1,67,536 0 0	Extensively repaired in 1859, and in good condition.	
Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon.						
"Gallant," Light Vessel	In 1848, at Cochin	Purchased in 1858	32,510 0 0	..	In good order	At the Light Station.
Ditto, two Boats	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Ditto.	
Two Cutters	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	..	As necessary in Port.
				32,510 0 0		
Master Attendant's Department at Dalhousie.						
"Kate," Buoy Vessel	.. .. ..	—	18,116 0 0	..	In good order	Lifting and placing Buoys in Bassein River.
Ditto, "Punt"	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Ditto	Attached to Buoy Vessel for general purposes.
"Wasp," Cargo Schooner	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Ditto	Keeping up communication between Dalhousie and Bassein
Port Gig and Cutter	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Ditto	As necessary in Port.
				18,116 0 0		
Dock Yard at Rangoon.						
2 20-ton Lighters	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	In good order	For Dock Yard use and landing Government Stores.
Superintendent of Flotilla's Bholeah	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Timbers rotten—planking very much decayed.	
13 Boats belonging to Vessels of Flotilla	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	In general good order	As necessary.
Chief Superintending Engineer's Gig	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Unserviceable	Ditto.
Government Builder's Gig	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	Condemned	Ditto.
1 Coal Cutter	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	In good order.	Ditto.
6 6-ton Cutters attached to the Yard	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 0	..	These boats were returned condemned from the vessels, and repaired for Dock Yard use	2 employed for the workmen crossing and re-crossing the river; the remainder condemned.
		Carried forward Co.'s Rs		2,475,461 0 0		

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, on the 30th April 1860, showing their names, date, when built or purchased, cost and condition.

Names of Vessels	When built.	Whether built by Government or purchased; and if purchased, in what year	Cost when built or purchased.	Total	Present Condition.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P		
Steamers and Boats at Moulmein.		Brought forward Co's Rs..	.. .. ..	2,475,461 0 0		
"Pluto," Steamer	Re-built in '51	.. ..	4,03,145 0 0	.. .. ..	Hull requires to be repaired A new Steam nozzle and other repairs to be effected to the machinery, to place her in a good serviceable condition. Wood work requires renewing in stern, paddle boxes, &c. ..	On the Tenasserim Coast
"Retriever," Buoy Vessel, decked	In 1858 ..	.. ..	33,948 0 0	. .. ..	Requires caulking	
Ditto Jolly Boat, open	.. .. ..	.. ..	Cost not ascertained .	.. ..	Good	
Amherst Row Boat, decked, brig rigged ..	In 1851 ..	.. ..	1,500 0 0	. .. .	Requires caulking	
Ditto Canoe, open	..	Purchased in 1857 ..	100 0 0	.. .. ..	Wormed.	
Master Attendant's Cutter	In 1850 ..	.. ..	449 0 0	.. .. ..	Good.	
Two Coal Boats, open	„ 1852 .	.. ..	1,230 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto	
"Amherstia," Schooner rigged, decked ..	„ 1852 ..	.. ..	6,132 0 0	.. . ..	Ditto	
Ditto Jolly Boat, open ..	„ 1854 ..	.. ..	300 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto	
"Pegu," Schooner rigged, decked	„ 1841 .	.. ..	3,750 0 0	.. .. ..	Ditto	
"Ditto," Jolly Boat, open	.. .. ..	.. ..	Cost unknown	.. .. ..	Ditto	
				4,50,554 0 0		
		Total Co.'s Rupees ..	. .. ..	29,26,015 0 0		

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM;
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
The 31st July 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Charges of Out-Ports in the Marine Department, under the Government of India, for the last ten years, ending the 30th April 1860; and the Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels, their Number and Tonnage, with specification of those which have taken Pilots.

Years.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual number of Vessels arrived.	Annual number of Vessels departed.	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Port.	Remarks.
					Annual number of Vessels arrived.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Annual number of Vessels Departed.	Tonnage of Departures.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Moulmein.						
1850-51 ...	25,475 4 11	39,183 8 10	271	267	77	22,575	75	22,228	One Government Pilot and ten licensed Pilots.	
1851-52 ...	No Return.		326	343	0	68,648	0	73,928	Ditto.	
1852-53 ...	36,997 5 4	37,855 11 2	457	434	240	105,829	186	97,012	Ditto.	
1853-54 ...	38,696 2 8	44,783 1 11	436	469	0	101,648	0	109,668	Ditto.	
1854-55 ...	34,396 4 8	43,542 14 4	392	401	211	77,995	183	74,644	One Government Pilot and nine licensed Pilots ...	5 Europeans and 4 Natives.
1855-56 ...	39,696 13 4	52,308 10 11	435	438	0	113,918	0	107,680	1 Ditto and Twelve ditto.	
1856-57 ...	50,657 14 11	47,120 4 11	383	409	0	93,953	0	104,035	Ditto.	
1857-58 ...	42,533 4 5	48,842 9 8	418	399	0	140,800	0	122,113		
1858-59 ...	33,015 8 10	24,741 10 7	360	372	0	124,473	0	131,642		
1859-60 ...	24,875 3 4	55,018 14 1	311	331	235	103,246	256	117,859	Twenty-seven.	

APPENDIX No. III.—*(Concluded.)*

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Charges of Out-Ports in the Marine Department, under the Government of India, for the last ten years, ending the 30th April 1860, and the Arrivals and Deparatures of Merchant Vessels, their Number and Tonnage, with specification of those which have taken Pilots.

Years.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual number of Vessels arrived.	Annual number of Vessels departed.	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Port.	Remarks.
					Annual number of Vessels arrived.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Annual number of Vessels departed.	Tonnage of Departures.		
Beginning	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rangoon.						
1852-53 ...	2,773 4 0	Unknown.	300	244	0	32,564	0	22,389	None—Free Pilotage.	As furnished by Collector of Customs, Rangoon.
1853-54 ...	9,478 12 0	15,825 3 10	400	334	0	53,800	0	43,720		
1854-55 ...	15,890 10 0	40,048 5 6	401	397	0	109,171	0	110,954		
1855-56 ...	18,725 7 0	32,124 4 3	469	456	0	138,881	0	131,546		
1856-57 ...	22,999 4 0	67,526 0 11	564	547	321	136,531	264	102,773		
1857-58 ...	39,048 11 9	29,242 5 8	604	504	377	194,886	327	160,600		
1858-59 ...	50,063 0 3	32,795 9 5	479	496	280	127,223	281	128,136		
1859-60 ...	31,538 11 6	35,431 13 9	293	0	0	80,774	0	0		Regular Returns not received. Arrivals and Tonnage of Vessels computed from Statements of Tonnage Duty.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Bassein.					
1853-54 ...	1,218 10 0	0 0 0	3	3	Above two-thirds.	1,124	Above two-thirds.	1,124	Free Pilotage. British square rigged.
			12	91		1,165		3,750½	Native Crafts and Boats.
1854-55 ...	2,100 8 0	0 0 0	7	7		3,227		3,227	British square rigged.
			28	99		3,164		5,175	Native Crafts and Boats.
1855-56 ...	4,248 12 0	0 0 0	44	34		16,049		12,105	British square rigged.
			32	67		3,574		4,890	Native Crafts and Boats.
1856-57 ...	3,563 4 0	4,290 10 3	27	28		12,101		11,338	British square rigged.
			29	51		2,490½		2,915	Native Crafts and Boats.
1857-58 ...	9,494 6 0	7,641 12 4	80	60		41,086		29,851	British square rigged.
			35	70		3,434		4,183½	Native Crafts and Boats.
1858-59 ...	8,692 2 0	11,128 8 5	45	59		22,392		28,502	British square rigged.
			42	88		4,742		5,682½	Native Crafts and Boats.
1859-60 ...	3,811 14 0	9,945 15 0	30	0		11,351		0	British and Foreign Vessels.
			38	0		1,406		0	Native Crafts and Boats.
									Remark as above respecting returns.

H. HOWE,
Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM;
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
The 31st July 1860.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts in the Marine Department, under the Out-Ports, between the 1st May 1859

Names of Vessels and Establishments.	Expenditure.			
	Establishments.	Repairs.	Fuel.	Stores and Miscellaneous.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
External Steam Navigation Charges General	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,273 1 6
"Australian," Steamer ...	51,835 13 9	34,564 7 6	79,983 1 1	40,891 10 6
"Sydney," ditto ...	26,812 3 2	34,018 6 0	90,106 0 3	25,715 2 0
"Fire Queen," ditto ...	36,483 4 3	9,540 14 4	88,932 13 6	24,956 9 1
"Nemesis," ditto ...	35,352 0 0	2,922 14 1	16,840 8 5	23,249 3 8
"Hugh Lindsay," ditto ...	27,515 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,712 10 2
"Bentinck," ditto ...	467 0 0	26,551 6 4	16,741 5 8	24,124 4 2
		Machinery and construction.		
"Arracan," ditto ...	10,240 7 10	1,81,704 8 10	9,827 5 6	97,814 14 10
"Pluto," ditto ...	37,034 0 0	1,379 10 8	19,961 0 0	10,406 1 1
"Indus," ditto ...	7,672 0 0	3,463 5 11	1,621 0 11	1,572 8 0
"Damoodah," ditto ...	15,991 3 9	6,204 6 3	11,877 15 1	2,299 4 0
"Nerbuddah," ditto ...	13,367 5 7	11,878 5 10	5,468 5 0	2,464 5 9
"Mahanuddy," ditto ...	18,902 11 1	3,087 1 0	7,921 4 1	2,580 9 0
"Lord William Bentinck," ditto ...	16,110 10 10	20,157 10 8	9,786 5 6	2,382 5 1
"Diana," ditto ...	15,637 11 4	2,678 15 3	5,512 2 0	1,289 6 8
"Sutlej," Accommodation Boat ...	6,696 0 0	2,437 12 1	105 0 0	360 0 0
"Luckia," Cargo Boat ...	1,223 13 1	1,646 12 1	0 0 0	2,116 6 8
"Soane," Troop Boat ...	4,420 13 3	1,062 11 0	126 0 0	418 9 0
"Panlang," ditto ...	7,176 0 0	2,672 13 5	84 0 0	455 0 0
"Bhangerutty," ditto ...	7,416 0 0	3,762 1 6	63 0 0	463 0 0
"Actœan," Flat ...	328 7 0	126 14 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
"Tubal-Cain," Ship ...	22,580 7 6	46,984 14 7	46 8 0	18,074 7 6
"Sesostris," ditto ...	33,302 12 1	5,444 15 9	140 6 3	16,088 12 3
Dock Yard at Rangoon, Disbursements during the year ... 1,17,814 7 2				
Dt. Cost of Stores purchased and Wages of Artificers adjusted to other debits ... 79,081 1 7	27,059 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,674 1 7
Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon ... (Including expenses of the Light Vessel Gallant, Guard Boat, Main Wharf and Pagoda Flag Staff...)	20,708 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,106 9 1
Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, Disbursements during the year ... 65,630 11 9				
Dt. Cost and charges of coal purchased and advances adjusted to other debits ... 46,424 15 7	18,777 7 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	428 4 6
Carried forward ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

No. IV.

Government of India, on account of Steam and other Vessels,' and Establishments at and 30th April 1860.

Total.	Receipts.			Total.	Remarks.
	Actual.	Pro Formâ.	Stores sold and returned, and Miscellaneous.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,273 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	No returns have been received of large earnings on the Madras Coast—relieving Troops.
2,07,275 0 10	0 0 0	68,970 0 0	668 12 11	69,638 12 11	
1,76,651 11 5	0 0 0	3,36,681 7 6	607 1 1	3,37,288 8 7	
1,59,913 9 2	1,090 0 0	68,420 1 3	732 3 4	70,242 4 7	
78,364 10 2	4,387 12 0	0 0 0	174 2 0	4,561 14 0	
30,228 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
67,884 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
2,99,587 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
68,780 11 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
14,328 14 10	1,254 8 11	300 0 0	0 0 0	1,554 8 11	
36,372 13 1	2,804 11 0	4,206 6 2	0 0 0	7,011 1 2	
33,178 6 2	433 1 4	4,737 5 0	0 0 0	5,170 6 4	
29,491 9 2	1,021 6 8	14,487 9 7	0 0 0	15,509 0 3	
48,437 0 1	1,683 14 3	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	3,683 14 3	
25,118 3 3	1,228 0 6	14,060 10 0	0 0 0	15,288 10 6	
9,598 12 1	7,845 7 9	36,206 12 8	0 0 0	44,052 4 5	
4,986 15 10	0 0 0	2,992 11 3	0 0 0	2,992 11 3	
6,027 8 3	2,173 13 7	11,034 1 1	1,115 0 0	14,322 14 8	
10,387 13 5	6,013 6 6	38,669 10 8	0 0 0	44,683 1 2	
11,704 1 6	6,533 4 10	41,457 15 9	0 0 0	47,991 4 7	
455 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
87,686 5 7	828 14 3	1,84,964 12 1	1,040 13 10	1,86,834 8 2	
54,976 14 4	0 0 0	50,947 10 6	294 2 1	51,241 12 7	
38,733 5 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Port Dues, &c.				
24,815 2 10	31,538 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	31,538 11 6	
19,205 12 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
16,05,503 10 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	10,61,097 10 10	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of Expenditure and Receipts in the Marine Department, under the Out-Ports, between the 1*st May* 1859

Names of Vessels and Establishments.	Expenditure.			
	Establishments.	Repairs.	Fuel.	Stores and Miscellaneous.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Master Attendant's Department at Dalhousie ... — Including expenses of the Buoy Vessel "Kate" and Flag Staff at Dalhousie ...	7,428 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,473 4 0
Wages of Native Pilots at Rangoon ...	5,040 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sundry charges on account of Province Pegu	2,724 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,721 4 7
Rangoon Dock Yard Charges against the Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla's Department ...	0 0 0	62 8 0	0 0 0	33 3 5
Ditto ditto Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon ...	0 0 0	1,584 2 5	0 0 0	9,032 8 6
Ditto ditto Master Attendant's Department at Dalhousie ...	0 0 0	67 2 9	0 0 0	977 8 3
Ditto ditto Dock Yard Buildings, &c. ...	0 0 0	11,351 5 6	0 0 0	6,126 1 11
Agent at Point de Galle and expenses of the Coal Depôt ...	1,200 0 0	181 8 0	0 0 0	5,712 5 4
Marine Surveys — Expenses of the Vessels "Krishna," "Mutlah," "Minx," "Emily," and "Charlotte," ...	56,236 11 2	12,481 14 2	17 5 2	54,630 13 7
Moulmein Port Charges and Receipts ...	10,020 0 0	806 6 7	0 0 0	*44,192 7 6
Government of India ... — Cost of Coal supplied to Her Majesty's Steamers, and other Miscellaneous Charges debited to this head ...	0 0 0	7,711 7 3	1,79,827 1 11	18,757 7 11
Mutiny ... — Pay and Allowances of Naval Brigades and of Gun Boats and Ferry Boats, and other Miscellaneous Charges for stores and Provisions, &c., &c. ...	3,53,686 2 10	682 10 8	0 0 0	1,59,623 6 6
Port Blair, Andamans ... — Cost and Freight of Coal and Sundry Miscellaneous Charges on account of Port Blair, including the expenses of the Ship "Walter Morrice" ...	2,110 12 4	656 1 4	63,270 8 3	99,358 5 4
Cost purchase of the Steamers "Bentinck" and "Armenian," and Ship "Walter Morrice"...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total, Co.'s Rupees ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

FORT WILLIAM;
Marine Supdt.'s Office.
The 31*st July* 1860.

No. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

Government of India, on account of Steam and other Vessels, and Establishments, at and 30th April 1860.

Total.	Receipts.			Total.	Remarks.
	Actual.	Pro Formâ.	Stores sold and returned, and Miscellaneous.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Port Dues, &c.				
8,901 4 0	3,211 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,211 14 0	
5,040 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
5,445 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
95 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
10,616 10 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
1,044 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
17,477 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
7,093 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
1,23,366 12 1	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 0	
	Port Dues.				
55,018 14 1	24,100 8 0	0 0 0	774 11 4	24,875 3 4	* Including cost of Buoy Vessel "Retriever," Rs. 33,948, and of six Iron Buoys, Rs. 3,243.
2,06,296 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,123 7 4	4,123 7 4	
5,13,992 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,113 11 7	1,113 11 7	
1,65,395 11 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,795 3 3	4,795 3 3	
1,25,000 0 0 2,20,000 0 0 40,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
30,50,248 3 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	9,91,746 13 4	

H. HOWE,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

No. 303.

To

WILLIAM GREY, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year commencing the 1st May 1859, and ending 30th April 1860.

NEW LINES CONSTRUCTED.

I.—From Benares to Patna *viâ* Buxar and Arrah. This line joins that from Patna to Burdwan by Rajmahal, and thus affords a second line between Benares and Calcutta.

II.—From Raneegunge to Bancoora, and Midnapore, giving an alternative line from Calcutta to the East Coast and Madras, avoiding the very precarious river crossing at Diamond Harbour (where our cables are incessantly destroyed by ships' anchors,) and the unhealthy station and neighborhood of Kedgeree.

III.—From Dacca to Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar, in extension of the line to join those in Pegu, with which it will be connected on the arrival of 100 miles of cable now on the way from England.

IV.—Branch lines from the East Coast main line to Vizianagram, Coconada, Masulipatam, and Calingapatam, and from Mooltan to Deera Ismael Khan, in the Punjaub.

2. Lines are in progress from Chittagong to Prome, from Paumben to Tuticorin, from Shajehanpore to Bareilly, and Mooradabad to Nynee Tal.

3. In all there are now 10,994 miles and 136 offices open for public correspondence; several offices have been closed during the year as no longer necessary for military or political purposes. The line from Cawnpore to Culpee has been taken down for the same reason.

4. Great progress has been made in the erection of iron posts and other durable supports all over India.

5. A second wire has been put upon the posts from Jelasore to Balasore, on the East Coast; and a second wire is in course of suspension between Allahabad and Benares.

6. In anticipation of the successful placing of the sub-marine cable from Kurrachee to Aden, every exertion has been made to render the line from Kurrachee to Bombay safe and efficient. From Kurrachee to Deesa three-fourths of the line have been placed on Hamilton's iron posts. Several of our best inspectors have been sent to Scinde and Guzeerat. Morse instruments, and an adequate number of well-trained signallers have been provided for every station, and mounted patrols stationed all along the line. A few interruptions have, nevertheless, occurred between Nuggur Pakur and Budeena, arising chiefly from neglect on the part of the line inspectors; but these interruptions are insignificant, compared with those which have occurred in the sub-marine cables which were assumed to be exempt from all liabilities of this kind. The section of the sub-marine line between Suaken and Aden has been interrupted from the 10th of February to this day, the 10th of May, and the whole of the Red Sea line from Suez to Aden has thus been rendered useless.

7. The Hamilton iron posts, of which 40,000 have now been erected, give the utmost satisfaction; and large additional supplies are called for by all our inspectors —the posts require several modifications. The stone-ware insulators provided with them have all proved weak and brittle, and their breakage has caused many interruptions; cross pieces are also required on these posts to prevent the line wire from falling into contact with the iron, and thus establishing an earth connection, and stopping the transmission of signals.

DECAY OF THE TIMBER POSTS.

8. This was dwelt upon in my last Report, and has since been the subject of several official letters. It is beyond doubt that the mean duration of the whole of our timber supports is but five years, and that the decay and destruction of the posts, with the expense of the establishments required to preserve and re-place them, costs the department at least 40,000 Rupees per month. Measures are now in progress for the supply of iron standards for all India. From experiments made on the mountain lines, on very long spans of wire, it is proposed to use very lofty iron masts in the plains, erected at long intervals: numerous advantages will be gained by this plan, especially as regard great facility for the insulation and erection of multiple lines, and immunity from most of the ordinary causes of interruption.

MULTIPLE LINES.

9. In some localities it is a matter of absolute necessity to have two or more wires on the same standards—a glance at the map will show several instances of this kind. From numerous and careful experiments made during the last rains, it has been ascertained that *electrical insulation* is of very small necessity or importance, even when many lines are on the same posts. After the first shower has washed off the dust and deposits from birds and insects, the subsequent falls of rain cause little or no division of currents from wire to wire. Distilled water, as rain is chemically, is, in fact, a capital insulator of voltaic currents of low tension, such as those we use for signalling purposes. The great object with multiple wires is to prevent their actual contact with each other. We are now introducing powerful screw clamps, by which each wire is grasped tightly at every post, so that slipping off is prevented. The double line from Calcutta to Raneegunge, Benares to Allahabad, and Jelasore to Balasore, are all being provided with these clamps; and all other lines will be supplied when clamps arrive from England next season.

10. The lines generally all over India have worked well during the past year, except those within 200 miles of Calcutta in all directions. This subject has been dwelt on in my last Report, and I then ascribed the failure of the section to sheer neglect on the part of the officers in local charge. On careful official investigation this opinion has been fully verified. Nearly the whole establishment has been removed to less important circles, or been allowed to resign, or dismissed, according to circumstances, since December last. The effect of these measures has been fully successful. The only part of the Bengal Circle still working badly is one in which a change of persons has not been practicable. As some proof of the capability of the line, I may mention that we have this season worked frequently direct from Calcutta to Bombay *viâ* Benares, Agra and Indore, distance by the line 1,600 miles; also from Kurrachee to Bangalore, distance 1,800 miles; mail messages have been sent in five minutes from Bombay to Agra, 800 miles. On ordinary working days I have commonly sent messages to Calcutta from Coonoor, in the Neilgherries, in an hour, without interfering with other work. I have had an answer from Simla to a service message from Coonoor in four and a half hours, distance to and from, 4,000 miles by the line.

11. These facts are adduced to show, not what the line ordinarily does, but what it is capable of doing, and what, on emergencies, it does daily for the public service. It seems however to be nearly forgotten in most quarters that the lines were almost totally destroyed in the North Western Provinces, and from Agra to the Nurbudda, in 1857, and the signallers murdered or dispersed; that the Madras and Bombay lines had, from want of due supervision, fallen into total disorganization; that, in fact, in January 1858, we had not more than 2,500 miles of line. and fifty offices in efficient operation. We have now 11,000 miles of lines and 150 offices* open and working well, a task accomplished in two years and four months. Besides the construction of the lines, the signalling staff had to be created from totally untrained persons.

* Including more open in the monsoon only

All this has been done with fair success, to the infinite credit of my subordinate officers, however infinitesimally small may be my own share in the result.

THE MORSE SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING.

12. Since my last Report this system has been extended to the South East Coast and Ceylon, the whole Central India line from Bellary to Mirzapore *viâ* Hydrabad, Nagpore, and Jubbulpore. Morse instruments and signallers have also been supplied to the stations of Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Murree, and Mooltan; and an office worked on this system has accompanied the camp of the Governor-General in His Excellency's recent progress through Upper India.

13. In nearly all the offices the signallers now receive perfectly by *ear*, and reading from the paper tape is given up. The saving effected by discontinuing the use of the tape amounts to at least 30,000 Rupees per annum, while two-fold greater accuracy is attained in our work.

14. Of the seventy-four Morse assistants from England, there were sixty-five in the Department at the date of my last Report. Since then three have returned to Europe from ill health, four have retired on the expiration of their three years' agreement, and seven have been permitted to resign, or to accept employment in other departments of the public service. There now remain fifty-two, who are employed as shown in the annexed return No. 1.

15. Ample proof is afforded by its details of the just and liberal treament experienced by every one of this class who deserved promotion and reward, and that they have had a full proportion of the prize in the department Those who have not succeeded, have either to blame themselves, or have proved inferior to competitors on the list of the original local establishment.

16. As signalling by ear is now universally adopted in America as well as in India, successful contrivances have been introduced in both countries for the simplification of the Morse instruments. The clock work and roller mechanism for the paper tape are now discarded. For use in India I have made up a very simple and cheap instrument, which works as well as the best instruments from Berlin, at less than one-tenth of their cost. These modified instruments have, moreover, the great advantage of being dismounted, cleaned, repaired, and set up, without risk or difficulty A complete set is made up daily in the Bangalore workshop, under the able management of Mr. Faulkner. His work is quite equal in finish and solidity to that of the best Prussian instruments

17. *The school of signallers* opened temporarily at Coonoor has proved fully successful. It has, in eleven months, supplied fifty-eight signallers to the department, to the Bombay Circle nine, Madras twelve, Bengal twenty-seven, East Coast four, and Central India lines six, there remaining under training twenty-two, and twelve more are on the way to Coonoor.

The total expenditure on this school for the year has been—

Pay of Teacher, Assistant Teacher, Probationers, Artificers, and two Lascars	Rs.	9,803	6	3
Rent	„	1,360	0	0
Stores	„	27	4	0
Return conveyance to Bangalore eastward, and Calicut westward	„	1,155	9	0
Repairs of line to Ootacamund	„	82	13	6
Total,	Rs.	12,429	0	9

for sixty well trained lads, being on an average 200 Rupees for each. The young gentlemen brought from England cost the Government over 1,600 Rupees each by the time they landed in India. Mr. Knop deserves my best thanks for the valuable service he has rendered in the management of this school. He has been promoted to a second class inspectorship, on 200 Rupees per mensem, with my promise for his retaining permanent charge of the Ootacamund office when the Coonoor school is closed.

LOCAL SCHOOLS.

18. In connection with this subject, I have to observe, that much practical difficulty is experienced in supplying India generally with signallers, drawn exclusively from the Madras presidency. The Coonoor school having accomplished the general object for which it was formed should, now I think, be retained for the supply of signallers to the southern division only: if twelve pupils are always kept in training, every future emergency can be provided for. I would recommend a similar local school to be formed at Barrackpore, limited to twelve or twenty pupils, and practising on the local line to Calcutta; and a third class at Poona, of the same number, practising on the local line to Dapoorce. I most earnestly advise that the entertainment of *probationers* at any station but the three named be peremptorily forbidden. A *probationer* in a regular telegraph office is a dangerous nuisance. As soon as he learns the alphabet, he is made the fag of the advanced hands, and set to do their work, before he can read a single signal; nine-tenths of the errors and delays in the transmission of messages in former years arose from this cause.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

19. This has been modified and re-organised as follows, on my recommendation:—

20. Three officers of superior rank have been appointed to the immediate charge of the western, southern, and eastern *divisions* respectively. The Deputy Superintendents of *Circles* are placed under the direct control of these gentlemen, who are again subordinate to the Chief Superintendent.

21. The staff* now consists of

1 Chief Superintendent.

3 Divisional Superintendents.

Eastern Division ..	... Major C. Douglas.
Western Division ...	... Captain R. Murray.
Southern Division ...	... Mr. J. T. Blissett.

with charge of Madras Circle.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCLES.

Salaries from 400 to 500 Rs.

Mr. H. P. Owen	... *Bengal.*
Mr. H. Wickham	... *Bombay.*
Mr. J. E. Todhunter	... *Indore.*
Mr. A. Cappel	... *East Coast.*
Mr. G. H. J. Smith	... *Dacca.*
Mr. George O'Donnell	... *Pegu.*
Mr. J. H. Nowill	... *Central India.*
Mr. C. Galbraith	... *N. W. Provinces.*
Mr. B. C. Bailey	... *S. E. C. and Ceylon.*

With five Asssistant Deputy Superintendents—Salaries 300 to 350 Rupees.

Seventeen First-class Inspectors—Salaries, 250 Rupees.

Thirty-two Second-class Inspectors—Salaries, 150 to 200 Rupees; and thirty-six Third-class Inspectors—Salary, 100 Rupees per month—The total sanctioned cost of this establishment is 21,250 Rupees per month.

22. A complete list of all persons employed in the establishment, made up to the 31st March, is appended to this Report, showing the stations, duties and salaries of all persons drawing over 10 Rupees per month.

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* See Return No. 7.

23. An analysis of this list gives the following results:—

Superintendent in India and Ceylon	1
Deputy Superintendent, East, West, and South Divisions ...	3
Deputy Superintendents of Circles	10
Assistant Deputy Superintendents	5
1st Class Inspectors	17
2nd ditto Ditto	32
3rd ditto Ditto	36
Assistant Auditor of Accounts	1
Assistant, in charge of Offices, not Inspectors	117
Head Signallers	22
Signallers	369
Probationers	102
Sub-Inspectors	2
Overseers	5
Artificers	85
Assistant Ditto	35
Accountants, Clerks, and Writers	161
Mounted line Guards	61
Native Artificers, Tindals, and Lascars	37
Native Overseers (Jemadars.)	9
Ditto ditto (Maistries)	21
Message Examiners	11
Printers and Compositors	13
Superior workmen	6

besides line and cable guards, messengers, and office servants of all kinds.

24. Great reductions will be practicable in this list as fast as iron posts are provided for the lines, when one-half our present establishment of line inspectors, artificers, and overseers, and several hundred line guards and mounted patrols may be discharged. I estimate the saving to be effected in this way at 20,000 Rupees per month.* A great number of accountants, clerks, and writers might be discharged at once, with much advantage to the public service. Half of them are worse than useless. But the difficulty of getting rid of these persons is very great. They fasten upon public departments with a tenacity inspired by the enjoyment of sinecures and the prospect of pensions. To attempt to dislodge them is followed by appeals to Government, and outcries about cruelty and persecution, so that the reformer and economist soon finds himself an object of popular execration—all this is very disagreeable, but the duty must still be performed.

25. The total cost of establishment entertained on the 30th of April for all persons drawing more than 10 Rupees per mensem, amounts to 68,810 Rupees, as shown by the accompanying list; house-rent, the Bangalore work-shop, line and cable guards, and peons included, the salaries and wages amount to 88,121 Rupees.†

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* On establishment only.

† Return No. 2.

26. The total expenditure in the department for the financial year under Report is shown in the annexed abstract.*

No. 3.

RETURN of the total Actual Expenditure in 1859-60.

	Total.		
Bengal to Agra	4,64,400	6	7
Bombay	2,08,508	10	0
Madras	2,65,627	0	0
Indore	66,783	0	0
South East Coast...	33,451	0	0
East Coast	1,37,187	0	0
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,66,174	0	0
Central India	1,15,121	0	0
Scinde	1,21,231	1	0
Dacca	40,767	0	0
Pegu	51,177	0	0
General superintendence and audit	50,000	0	0
Total, Rs. ...	17,20,427	1	7

Arising from construction of new lines from Tuticorin to Paumben, Raneegunge to Midnapore, Shahjehanpore to Bareilly, Moradabad to Nynee Tal, and Dehra Gazee Khan to Dehra Ismael Khan, in the Punjaub, all ordered since June 1859, and not included in the sketch.

Actual Expenditure ...	Rs.	17,20,427
Estimate ...	„	16,55,958
Excess ...	Rs.	64,469

The totals of the returns on which these results have been based have been sent to my office by telegraph, and are open to unimportant corrections. If it be borne in mind that we had not a single professional Engineer, Surveyor, or Architect in the department when the skecth estimate was submitted, and that the Deputy Superintendents at the time were all gentlemen of general education only, I think their approximation to the actual results deserving of favorable notice.

27. The sketch estimate for the year submitted to Government on the 30th June 1859, and based on the returns from the several Deputy Superintendents, amounted to Rupees 16,55,958-10-0, of which for "construction, re-construction,"† and repairs, Rupees 5,57,452-9-0, and for working, Rupees 10,48,506-1-0.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE YEAR.

28. The results under this head are very satisfactory. Two months before the end of the previous year we had made reductions in the tariff for messages amounting to 75 per 100 on the mass of our transactions at the time, and in order to prevent the misuse of the lines by public functionaries, cash payments for all service messages was enforced, and the right of precedence abolished, except in very special cases.

* Return No. 3.

† Not including the new lines subsequently ordered, or stores from Europe.

29. The effect has been most successful. It should be remembered that all the great lines had been in operation the previous year, and the total number of offices open actually greater in 1858-59 than in the year under report. The annexed table shows the cash returns in each year and month, for private messages, not including Ceylon, except the balance due to India on the messages between the two countries.

Cash Returns for Private Messages.

1858-59.			1859-60.		
May	Rs.	22,359	May	Rs.	31,943
June	"	18,997	June	"	28,885
July	"	15,495	July	"	27,548
For the 1st Quarter ...	"	56,851	For the 1st Quarter ...	"	88,376
August	"	17,174	August	"	34,756
September	"	16,506	September	"	36,580
October	"	18,869	October	"	29,943
For the 2nd Quarter ...	"	52,549	For the 2nd Quarter ...	"	1,01,279
November	"	24,158	November	"	29,430
December	"	25,685	December	"	38,461
1859, January	"	29,892	1860, January... ...	"	40,078
For the 3rd Quarter ...	"	79,735	For the 3rd Quarter ...	"	1,07,969
February	"	29,563	February	"	42,873
March	"	31,451	March	"	40,960
April	"	32,956	April	"	41,534
For the 4th Quarter ...	"	93,970	For the 4th Quarter ..	"	1,25,367
For the year	"	2,83,105	For the year	"	4,23,991

The increase being from Rupees 2,83,105 in 1858-59, to Rupees 4,23,991 in 1859-60, being 49·76 per 100.

30. The total number of messages sent in all India, Pegu, and Ceylon, was

Private.

In 1858-59 ... 101,164 | In 1859-60 ... 1,70,566

showing an increase in number of 68·61 per 100, while the *service* messages* were,

Service.

In 1858-59 ... 56,670 | In 1859-60 ... 31,868

the desired reduction in number having been effected most satisfactorily. Again, the value of the service messages was—

In 1858-59	Rupees 3,64,739	0	0
In 1859-60	" 1,20,169	0	0

31. The number of messages sent by *native* merchants and correspondents during the two years is—

	Messages.
In 1858-59	39,724
In 1859-60	71,554

* See detailed Returns Nos. 5 and 6.

32. This increase is very important, while the European community is comparatively small, and may not be capable of affording a very large increase of business; the native bankers and merchants, and community, generally, can give as much work as the lines can ever perform.

33. The great increase in the *number* of private messages proceeding, as it does mainly from the reduction of charges, is still inadequate to account for the actual increase of receipts. The number of messages would have at most prevented any actual diminution of the sum to be realised under the former rates. The excess proceeds from the increased *length* of the messages, instead of being cramped by the omission of auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, and explanatory words, the messages are now given in much greater length. This is clearly shown by the annexed analysis of the lengths of the private messages in each year.

34. In 1858-59, of 101,157 private messages, there were

55,299	of words	1 to 16
23,220	ditto	17 to 24
14,298	ditto	25 to 32
6,099	ditto	33 to 48
2,241	ditto	48 and over.
101,157		

While in 1859-60, there are, in 126,939 messages, (taken from the returns of eleven months only)

53,307	of words	1 to 16
37,992	ditto	17 to 24
19,549	ditto	25 to 32
11,127	ditto	33 to 48
4,964	ditto	48 and over.

35. The effect on the length of the service messages paid for in cash is the reverse of that caused on the private messages by the abatement of rates.

In 1858-59, of 56,672 messages, there were

4,864	of words	1 to 16
7,828	ditto	17 to 24
10,607	ditto	25 to 32
16,876	ditto	32 to 48
16,497	ditto	48 and over.

While in 1859-60, of 23,687 service messages, there were

3,667	of words	1 to 16
4,961	ditto	17 to 24
5,037	ditto	25 to 32
5,322	ditto	33 to 48
4,700	ditto	49 and over.

36. The suppression of the abuse of the lines by public functionaries in the transmission of the prolix messages of the previous years has, by ridding the line of an enormous amount of work, been equivalent to placing a second set of lines and offices, and a double establishment of signallers and instruments at the disposal of the general community.

37. Of the 170,566 private messages sent in 1859-60, there were from each circle as follows:—

CIRCLES.

Bengal and North-Western Province to Agra ..	39,315
Bombay	43,228
Madras	31,030
Central India	6,336
Indore	5,491
East Coast	9,871
Ceylon and South-East Coast	10,766
Pegu	6,513
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	12,356
Scinde	5,660

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

38. To enable persons residing at places where there are no telegraph stations to send their messages pre-paid by post to the nearest telegraph office, special telegraph stamps have been supplied and distributed all over India for sale at the treasuries and stamp offices. The Post Masters and Principal Civil Officers have been supplied with copies of the telegraph map, rules, and polymetrical tables. The system is now just beginning to work. By next year I have no doubt a large addition of business will flow upon the lines from this source.

ERRORS, DELAYS, AND COMPLAINTS.

39. Previous to May 1859, all private messages on business had to be "repeated" at half price extra. In May "repetition" was made *optional.* The repetition messages are now not one-fifth of the former number.

40. As repetition has always been considered the best security against errors, it might have been reasonably expected that, on its abolition, the proportion of errors would increase very largely.

41. In an analysis of 22,657 messages transmitted at repetition price in 1858-59, it was found that 492 messages contained errors, being a proportion of one

in forty-six messages. The 22,657 messages contained 525,617 words, of which there were 689 erroneous, being a proportion of one error in 762 words.

42. In 1859-60 I have ascertained that in 105,893 messages sent in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the East Coast, Ceylon, Scinde, and the North-Western Provinces, 1,605 contained errors, being one message erroneous in every sixty-five. The 105,893 messages contain 2,342,812 words, of which 1,982 are erroneous, being one word erroneous in 1,182.

43. These results are far better than I expected, and show a great improvement on the work of the previous year. They have been obtained by a most careful scrutiny and comparison of the messages. In every single instance the office in which the mistake occurred, and the signaller by whom it was made, have been ascertained and registered. The registers accompany this report, and may be consulted in the general "complaint office" in Calcutta, by any one who takes an interest in these matters.

44. The errors are as usual chiefly in numbers "six for sixty," "fifteen for fifty," and the like. Names of places and persons, especially of natives, "purchase" for "purchased," "insure" for "insured," "ship" for "shipped," "about" for "above," "bales" for "sales," 90 per 100 being the confusion of similar sounds in words of different meaning, or the omission of a letter or syllable. The action of atmosphere, electricity causing the instruments to work and give articulate sounds while delivering messages, is a common cause of these errors. But in many cases they arise from haste or inattention on the part of the signallers. That instances of gross stupidity occur from time to time on the part of signallers and assistants, is undeniable. It should be remembered, however, that the process of receiving a telegraph message is one in its very nature liable to the misinterpretation of what is seen or heard. Any one who has had to correct the first proof of an article set up by an East Indian or native compositor can understand at once how great is this liability to errors when the same agency is employed to write down from the *dictation* of an instrument, or to decipher its traces and dottings on a paper tape.

The true wonder is that so few mistakes occur. The sufferer by such blunders generally appeals to the press, and cites his case as a specimen of the general working of the department. The conclusion is not just. Nothing is heard or known of the 1,182 words which have been sent correctly, while loud indignation is naturally expressed for the one error in that number.

45. I am unable to present an exact report on the number and nature of *delays* My instructions for special returns on this head have not been properly carried out by the Deputy Superintendents. In the rainy season and in the thunder storm months, many interruptions occur from natural causes, which cannot be prevented. But many gross instances of criminal neglect in the offices have been brought to my knowledge, and I much doubt if this sad drawback to our efficiency can ever be obviated, till the Chief Superintendent is invested with the power of summary dismissal of the offenders *without appeal to Government.* If his authority be increased to this extent, and if he

performs his duty regardless of anonymous libels and vituperation, he may succeed in reforming this evil, which must otherwise be a constant blot on the department.*

46. In every case of undue delay, as well as in those of serious errors or non-delivery, a refund of the sum paid for a message is at once made to a complainant, and the assistants to blame are punished as severely as the state of our establishment permits.

47. The sums refunded during the year amount to but a small per-centage on our receipts, although we encourage complaints in every way, and although incessant attempts are made to defraud the department by false or frivolous claims.† For the purpose of affording every facility for the investigation of complaints and the refund of sums fairly claimable, a separate central office was established in Calcutta, in December last, in addition to the local offices. In the central complaint office every "*through*" message‡ sent in India and Ceylon is traced and compared, *whether complained of or not.* No such attempt is made, no such trouble taken in any other part of the world.

48. A specimen of the weekly return made by the complaint office is annexed in illustration of the pains bestowed on this branch of our business.

49. Since the opening of the general complaint office to the 30th April, the following refunds have been made :—

For Bengal	...	...	Rs.	392	3	0
For Bombay	...	...	„	69	3	0
For Ceylon	...	...	„	41	4	0
For Madras	...	...	„	4	10	0
For Dacca	...	...	„	4	8	0
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude		...	„	7	2	0
Total number of complaints		...	„	154	0	0
Total amount refunded		...	„	518	14	0
Total amount refunded in Bengal Division for the *whole year*	...	...	„	1,479	8	0
Bombay Division	...	...	„	1,255	9	0
Madras Division	...	...	„	112	0	0
		Total Refunds, Rupees		2,847	1	0

being Rupees 0-10-8 on the total receipts of the year, *viz.* Rupees 4,23,991-0-0.

50. I have now only to advert briefly to some miscellaneous matters deserving notice in this report.

* I received this day, 17th May, by *post*, the official copy of a telegram addressed to myself by the Accountant General at Calcutta, on the 1st instant. The message never reached me by telegraph. It conveys a "*no demand*" certificate, without which I could not leave India in the steamer in which I have taken my passage. If the head of the Telegraph Department has to complain of such scandalous neglect by his own subordinates, the public must, doubtless, be still worse served. There is but one remedy for such cases, the instant dismissal of the culprits, not only from the Telegraph Department, but from the public service.

† This happens chiefly in Bombay, among the native agents, and brokers employed in the opium trade.

‡ Those passing through more than one telegraph circle.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

51. I am happy to report again the perfect success of the arrangements for the protection of our buildings, instruments, and signallers from the effects of lightning. The teeth of the brass lightning plates and the safety coils described in my last Report, are melted in great numbers every day. But of two hundred Morse instruments now in use, only two have suffered injury during the last year. In one of these cases I have reason to believe the safety coil was not used at all. In the second case, which happened at Ootacumund, under my own observation, the *ends* of the coil had been *crossed* accidentally, so that the flash struck *across*, and did not circulate through the coil. As to the assistants and signallers, they care nothing now about the worst thunder storms, but the lazy hands make their occurrence a common pretext for stopping work altogether.

TELEGRAPH ACT.

52. A revised Act has passed the Legislative Council to remedy certain defects found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854. Several of the alterations are, in the phraseology of the Act, rendered desirable by the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. In Section XI. heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment are assigned to the wilful violation of secrecy or disclosure of the contents of despatches, except under the official order of a Secretary to Government. Section XII. imposes imprisonment and fine for offering bribes to persons in the Telegraph Department, in order to induce such persons to act in a manner inconsistent with their duty.

WORK-SHOPS.

53. In addition to the work-shops at Bangalore and Calcutta, I would suggest that one be established at Poona for the western division. The total cost of the three work-shops' materials included should not exceed 1,500 to 2,000 Rupees per month. For this sum the new simplified Morse instruments, lightning plates, safety coils, and battery plates, should be supplied for all our stations.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

54. As this is the last Report I shall have the opportunity of submitting to Government previous to my departure to Europe, I think it desirable to state that, since my return to India in December 1857, to the 11th instant, I have examined and audited the bills for "construction and working" as follows:—

Construction	Rs.	18,33,602	8	4
Working	„	17,44,868	13	3
Total, Rupees		35,78,471	5	7

The bills bear dates from February 1857 to March 1860. Total number of bills audited 12,554. The "construction" bills contain the expenditure for all the new lines put up and old lines repaired since January 1857, with many very heavy items in arrears for the lines previously erected. Details are given in the return annexed.*

* See Return No. 4.

55. As I am about to proceed to England on medical certificate by the next steamer, I have sent the whole of the documents, on which the preceding Report is based, to Major Douglas, the officer appointed by Government to act as Superintendent during my absence, and by whom any more detailed information required by Government, or the public, will be at once supplied.

56. I venture to add a brief expression of my great satisfaction at the selection of Major Douglas as my successor. I have never met any one in India or Europe who combines in so remarkable a degree the attainments and qualities required for the office. An accomplished Electrician, Chemist, and Engineer, he has the assiduous and indefatigable application to business, and unswerving determination of purpose, without which the Superintendent of this department must fail in the discharge of his duties. I leave it in his able hands, satisfied that he will introduce every real improvement attainable, leaving unaltered whatever may be good and useful. He is most ably supported by Captain Murray in Bombay, and Mr Blissett in Madras, and by nearly all the Deputy Superintendents of Circles, of whom Mr. Wickham, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Galbraith, and Mr. Bailey deserve very favorable mention. A great majority of the Assistant Deputy Superintendents and of the Inpsectors of the first and second grades are well educated gentlemen, who perform their duties with complete success, and among the assistants in charge of offices there are many who cannot be excelled for their skill, assiduty, and good conduct.

57. There is a great future before the Telegraph in India. By perseverance and determination it should be made the best in the world, inasmuch as it possesses a unity of organization unattainable elsewhere, with all the resources of the Empire to promote its extension and improvement. In two or at most three years from this time, the lines should yield a clear profit, and a *uniform minimum charge for messages may then be adopted for all India.* This, with the general use of some simple cypher by habitual correspondents, will enable the Telegraph to perform much of the present business of the post office; meanwhile, we have at our disposal, at a moderate cost, an instrument of such miraculous power, that by a single message it has already saved our Indian Empire, while day by day and hour by hour it is busy in the promotion of commerce and the furtherance of private interests of every kind. In my extended tours over all parts of India, I have seldom met a family who had not some anecdote to tell of the services the Telegraph had done them. There are few Europeans in India who have not experienced a thrill of pleasure when they meet our masts and wires on the margin of every road, and know that these true tokens of science and civilization and power traverse our Indian Empire to its uttermost limits. Should I see them no more, I can truly say that I shall ever continue to take the most heartfelt interest in the prosperity and improvement of the department; and feel proud and happy that it has been my lot to bring it even to its present imperfect state.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

HEAD OFFICE NEILGHERRIES;
17*th May* 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

RETURN of Assistants sent from England in the Telegraph Department, for the introduction of the Morse system of signalling.

Names.	Rank.	Station.	Salary.	Office Allowances.	Total.	Remarks.
Mr. J. T. Blisset ...	Dy. Superintendent in India, Southern Division ...	Madras ...	600	...	...	
Mr. H. P. Owen ...	Dy. Superintendent, Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	400	...	..	Recommended for 500 Rupees.
Mr. H. Cappel ...	Dy. Superintendent, East Coast ...	Vizagapatam ...	400	...	...	
Mr. C. Galbraith ...	Dy. Superintendent, North Western Provinces ...	Agra ...	400	...	...	
Mr. H. Man ...	Dy. Superintendent, Scinde	Kurrachee ...	300	...	...	Recommended for 400 Rupees.
Mr. F. G. Teale ...	Assistant Deputy Superintendent ...	Calcutta ...	300	...	...	
Mr. M. K. Man ...	Ditto ...	Guzerat ...	300	...	...	
Mr. T. R. M. Bence ...	Ditto ...	Cuttack ...	300	...	...	
Mr. H. T. Walton ...	Ditto ...	Benares ...	300	...	...	
Mr. H. E. Thompson ...	1st Class Inspector ...	Jubbulpore ...	250	...	...	
Mr. W W. Biddulph ...	Ditto ...	Calcutta ...	250	...	...	
Mr. J. Sabine ...	Ditto ...	Malabar ...	250	...	...	
Mr. R. B. Flindell ...	Ditto ...	Bengal ...	250	...	...	
Mr. H. V. Walton ...	Ditto ...	Lucknow ...	250	...	...	
Mr. H. St. Albin ...	Ditto ...	Hyderabad, Scinde...	250	...	...	
Mr. J. H. Lane ...	Ditto ...	Agra ...	250	...	...	
Mr. W. Toulmin ...	Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ...	250	...	...	
Mr. W. R. Brooke ...	Ditto ...	Belgaum ...	250	...	...	
Mr. H. B. Sleeman ...	Ditto ...	Nugger Pakur ...	250	...	...	
Mr. W. Eckford ...	2nd Class Inspector ...	Dacca ...	200	...	...	
Mr. K. H. Jenkyns ...	Ditto ...	Scinde ...	200	...	...	
Mr. M R. Truman ...	Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	200	...	...	With office Allowance.
Mr. J. Fitzgerald ...	Ditto ...	Futtyghur ...	200	...	...	Ditto.
Mr. C. B. Gordon ...	Ditto ...	Cawnpore ...	200	...	...	Ditto.
Mr. W. S. Stewart ...	Ditto ...	Cawnpore ..	200	...	...	
Mr. W. Walbran ...	Ditto ...	N. W. Provinces ...	150	...	...	Line duty.
Mr. M. Kealey ...	Ditto ...	Bombay ...	150	...	...	Ditto.
Mr. W. McGregor ...	Ditto ...	Benares ...	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Hammond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	150	...	...	
Mr. T. Babington ...	Ditto ...	Hyderabad (Deccan)	150	...	...	
Mr. F. Ffinch ...	Ditto ...	Cuttack ...	150	...	...	
Mr. J. S. Harris ...	Ditto ...	Burdwan ...	150	...	...	
Mr. C. H. Malpas ...	Ditto ...	Midnapore ...	150	50	200	
Mr. J. C. Macguire ...	Ditto ...	Calcutta ...	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Nicholetts ...	Ditto ...	Burdwan ...	150	...	...	Line duty.
Mr. F. Wyman ...	Printer to Home Department and Telegraph ditto ...	Calcutta ...	300	...	...	Consolidated pay.
Mr. W. Bignell ...	Assistant in charge ...	Mirzapore ...	200	30	230	
Mr. W. O'Brien ...	Ditto ...	Scinde ...	100	30	130	
Mr. H. Plaskott ...	Ditto ...	Kurnool ...	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Love ...	Ditto ...	Bombay ...	100	75	175	
Mr. C. Duffin ...	Ditto ...	Tuticorin ...	100	30	130	
Mr. G. Charles ...	Ditto ...	Calcutta ...	100	50	150	
Mr. W. Cumberlege ...	Ditto ...	Meerut ...	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Dallas ...	Ditto ...	Simla ...	100	50	150	
Mr. G. Goslin ...	Ditto ...	Nellore ...	100	30	130	
Mr. J. Hawkes ...	Ditto ...	Balasore ...	100	30	130	
Mr. R. McMullen ...	Ditto ...	Patna ...	100	30	130	
Mr. Nicholson ...	Ditto ...	East Coast ...	100	30	130	
Mr. C. J. Rowland ...	Ditto ...	N. W. Provinces ...	100	30	130	
Mr. E. C. Yeatman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100	30	130	
Mr. A. Gibson ...	Signaller only ...	Ditto ...	100	...	...	
Mr. F. Patton ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100	...	...	

Casualties since 31st December 1858.

Mr. H. B. Harrington	.. Time of Covenant expired.	Mr. H. Disney,	Allowed to accept other employment.
Mr. F. D. Nelson	.. Ditto.	Mr. M. Martin,	
Mr. P. B. Daniell	.. Ditto.	Mr. S. Man,	
Mr. G. G. Danvers	.. Resigned from ill health.	Mr E. Biddulph,	
Mr. J. E West	.. Ditto.	Mr. C. Babington,	
Mr. W. R. W Brooke	.. Ditto.	Mr J. Bolleau,	
Mr. H. Babington	.. Ditto.	Mr H. Bristow,	
Mr. R. H. Haldane	.. Time of Covenant expired.	Mr A. Scott,	

HEAD OFFICE;
8th May 1860.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

APPENDIX No. II.

TABLE showing Monthly Cost of Establishment of all persons drawing above 10 *Rupees, and of House Rent, Line Guard, School, Workshop, &c.*

	Miles of Line.	Number of Offices.	Rupees.	REMARKS.
Superintendent in India and Ceylon ...	...	...	3,000	
Office Establishment as sanctioned	...	...	625	Includes Auditor, 6 Clerks and Complaint Office
Bengal	1,700	25	14,495	
Madras	1,038	15	10,533	
East Coast	1,027	12	5,007	
Bombay	1,499	18	8,298	
Central India	1,267	11	6,359	
Indore	708	7	3,258	
Pegu	404	8	3,191	
North-Western Provinces or Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,500	20	7,621	
Scinde	766	10	4,852	
Dacca	488	3	1,394	
South-East Coast	290	2	1,122	
Ceylon	307	5	...	Paid by Government of Ceylon.
Coonoor School Monthly Cost	...	...	1,035	
Bangalore Workshop	...	...	1,500	
House rent same as 1858-59	...	...	3,679	
Line and Cable Guards, Peons, same as 1858-59..	...	...	12,152	
Total ...	10,994	136	88,121	

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

HEAD OFFICE, NEELGHERRIES;
The 17*th May* 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

RETURN of Complaint Department for the month of March 1860.

Complaint number.	Message. From: Person.	From: Place.	To: Person.	To: Place.	Value: Indian portion.	Value: English portion.	Cause of Complaint.	Result on Enquiry. Offices to blame: Despatching.	Offices to blame: Receiving.	Signallers to blame: Despatching.	Signallers to blame: Receiving.	Assistant in Charge to blame: Office.	Assistant in Charge to blame: Name.	Amount of Fines Inflicted. On Signallers: Despatching.	On Signallers: Receiving.	On Assistant in Charge.	Lines in fault: Indian.	Lines in fault: English.	Refund. Amount of refund.	Refund. Reason, if refused.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
29	Dymes & Co.	Madras ...	Roghe ...	Coconada ...	1 8 0	0 0 0	Error	Bezwarrah ...	Dowlaishweram..	Morris ...	Hackett ...	Dowlaishweram..	Duffin ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Message not paid in repetition price.
32	Heron	Calcutta ...	Archibald Findlay ...	Manchester ...	2 0 0	38 0 0	Non-transmission by Rs. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	Complaint groundless.
	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2 9 7	37 6 5	Error	Jellasore ...	Balasore ...	Valentine ...	DeBeaufort ...	Balasore ...	Martin ...	0 10 4	0 10 4	1 4 9	Yes ...	.....	2 9 7	
39	Dodabhoy	Bombay ...	Brett ...	Calcutta ...	8 4 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	.....	.....	.....	.....	Calcutta ...	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 4 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Refund not made because not applied for by the sender of the message.
17	Stephen	Dacca ...	Captain Stewart ...	Ferozepore ...	4 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lahore ...	Faris ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 8 0	Yes ...	.....	4 8 0	
46	Gisborne & Co.	Calcutta ...	Patterson ...	Colgong ...	1 8 0	0 0 0	Error	Calcutta ...	Burdwan ...	Leigh ...	Williams ...	Burdwan ...	Harris ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	Yes ...	.....	1 8 0	
41	Captain Tulloh	Kurrachee ...	Captain Tulloh ...	Mooltan ...	4 0 0	0 0 0	Delay	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jacobabad ...	Not known ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	Yes ...	.....	4 0 0	
47	Superintendent of Marine	Madras ...	Mr. Clark ...	Galle ...	2 14 0	0 0 0	Error	Madras ...	Negapatam ...	Lowry ...	H. Rallingam ...	Negapatam ...	Stacy ...	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 11 6	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Refund not asked.
51	Pursuttom	Calcutta ...	Wadia ...	Bombay ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	Paumben ...	Kandy ...	Kristnaswamy ...	A. F. R. ...	Kandy ...	Johnson ...	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 11 6	.....	.....	0 0 0	
52	Ramnarain Sewdial	Ditto ...	Morarbhoy Vizbhookum...	Ditto ...	4 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Calcutta ...	Vizagapatam ...	Heffernan ...	Hodgson ...	Vizagapatam ...	Toulmin ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	Yes ...	.....	3 0 0	
60	Mortan	Burhee ...	Major Birch ...	Calcutta ...	1 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cuttack ...	Finch ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12 6	Yes ...	.....	4 12 6	
								.....	.....	.....	.....	Calcutta ...	Maugey ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 11 6	Yes ...	.....	1 11 6	
28	Pogose	Calcutta ...	A. Forbes ...	Galle ...	4 0 0	0 0 0	Inaccuracies	Midnapore ...	Balasore ...	J. D'Souza ...	DeCosta ...	Balasore ...	Beaufort ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	Not granted, because not applied for by the sender.
	Leckie	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Bezwarrah ...	Madras ...	Morris ...	Carr ...	Madras ...	Blissett ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
	A. Forbes	Galle ...	Mudun Mohun Bysack ...	Dacca ...	10s.	0 0 0	Mis-delivery	Cuttack ...	Berhampore ...	F. Adams ...	Divyer ...	Berhampore ...	Divyer ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieutenant Duval ...	Calcutta ...	7 12 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	Madras ...	Bezwarrah ...	Wisken ...	Sashachalh ...	Bezwarrah ...	Not known ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Not granted because not asked for by the party who paid for the message.
44	Nusserwanjee	Calcutta ...	Smith ...	Bombay ...	8 2 6	0 0 0	Inaccuracies	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balasore ...	Beaufort ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 12 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	
54	Kessawjee Chuttoo	Bombay ...	Kessawjee Chuttoo ...	Kurrachee ...	6 8 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	Calcutta ...	Burhee ...	Inglis ...	Alexander ...	.....	.....	4 1 3	4 1 3	0 0 0	Yes ...	.....	8 2 6	
55	Major Strachey	Ootacamund ...	Major Plowden ...	Calcutta ...	5 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kurrachee ...	Not known ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 8 0	Yes ...	.....	6 8 0	
70	Church, Lindsay & Co. ..	Calcutta ...	Govin Mohun Bose ...	Cynthia ...	1 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kedgeree ...	Gomes ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 13 0	Yes ...	.....	5 13 0	
56	Jehangeerjee	Bombay ...	Pursuttom Dass ...	Calcutta ...	4 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Receiving Clerk of the Calcutta Office, who mis-directed the message, has been fined the full value of the message						0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	1 12 6	
								.....	.....	.....	.....	Balasore ...	Beaufort ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 11 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	Because not applied for by the party who paid for the message.
43	Meharally	Calcutta ...	Ramhimbhoy Razpall ...	Bombay ...	4 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Balasore ...	Cuttack ...	Lord ...	Davies ...	Cuttack ...	Finch ...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 9 0	Yes ...	.....	4 8 0	
								Cuttack ...	Vizagapatam ...	Hefferman ...	Hodgson ...	Vizagapatam ...	Toulmin ...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 9 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	
								Madras ...	Bangalore ...	J. M. ...	A. M. ...	Bangalore ...	Donnellin ...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 9 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
								Bangalore ...	Bellary ...	Wells ...	Appavoo ...	Bellary ...	Pasthasardy ...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 9 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
62	Catherine Fermie	Ditto ...	Mr. Fermie ...	Governor General's Camp ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Calcutta ...	Burhee ...	Warcham ...	Blansy ...	Burhee ...	Doriss ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	Yes ...	.....	3 0 0	
66	Commissary General	Ditto ...	Major Reddie ...	Lucknow ...	3 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	Complaint groundless.
68	Hacum Shaw	Ditto ...	Ahmed Shaw Ameer Shaw	Umritsur ...	9 0 0	0 0 0	Inaccuracies	Agra ...	Delhi ...	Barrey ...	Farrell ...	Delhi ...	Peters ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	2 4 0	Yes ...	.....	9 0 0	
69	Nagorebacher	Ditto ...	Jawairchun ...	Ahmedabad ...	4 5 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	Indore ...	Agra ...	Anthony ...	Honlihon ...	Agra ...	Lane ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
72	David Sassoon	Bombay ...	Elias Gubboy ...	Calcutta ...	11 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Calcutta ...	Benares ...	Miller ...	Webster ...	Benares ...	McGregor ...	1 1 3	1 1 3	2 2 6	Yes ...	.....	4 5 6	
73	Mrs. Plowden	Calcutta ...	Captain Robertson ...	Nagpore ...	4 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Belgaum ...	Not known ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 13 0	Yes ...	.....	11 13 0	
78	D. Lee	Colombo ...	J. M. Gibbs ...	Gondah ...	£1 16 6¾	0 0 0	Ditto	Calcutta ...	Benares ...	Rebeiro ...	Askey ...	Benares ...	McGregor ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	Yes ...	.....	4 0 0	
79	Peary Loll	Derah Gazee Khan	Sudder Alla ...	Mynpoorie ...	7 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pondicherry ...	Bowden ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	£1 16 6¾	.....	.....	£1 16 6¾	
								Derah Gazee Khan	Lahore ...	J. S. ...	Hopkins ...	Lahore ...	Faris ...	1 12 6	1 12 6	3 9 0	Yes ...	.....	7 2 0	
25	Turnbull	Calcutta ...	Sandys ...	Cawnpore ...	7 2 0	0 0 0	Delay	.....	.....	.....	.....	Midnapore ...	Malpas ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 0	Yes ...	.....	0 0 0	
												Vizagapatam ...	Foulmin ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
												Belgaum ...	Brooke ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 0	.....	.....	7 2 0	
42	Commissary General	Ditto ...	Dy. Commissary General	Lucknow ...	2 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	Midnapore ...	Malpas ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	Refund not asked.
												Vizagapatam ...	Foulmin ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	
27	A. Reid & Co.	Galle ...	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. ...	Calcutta ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	Non-delivery	.....	.....	Complaint not investigated. Message being more than two months old.		Belgaum ...	Brooke ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	.....	0 0 0	

CALCUTTA;
GENERAL COMPLAINT OFFICE,
The 27th April 1860.

W. D. DOUGLAS, *Major,*
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India.

APPENDIX No. IV.

RETURN exhibiting the value of Construction and Working Bills audited by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon, from 12th December 1857 to 11th May 1860.

Circles.	Period for which audited.	Nature of Charge. Construction.	Nature of Charge. Working.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Bengal	From June 1857 to October 1859	2,78,609 6 3	3,37,818 1 5½	6,16,427 7 8½	1. The whole expenditure for the introduction of the Morse system is included with the working account.
2. Madras	„ September 1857 to February 1860	3,51,053 10 10	3,72,096 11 6	7,23,150 6 4	2. The value of stores purchased from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company amounting to Rupees 44,614-14-1, is charged to the Bombay Construction Account.
3. Bombay, including Guzerat Sub-Division	„ February 1857 to December 1859	2,88,052 9 5	1,02,636 13 6	6,90,689 6 11	3. Nearly the whole cost of the construction of the Granite Slabs in the Mysore Territory, and the total cost of masonry pillars between Poonamallee and Vellore are included in this statement.
4. North-Western Provinces, Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude*	„ April 1857 to October 1859	1,14,065 7 9½	1,11,787 1 7½	2,25,852 9 5	4. The value of stores received from the Ordnance Department, together with various petty charges incurred by other departments, have been charged for a period commencing so far back as the year 1854.
5. Scinde and Lower Punjaub	„ September 1857 to February 1860	1,19,205 1 10	1,32,389 14 4	2,51,595 0 2	
6. Indore*	„ September 1857 to March 1860	40,160 2 11¼	78,418 9 1	1,18,578 12 0¼	
7. Central India	„ September 1857 to January 1860	2,62,614 2 0½	62,166 6 10½	3,24,780 8 11	
8. East Coast	„ August 1857 to February 1860	3,08,622 1 2	1,14,848 0 7	4,23,470 1 9	
9. Dacca	„ February 1858 to December 1859	36,142 5 6¼	9,291 2 10	45,433 8 4¼	
10. Pegu	„ July 1857 to January 1860	21,314 0 3½	93,901 6 5	1,15,215 6 8½	
11. Ceylon	„ February 1859 to February 1860	7,492 10 7	26,336 7 9	33,829 2 4	
General Charges.					
Head Office.					
On account of Travelling expenses and Contingencies	....	.....	3,178 1 4	3,178 1 4	
Mr. Wickham on special duty, constructing Cables	....	6,270 13 8	.....	6,270 13 8	Number of bills audited 12,554.
	Total, Company's Rupees ...	18,33,602 8 4	17,44,868 13 3½	35,78,471 5 7½	

* Includes the expenditure for the re-construction of the whole of the lines destroyed during the rebellion.

Head Office;
Audit Branch, Coonoor,
The 14th May 1860.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

APPENDIX No. V.

RETURN of Cash received for Private Messages in the several Circles of Electric Telegraphs in India, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Circles.	Miles open.	Offices open.	1859 May.	1859 June.	1859 July.	1859 August.	1859 September.	1859 October.	1859 November.	1859 December.	1860 January.	1860 February.	1860 March	1860 April.	Total.	Remarks.
			Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	Private.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bengal and North-Western Provinces ...	1,700	25	6,780 8 0	6,448 9 0	7,200 8 6	8,392 15 0	7,511 2 0	8,208 7 0	8,431 6 0	12,611 3 0	12,940 11 9	13,921 12 6	12,519 1 3	12,218 8 3	1,17,184 12 3	Up to December 1859 opium messages were sent to Bombay from Calcutta *bearing*, and the value appeared in the Bombay accounts. This caused confusion, and led to frauds; and "bearing" messages were refused from the 1st December. This explains the sudden increase of receipts.
Bombay	1,499	18	13,029 4 0	11,531 9 0	9,420 8 9	13,794 1 0	15,781 6 0	7,094 14 0	7,524 11 0	9,850 13 3	10,405 9 0	10,629 14 0	10,321 2 0	11,363 7 0	1,30,747 3 0	
Madras	1,038	15	4,748 2 0	3,502 14 0	4,377 15 11	4,836 15 9	5,138 6 0	5,497 6 1	4,896 15 0	5,652 7 3	6,467 2 6	8,697 5 7	7,018 4 6	6,580 14 0	67,414 12 7	
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,500	20	2,735 2 0	1,965 2 0	1,500 11 0	1,817 9 6	1,906 13 6	1,951 7 0	2,094 0 3	2,105 3 3	2,608 11 6	2,792 7 0	2,532 14 0	2,496 9 9	26,506 10 9	
East Coast	1,027	12	1,069 11 0	888 12 0	1,150 10 6	1,466 6 10	2,059 11 0	2,009 15 0	1,688 9 0	2,048 15 6	1,899 10 0	0 0 0	2,133 0 6	2,529 2 0	18,944 7 4	
Central India	1,267	11	484 14 0	841 11 0	859 2 6	852 14 6	1,056 5 0	1,148 4 6	1,273 9 6	1,633 4 0	1,620 6 6	1,451 7 6	1,213 0 0	1,176 2 0	13,611 1 0	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	771 10 0	1,021 9 0	693 15 0	852 9 0	356 7 0	907 7 0	703 4 10	1,104 14 0	1,018 10 0	1,213 6 8	1,006 2 0	1,412 12 0	11,062 10 6	The Ceylon cash returns show only the amount due to India.
Scinde	766	10	504 1 0	1,080 0 0	839 1 6	951 13 0	790 4 7	1,024 0 0	894 6 0	984 4 0	865 8 6	1,428 10 0	1,562 2 0	1,236 1 0	12,160 3 7	
Pegu	404	8	1,003 8 0	731 1 0	717 10 1	704 8 0	1,058 1 6	941 12 6	781 3 0	981 10 6	1,168 9 0	1,271 7 6	1,220 0 3	1,220 0 3	11,799 8 7	
Indore	708	7	732 9 0	787 15 0	678 1 0	988 4 0	824 2 6	1,074 8 0	1,050 13 6	1,318 15 6	971 14 0	1,221 12 0	1,210 12 0	1,130 2 0	11,989 12 6	
Dacca...	488	3	83 12 0	86 3 0	110 5 0	98 4 0	98 4 0	84 15 0	91 9 6	169 10 0	111 8 0	245 2 0	224 1 0	165 6 6	1,569 0 0	
Total ...	10,897	136	31,943 1 0	28,885 5 0	27,548 9 9	34,756 4 7	36,580 15 1	29,943 1 1	29,430 7 7	38,461 4 3	40,078 4 9	42,873 4 9	40,960 7 6	41,529 0 9	4,22,990 2 1	

Head Office;
May 1860.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

APPENDIX No. VI.

RETURN of Cash received for Service Messages in the several Circles of Electric Telegraphs in India, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Circles.	Miles open.	Offices open.	1959 May.	1859 June.	1859 July.	1859 August.	1859 September.	1859 October.	1859 November.	1859 December.	1860 January.	1860 February.	1860 March.	1860 April.	Total.	Remarks.
			Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bengal and North-Western Provinces ...	1,700	25	2,298 3 0	1,529 1 0	1,367 11 6	2,841 0 0	3,221 8 0	2,211 13 9	2,423 6 11	3,030 0 9	4,262 5 3	5,996 7 6	4,594 14 6	4,386 6 0	38,162 14 2	
Bombay	1,499	18	1,228 15 0	703 14 0	709 1 6	1,275 7 0	1,012 9 0	1,333 0 0	1,501 10 0	1,377 7 0	1,828 10 6	1,888 6 6	1,480 13 6	1,527 15 0	15,867 13 0	
Madras	1,038	15	927 15 0	983 6 0	1,000 1 9	914 13 4	1,278 13 8	1,357 13 10	1,205 1 4	1,938 7 0	2,040 14 5	2,790 5 0	1,627 15 2	1,660 11 0	17,726 5 6	
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,500	20	3,568 11 0	1,383 5 0	1,836 4 0	2,221 3 6	1,525 14 0	1,288 6 6	953 5 0	1,982 4 0	2,099 4 0	2,897 12 0	2,939 4 6	3,391 5 6	26,086 15 0	
East Coast	1,027	12	135 3 0	182 12 0	131 13 3	136 5 0	178 10 0	325 3 0	194 7 0	311 7 6	220 13 0	0 0 0	229 0 6	259 13 6	2,305 7 9	
Central India	1,267	11	278 14 0	179 7 0	288 8 0	239 6 0	316 0 10	476 13 6	251 1 0	273 13 0	380 5 0	344 4 0	246 10 6	175 6 6	3,450 9 4	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	0 0 0	15 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 8 6	12 10 6	9 7 6	26 12 6	63 9 6	5 15 0	14 13 0	17 5 0	175 0 6	
Scinde	766	10	464 7 0	898 0 0	812 12 6	900 13 0	679 9 0	807 1 0	563 10 6	397 12 0	373 6 0	487 14 0	725 15 0	621 1 0	7,732 5 0	
Pegu	404	8	1,248 1 0	350 6 0	311 13 6	330 8 0	408 10 0	301 5 0	365 3 6	385 3 0	391 9 6	404 12 6	398 3 0	398 3 0	5,293 14 0	
Indore	708	7	421 5 0	219 12 0	371 14 6	210 1 0	141 11 0	204 14 0	252 15 0	217 1 0	255 8 0	289 15 0	205 4 0	189 15 0	2,980 3 6	
Dacca	488	3	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 4 0	5 2 0	14 1 0	16 6 0	157 9 0	99 10 0	72 14 0	387 14 0	
Total ...	10,897	136	10,571 10 0	6,449 14 0	6,834 0 6	9,073 8 10	8,775 14 0	8,325 5 1	7,725 5 9	9,954 4 9	11,932 11 2	15,263 4 6	12,562 7 8	12,700 15 6	1,20,169 5 9	

HEAD OFFICE;
May 1860.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Present state of Staff of Officers of the Telegraph Department—1st March 1860.

		Head Quarters.	REMARKS.
Chief Superintendent in India and Ceylon ..	Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, F. R. S. ..	Bangalore.	
Deputy Superintendent in India, Eastern Division .	Major C. Douglas, B. A. ..	Calcutta.	
Deputy Superintendent, Western Division ..	Captain R. Murray, B. A. ..	Bombay.	
Deputy Superintendent, Southern Division ..	J. T. Blissett, Esquire	Madras ..	With immediate charge of Madras Circle also, 1st May.

Deputy Superintendents of Circles.

Bengal . ..	.. Mr. H. P. Owen ..	.. ..	Benares.
Bombay	.. Mr. H. Wickham	.. ..	Bombay.
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude	Mr. C. Galbraith	. ..	Agra.
Indore	.. Mr. J. E. Todhunter	. ..	Indore.
Central India	.. Mr. J. H. Nomill	.. ..	Hydrabad.
East Coast ..	.. Mr. A. Cappel ..	.. ..	Vizagapatam.
Dacca	.. Mr. G. H. J. Smith	.. ..	Chittagong
Ceylon	Mr. B. C. Baily	..	Colombo.
Pegu	.. Mr. George O'Donnell	.. ..	Rangoon.
Scinde	.. Mr. H. Man ..	.. ..	Kurrachee.

Assistant Deputy Superintendents.

North-Western Provinces ..	.. Mr. T. Browne.	
Bengal	.. Mr. F. G. Teale.	
Bombay	.. Mr. M. K. Man.	
East Coast	.. Mr. T. R. M. Bence.	
Bengal	.. Mr. H. G. Walton.	.. Officiating, 1st May 1860.

First Class Inspectors.

Bengal	.. Mr. R. Flindell.	
Ditto	.. Baboo Seeb Chunder.	
Bombay	. Mr. W. Brooke.	
Bombay and Scinde ...	.. Mr. H. St. Albin.	
Scinde	.. Mr. H. B. Sleeman.	
North-Western Provinces ..	Mr. H. V. Walton.	
Ditto	.. Mr. C. R. M. Naylor.	
Agra	.. Mr. J. H. Lane.	
East Coast	.. Mr. W. Toulmin ..	.. 1st May—Officiating for Mr. Darling.
Madras	.. Mr. J. H. Merritt.	
Ditto	.. Mr. J. Salime.	
Ditto	.. Mr. W. W. Biddulph.	
Ditto	.. Mr. W. C. Darling ..	.. On sick leave for 12 months.
Indore	.. Mr. J. Rushton.	
Ditto	.. Mr. W. Wallis.	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	.. Mr. G. J. Moberly.	
Pegu	.. Mr. R. Lonergon.	
Central India	.. Mr. H. Thompson ..	.. On probation.

2nd Class Inspectors, 1st Grade—salary 200 Rupees.

Bengal	.. Mr. N. McIntyre.
Bombay	.. Mr. H. J. Hills.
Dacca	.. Mr. W. Eckford.
East Coast	.. Mr. T. O'Shaughnessy.
Madras	.. Mr. J. M. Straughan.
Ditto	.. Mr. J. O. Knap.
North-Western Provinces ..	.. Mr. R. D. G. Nayler.
Ditto	.. Mr. C. B. Gordon.
Ditto	.. Mr. W. S. Stewart.
Ditto	.. Mr. M. R. Truman.
Ditto	.. Mr. J. Fitzgerald.
Ditto	.. Mr. K. H. Jenkyns.

LIBRARY.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Concluded.)*

2nd Class Inspectors, 2nd Grade—salary 150 *Rupees.*

Bengal	Mr. J. S. Harris.	
Ditto	Mr. J. Nicholetts.	
Ditto	Mr. S. Porter.	
Ditto	Mr. H. Hammond.	
Ditto	Mr. A. Swaine.	
Ditto	Mr. F. Biolablotsky.	
Ditto	Mr. C. H. Malpas.	
Ditto	Mr. W. McGregor.	
Ditto	Mr. J. C. McGuire.	
Bombay	Mr. M. Kealey.	
Madras	Mr. R. W. Linton.	
Ditto	Mr. T. J. Blissett.	
Central India	Mr. T. Babington.	
Ditto	Mr. R. W. Parsons.	
Indore	Mr. J. R. Allen.	
East Coast	Mr. W. Evens.	
Ditto	Mr. R. B. Ffinch.	
Ditto	Mr. G. Ritchardson.	
Dacca	Mr. W. Sanders.	
North-Western Provinces	Mr. W. Walbran	Replaced, prior to leaving after 6 months' notice.

3rd Class Inspectors—salary 100 *Rupees.*

Bengal	Mr. W. Mackey.
Ditto	Mr. C. Lafoy.
Ditto	Mr. J. W. Grinnol.
Ditto	Mr. C. R. Fentum.
North-Western Provinces	Mr. C. Myers.
Ditto	Mr. W. Rees.
Ditto	Mr. L. V. Fraser.
Ditto	Mr. J. Cairns.
Bombay	Mr. A. Mackenzie.
Ditto	Mr. W. Berkley.
Ditto	Mr. T. DeLastic.
Ditto	Mr. Yussuf Alli.
Ditto	Mr. W. Dracup.
Ditto	Mr. Miller.
Ditto	Mr. C. H. Dewey.
Madras	Mr. W. P. Fuller.
Ditto	Mr. T. Priddle.
Ditto	Mr. A. Aluares.
Ditto	Mr. E. Breniffe.
Ditto	Mr. J. White.
Ditto	Mr. E. Faulkner.
South-East Coast	Mr. W. E. Seppings.
Central India	Mr. C. VanIngen.
Ditto	Mr. F. VanIngen.
Ditto	Mr. A. E. Kemp.
Ditto	Mr. J. Peters.
Indore	Mr. J. Galloway.
East Coast	Mr. R. H. Long.
Scinde	Mr. G. H. Phillips.
Ditto	Mr. G. Blackwell.
Ditto	Mr. H. Maher.
Ditto	Mr. J. C. Westaway.
Ditto	Mr. C. H. Johnston.
Ditto	Mr. Cowasjee Nussurwanjee.
Ditto	Mr. Lynch.
Dacca	Mr. W. H. Brown.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

HEAD OFFICE,
The 27th May 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

AND OF THE

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY, CALCUTTA.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BENGAL.—In reporting on the progress of the Survey for 1858-59, I stated that it had been found impossible to complete the examination of the very important and interesting coal-fields of the Damuda and Adjai during that season. This examination has been very zealously and ably carried out during the past year by Mr. William T. Blanford; and the field maps are now completed. Copies of these are at present in preparation for the engraver; and, when published, they will show the complicated structure of this District, and will prove not less valuable to the practical workers of the valuable collieries there, than interesting to the Geologist. Many points of high scientific interest and of importance, as elucidating the Geological structure of India, have been established during the progress of Mr. Blanford's survey. These will all appear in his report. Mr. W. Blanford has had the entire weight of this important work upon himself, having had the assistance of Mr. Tween only, who, having only very recently been appointed to the Geological Survey, has necessarily been, during this year, more of a learner than any great aid.

Mr. Blanford has also, with great care, brought together, as accurate returns as can be hoped for, of the actual quantities of coal raised from the several open works and pits in this the most important coal-field in India.

In pursuance of the systematic labors of the survey, Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott (aided by Mr. Mallett) and Mr. Wilson have been engaged during the past season in those portions of the Monghyr District which adjoin the Districts of Bhaugulpore and Beerbhoom. Mr. Wilson also made a preliminary examination of the Kurharbari coal-field. Considering the inaccessible nature of those Districts, and the difficulty of satisfactorily exploring so wild a country, a large area has been completed, the maps of which are now in hand.

I regret to say that this area has been considerably less than it otherwise would have been, in consequence of Mr. Wilson's having been prevented by illness from continuing at his work for some time—illness which has subsequently compelled him to seek for leave of absence for two months.

Mr. J. G. Medlicott steadily and zealously continued his examination of the districts allotted to him to the close of the season, and has completed the survey of the Kurruckpore Hills, terminating his season's work at Monghyr on the Ganges. He has also materially and most satisfactorily added to the topography of these hills, as shown on the existing maps, so that, when completed, the Geological Survey Maps will be a very important addition to our knowledge of these hills, hitherto of the most scanty and unfinished kind. Mr. Medlicott has reported his satisfaction at the intelligence and zeal displayed by Mr. F. R. Mallett, who was under his charge. Mr. Mallett has been little more than a year attached to the Survey, and promises to be a very useful assistant.

I am glad to think that the worst and most unhealthy portion of these hills has now been gone over, without any more serious consequence to our staff, than the temporary illness of one of our assistants.

Mr William Theobald, junior, has been engaged in carrying out the careful mapping of the boundaries, and extent of the more recent and alluvial deposits, stretching from Burdwan by the banks of the Ganges, to the west of Monghyr; and has performed this task very efficiently and successfully.

The sheet of the *Indian Atlas* (No. 113) referred to in my last Report, as then daily expected, has been received within the last few weeks. Our Geological lines and boundaries are now being transferred to this sheet, and when it is prepared, along with the adjoining one (No. 112), the reports relating to the area included in them will be sent to press.

North-Western Provinces.—A large District, lying between the Rivers Sutlej and Ganges, including the lower and outer ranges of the Himalaya and Sewalik Hills, has been examined by Professor Henry B. Medlicott, of the Thomason College, Roorkee. The rocks have been studied by him, more with regard to their physical relations than with reference to their rich stores of fossils: and several most interesting and important new facts have been brought to light, bearing on their history and mode of formation, both as regards the Sewalik group, and also the Nummulitic series. Although this District is not complete in itself, the facts are of considerable importance in elucidating the structure of a district which is so well known to Geologists by the magnificent collections of fossils which have been procured from it, and made known by the labors of Falconer and Cautley; and the details will therefore be published so soon as the maps, &c., can be prepared. This work has been completed by Professor H. Medlicott single-handed, during the period of the year when his collegiate duties permitted his taking the field. Without the energy and high ability shewn by Mr. Medlicott, it

would have been impossible to get over this large and hilly, and therefore, to a great extent, inaccessible Districts.

MADRAS.—In the Madras presidency, during the season just passed, the Geological Survey of the country lying between Trichinopoly and Pondicherry, and thence to Salem, has been steadily progressing. Mr. H. F. Blanford has been in charge of the party working there, and has devoted himself specially to the important group of the cretaceous rocks. The examination of this series has proved more tedious than was anticipated, but I am happy to say has now been completed; and the report thereon is being prepared for the press; some of the illustrations being already finished. Messrs. King and Foote have meanwhile been engaged in the survey of the adjoining districts (included in sheet 79 of the *Indian Atlas*), and have already furnished an excellent report on the alluvial and post-cretaceous deposits of their Districts. Mr. Charles Oldham was engaged with the same party until an injury to one of his feet prevented his continuing his field-work, and he was temporarily transferred to the office. He is now well again, and will resume his field duties at the earliest convenient season.

By this party of the survey in Madras, almost the entire area included in sheet 79 of the *Indian Atlas* has been carefully examined and mapped. And bearing in mind that each of these sheets of the *Atlas* represents an area of 17,824 square miles, it is obvious that the completion of even one of them involves a very large and continuous amount of labor.

Such has been the progress of the operations of the Geological Survey during the year. The satisfactory completion, however, of a still larger area of country, and, still more the preparation of our maps and reports, has been seriously impeded by the deputation, in the first instance, of Mr. Henry B. Medlicott, in the early part of the working season, to enquire into the facts regarding the reported discovery of seams of coal near Murree, in the Punjab; and more recently of myself, to investigate the state and prospects of the Government iron works in Kumaon.

The results of Mr. Medlicott's examination of the country around Murree, where the coal was said to have been found, only tended to establish the view taken of the facts by myself from the first, and proved that there was in that neighborhood no regular deposit of coal. All the localities which had been noticed consisted only of isolated and insignificant accumulations of vegetable matter, or of detached and broken trunks or branches of trees, imbedded in sandstone, yielding a little coal certainly, but of no commercial value whatever.

The prospects of the iron works, undertaken by Government in Kumaon, being essentially a Practical, and not Geological question, need not be alluded to here.

The importance of these enquiries, no doubt, amply justified their being taken up at the time, but, at the same time, they unavoidably interferred with, and seriously impeded the general progress of the systematic work of the Survey.

PUBLICATIONS.—The third part of the first volume of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* was issued during the first half of the year. This contained a report on the Geological Structure of Bancoorah, Midnapore, and Orissa, Bengal; a note on the laterite of Orissa, by Mr. W. T. Blanford; and, on some fossil fish teeth from the Nagpore country by myself. With this part were also given title page, index, &c., for the first volume, which was thus completed.

The second part of volume II. has also passed through the press. This contains reports on the central part of the Nerbudda District, by Mr. J. S. Medlicott. On the tertiary and recent deposits of the same area by Mr. W. Theobald, and a summary of the Palæontological evidence afforded by the several groups of rocks which are found there, or their representatives in Bengal and elsewhere, by myself. It is largely illustrated by maps, sections, sketches, &c., and will, I believe, prove an important contribution to the Geology of India. Owing to my unavoidable absence, this part was not actually issued before the close of the year, but it is now ready; and I have therefore included it in the publications of the year.

This part completes volume II., and with it are given title page, &c., &c., for that volume.

As to last report, I have to this also appended a small index map of India, showing the present state of progress of the Geological Survey, and the additions which have been made during the past year.

Arrangements have already been made for taking up the examination of the country adjoining the River Soane, and the Rewah Territory during the coming season. This will enable us to unite our work in Bengal with that in Central India. Up to the present year this District was not by any means safe, but it is hoped that the state of the country will, this year, warrant our entering it with sufficient confidence. In Madras also arrangements have been made to take up the important Districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

MUSEUM.—The systematic assay of all the specimens of iron stone and of coal which existed in the museum, which was so well begun during the previous year by Mr. G. E. Evans, has been steadily carried out in the intervals of other duties during the present season. A large number of varieties has been thus examined, including all those from the Raneegunge field, collected by Mr. Blanford, and those from the Rajmehal Hills, by myself.

The economic series in the museum has also been enriched by a good collection, illustrative of the several processes of electro-metallurgy, the first of a series of a technical character, which, I hope, soon to be able to add to our collection.

The aid of our staff continues to be sought by individuals and companies in assays, or analysis of minerals, ores, &c., and during the year such information has been given, to many private individuals, as well as to Government departments, and to companies.

In reality, the time of the curator of the museum, and frequently also of myself and others, is occasionally fully occupied in supplying such information. There is at the same time more than sufficient work, from the labors of the Geological Survey alone to employ fully the attention of a well-trained chemist in such enquiries and analysis; and these are daily extending both in number and importance. Under present arrangements, with only one person to attend to such matters, and at the same time to the general charge and arrangements of the museum, it is only possible to devote intervals of other work to such enquiries. This, however, Mr. Evans has zealously done.

The general collections in the museum have been steadily increasing during the year From the Geological Survey, large series have been obtained. But inasmuch as the Survey has not, generally speaking, been examining Districts rich in fossils, the series of organic remains in the museum has not, during the past year, received so numerous additions as in preceding years. The examination, naming, and arrangement of those already in our collections, has been progressing; the valuable series from the rocks of Trichinopoly and Pondicherry has been added to; and the very important group of the Cephalopods, from these cretaceous beds is now nearly completed. Mr. Henry F. Blanford, who has been very zealously and efficiently engaged in the description of these fossils, will, under the proposed arrangements for the coming season, be able to devote more time to this important series, so as to have the entire collection carefully examined, and the fossils figured, described, and prepared for publication within a reasonable time.

A commencement has been made in laying aside for the museums at Madras, Bombay, and more lately also for that at Kurrachee, of series of fossils selected from the duplicates in our museum. These will, doubtless, prove both valuable for comparison, and generally interesting. The examination and identification of organic remains is, however, at all times, a very tedious and difficult task; and, inasmuch as, for the reasons I have partly noted above, such duties can only be taken up in the intervals of other and more pressing calls on the time of our staff; the progress made is, comparatively speaking, slow. At the same time it would be of little advantage to send to other institutions sets of fossils unexamined and unnamed.

The number of visitors to the museum continues to increase. During the past year this increase has been 38 per cent. on the number of the previous twelve months. The locality in which our museum is placed operates seriously in diminishing the number of our visitors. Persons who are in the daily habit of frequenting the neighborhood, one of the busiest parts of the town, are too much occupied with business of various kinds to devote much time to such institutions, while others who would perhaps visit and study are kept away by the distance from their usual haunts. And further, the construction of private houses in Calcutta is not by any means well adapted for the exhibition of objects of interest in a museum. Want of sufficient light is one of the great defects, and with this want of sufficient illumination is also combined, the direction in which, whatever light there may be, is necessarily thrown on the collections; while the separation into detached rooms does not contribute to the facility

for adopting, or to the success in carrying out, a systematic arrangement of the objects exhibited.

LIBRARY.—We continue to receive regularly from the various societies and institutions, with whom we correspond, their publications. These materially add to the value of our library. The sum appropriated for the purposes of this library, although sufficient, perhaps, to maintain an established collection of books, and keep it up to the latest date by the purchase of all new and valuable treatises bearing on our science, is yet not adequate to the rapid formation of a good library of reference in all the branches of that science. It is only, therefore, by strictly husbanding our resources, and by applying them in successive years to separate departments that we can hope to supply our deficiencies in standard works of earlier date, and in completing our copies of serials, and of scientific magazines: and this plan I have from the first adopted.

During the year there have been added to our library 422 volumes or parts of volumes. The library continues to afford frequent opportunities for reference and study to persons interested in such subjects. We have been unable as yet to appropriate rooms to this valuable collection of books, but in default of better accommodation, every care is taken to preserve them so far as is possible in a public office.

At the close of my Report for the previous year (1858-59), I had occasion to state, with deep regret, the serious losses we had sustained by the death, within the twelve months, of nearly one-third of our establishment. It is with great pleasure I can now report that during the past twelve months we have not suffered in this way. Temporary illnesses have, in a few cases, interfered for a short time with our progress, but not very seriously. Considering the great exposure to which all Geologists in this country are unavoidably subjected, the necessity for their visiting and often remaining for some time in the most malarious and deadly parts of the country, these being in the majority of cases the very places which afford the best Geological sections, there is always great anxiety for their safety during the working season, and consequent gratification in finding that the danger has passed with no greater amount of illness than is common in such climates.

In consequence, however, of the serious loss during the preceding year, several of the more recent additions to our staff have been unavoidably more learners during the past twelve months than assistants. I have already noticed the labors of each of these, but I would here take the opportunity of adding my entire satisfaction with the steady application to their duties, and the zealous and intelligent exertions of all; and I think the progress of the Survey, and of the museum, during the year, has been very satisfactory.

(Signed) T. OLDHAM,

May 25th, 1860. *Superintendent Geological Survey of India.*

List of Societies and Institutions from which Donations to the Library have been received during the past year.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.
BATAVIAN—Society of Arts and Sciences.
BELGIUM—Academie Royale des Sciences.
BENGAL—Asiatic Society.
BERLIN—Academy of Sciences.
BOMBAY—Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
——— Geological Society.
CALCUTTA—Public Library.
CANADA—Geological Survey. Through Sir W. Logan.
CANADIAN—Institute.
COPENHAGEN—Royal Society of
CORK—Royal Institute of
DIJON—Academy of Sciences.
DUBLIN—Geological Society.
——— Royal Dublin Society.
EDINBURGH—Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
LIVERPOOL—Royal Institution.
LONDON—Geographical Society.
——— Geological Society.
——— Royal Institution of Great Britain.
——— Royal Society.
——— Geological Survey of Great Britain.
——— Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
MADRAS—Literary Society.
MANCHESTER—Philosophical Society.
MOSCOW—Imperial Society of Naturalists.
MUNICH—Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.
PENSYLVANIA—Franklin Institute.
PHILADELPHIA—Academy of Natural Sciences.
STOCKHOLM—Royal Academy of Sciences.
VAUDOIS—Society of Natural Sciences.
VIENNA—Imperial Geological Institute.
——— Academy of Sciences.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory Remarks.

1. VARIOUS circumstances have combined to render the year under review the first in which the Administration of the Province could be uniformly and consistently carried on in conformity with the scheme enunciated by Government at annexation. The British Government having assumed charge of the Province early in 1856, during the year 1856-57 the authorities were occupied in making summary settlements of the Land Revenue and organizing the various Courts of Judicature throughout the Province. Under these exceptional circumstances, the results of that year could not, even if they now existed, be made use of for purposes of comparison with those of the present. Just at the time, however, that, in the ordinary course of events, the Report on the Administration during the first year of British Rule would have been submitted to Government, the mutiny of the Native Army broke out, and British supremacy was for a time overthrown.

2. The Province was subject to British Rule during scarcely any portion of 1857-58, and the year 1858-59 was spent in the gradual re-occupation of the several Districts, and the re-organization of our Courts and establishments.

3. The year under review, however, commenced with brighter auspices. The whole Province had been relieved from a state of anarchy and confusion, and restored to peace and tranquillity. Rebellion had been crushed and trodden out, and though the last embers of a futile resistance were still smouldering, this was on the confines and beyond the borders of the Province.

4. Thus with tranquillity universally prevalent, and the summary settlement of the Land Revenue completed, the Executive Officers have been relieved of many of the arduous duties which formerly required so much of their attention, and have been able

to devote themselves more energetically to the discharge of their purely judicial duties. The Statistical Returns then for the past year, though useless for purposes of comparison, are of great value, as showing the marked progress that has been made in enforcing a system of regularity and method in the transaction of public business.

Reforms.

5. The Punjab Code being the basis of our Civil Law, the modifications proposed to be introduced into the former have duly been intimated to the Chief Commissioner by the Supreme Government, with a view to their extension into this Province, and have been generally adopted.

Limitation of suits.

6. The rule limiting the institution of suits for debts and simple contracts to six years had been introduced prior to the rebellion. While agreeing with the Punjab authorities as to the advisability of further reducing the period of limitation, the Judicial Commissioner expressed his preference for the provisions of Act XIV. 1859. The Chief Commissioner, concurring with him, approved of his modifying the Punjab Rules, so as to bring them into harmony with the Act. It has been found impossible to extend the Act entire into the Province, as many of its provisions are quite inapplicable. But a set of rules, embodying those portions of the Act which do not militate against the main principles of our system, have been drawn up, and now form the law by which the Civil Courts are guided. The main features of the law now in force are that suits for immovable property are limited to twelve years; suits founded on registered bonds and debts of records to six years; and all ordinary suits for debt and contracts to three years.

Registration of Deeds.

7. A distinction has thus been made between registered and unregistered bonds. It was deemed premature to exclude unregistered bonds altogether from the benefit of our Courts, as was proposed to be done in the Punjab in respect of all transactions exceeding 50 Rupees in value, as before universal registration can be enforced the means for effecting registration should be both accessible and cheap. To effect this object, strenuous efforts have been made, with no little success, to introduce into the Province a general system of rural registration. Advantage has been taken of the large number of Canoongoe families dispersed over the country, for whom provision could not be found in the Government service, and these have been appointed notaries public in the principal towns and marts of the Province. These notaries are authorized to register all deeds up to 500 Rupees: a few simple rules have been drawn up for their guidance, and the fees for registration have been regulated at the rate of eight annas or ½ per cent. The general principles are, that the offices for registration shall be fixed at certain places, and open at specified hours. The registration is to be recorded in simple and concise language. The parties interested must appear in person before the notary at the time registration is effected, and one of them at least must be a resident of the notary's circle, or the transaction must have taken place within it. Copies of all transactions are monthly sent to the Tehseel, the notary retaining a copy also. The registers are open to the inspection of any one on payment of a fee of one anna. The notaries are moreover called on to furnish security.

8. These notaries have not been drawn entirely from the Canoongoe families: Cazees have also been appointed notaries, and respectable tradespeople. The former exercise the power of registration to a certain extent in the Regulation Provinces, and, although they have there greatly abused it, yet it is hoped that here, with strict surveillance and a regular system, they may be kept in check. The character and antecedent of these men are duly investigated before they are appointed to act as notaries.

Notaries from what class appointed.

9. With a view to promote rural registration, the Chief Commissioner has ventured to propose a modification of the rules laid down by Government for the disposal of rent-free tenures, and to suggest that where such tenures of no very great extent are found in the possession of Canoongoes and Cazees acting as public notaries, they shall be re-leased for their lives. It is hoped that by the time these tenures lapse, the office of public notary will prove remunerative enough to be sought after, which it is not at present; and therefore, without such support from the Government, the attempt to establish a general system of rural registration would be likely to fail.

Rent-free tenures maintained in favor of Notaries.

10. Although the system was only introduced in the latter part of the year, and some unavoidable delay took place, yet the number of bonds registered has been as great as could have been expected. There have been fifty-four notaries appointed, and they have registered 1,300 deeds.

Number of Notaries, and Deeds registered by them.

11. If the attempt to establish throughout the Province trustworthy local notaries, cheap, easy of access, familiar to the people, and acting before the eyes of the community, should succeed, and it should become the common and every-day practice of the people to attest before a well-known Officer chosen from amongst themselves their ordinary dealings and contracts, a compulsory registration will become not only feasible but highly advantageous.

Probable results of the scheme.

12. The rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, has also been introduced, but the period during which it has been in operation is too short to admit of any inference being drawn as to its practical results.

Account Books.

13. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a decree without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and that of acquired property in land without the consent of the Divisional Commissioner, has, in like manner, been borrowed from the Punjab, as has also the scheme of including in the institution fee the costs of the suit. The scale of charges has, after much careful consideration, been fixed at 5 per cent. on the amount claimed. Of this a moiety is on account of the institution fee, and the remainder is calculated to cover all costs for the issue of processes prior to the decision of the suit. The scheme has not been in operation throughout the year, and has not therefore had a trial sufficient to warrant the deduction

Restrictions on sale of landed property in execution of civil decrees.

of any conclusions. It therefore remains to be proved whether a system which definitely fixes the amount of costs at 2½ per cent. on the value of all suits is as equitable in practice as it is sound in theory.

Act VIII. 1859.

14. The Rules of Civil Procedure have formed the subject of much correspondence and discussion during the year. The Act passed by the Legislative Council for regulating the procedure of the Civil Courts in the Regulation Provinces was not found altogether suitable to the usages and customs of this Province, and has not therefore been extended to Oude. With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, however, it has been prescribed as the standard and guide on all points not provided for by local rules.

Language of Record.

15. The most important measure of reform in the procedure of the Courts has been the abolition of the old practice of deposition writing by native moonshees, and the institution of the plan of *viva voce* examination of witnesses by the Judge and the record in his own hand-writing. Unless the Judge is a native or an unpassed Assistant, who, from unacquaintance with the language, cannot properly interrogate witnesses, the record is invariably in English. The latter is allowed a deposition writer; but the Native Judge must take down the evidence with his own hand. This radical change of system was viewed by many with doubt and alarm, and at first a Native Reporter was entertained, whose duty was confined to reducing into writing in the vernacular the questions of the Judge and the answers of the witnesses; but the Chief Commissioner abolished the office of Reporter, for he thought that if the Judge's own record was trustworthy, as it ought to be, that the Reporter was unnecessary, and he felt assured that the inevitable tendency of the vernacular report was to relapse into the former discredited system of deposition writing. Though it throws some additional labor on the Judge, the Judicial Commissioner, and almost all the other Officers, bear unqualified testimony to the advantages and success of the present system. It has greatly raised the character of our Courts, and has given the people immense confidence in the administration of justice. The system has equally been enforced in the Criminal Courts, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as one of the most beneficial reforms ever introduced.

Appeals.

16. The restriction on the right of appeal, which makes the concurrent opinion of two Courts final, has been beneficial. Even with this restriction the number of appeals has been considerable. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the number of cases in which the decisions of the Court of first instance have been finally reversed is very small. Out of 387 appeals decided, in 257 the orders of the inferior Courts were confirmed, while in 23 only were they reversed. Of the remainder 84 were returned for further investigation, and in 23 the order was modified. The attention of the Officers presiding over the inferior Courts has been drawn to the importance of clearly defining the points at issue and adhering to the determination of those points. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the opinion expressed by the Judicial Commissioner, "that it is comparatively seldom that a superior Court can, with confidence, from the record only, find "disputed facts in opposition to the opinion of the Court which heard the witness; "but it always can, and ought to see, that the lower Court has thoroughly done

"its duty and has decided all that should be decided." He therefore considers it a healthy sign to see the superior Courts remanding cases for the further investigation of certain stated issues in preference to incontinently reversing the original order.

Civil Courts.

17. While due attention has been paid to the adaptation to this Province of the Rules of Civil Law and Procedure prescribed for our guidance, no less care has been taken to enforce a system of method and regularity in the internal economy of the Civil Courts.

18. With this veiw the Judicial Commissioner has drawn up and prescribed for general adoption a statement exhibiting the different descriptions of civil suits. These have been classified in a natural rather than a technical order.

Lucknow City Court—appointment of Civil Judge.

19. The amount and importance of the business conducted in the Civil Court of Lucknow City, and the certainty that it must greatly increase, rendered it highly advisable that the Deputy Commissioner should be relieved of the duty of Civil Judge in the City, and that it should be entrusted to a special Officer of experience and legal attainments; and to lighten the already heavy labors of the Commissioner of Lucknow, it was arranged that appeals from the Civil Judge should lie to the Judicial Commissioner. To provide such a salary as would ensure the services of an Officer fully qualified for such important duties, without entailing extra expense on the resources of the Province, the executive staff was reduced, and the salary of one Assistant Commissioner and one Extra Assistant Commissioner were devoted to provide for the salary of the Civil Judge, although this Officer only entered on his duties at the close of the calendar year, yet his appointment has been attended with highly satisfactory results. An attempt has also been made to establish amongst the merchants and bankers of the city a sort of Tribunal or Chamber of Commerce, to which difficult commercial or banking cases may be referred.

Clerk of the Court.

20. Taking advantage of the necessity which had arisen for remodelling the judicial establishments, an endeavor has been made to introduce a new agency into our Civil Courts by the appointment of a Clerk of the Court. Heretofore the Judge has, in addition to his own more peculiar duties of judicially trying a case, been burthened with all the petty details requisite for its preparation and the enforcement of his decision. With a view to relieve him of these technical and petty executive duties, an Officer, on an adequate salary, has been appointed, who is charged with the management of the office, and with all the mechanical and routine stages of a case. Of course the language of the record being English, it is necessary for the efficient discharge of their important duties that the person holding the appointment should be acquainted with both English and the Vernacular. It was at first apprehended that natives possessed of the requisite qualifications would not easily be procured; but it is satisfactory to learn from the Judicial Commissioner's Report, that in a large proportion of the Districts men have already been obtained, who only

require a little instruction and practice to make them quite fit to fulfil the duties required of them—these duties extend to the Criminal Courts as well.

Amount of litigation.

21. Although, as before remarked, there are no means of comparing the statistical results of the past with that of former years, yet it may be presumed that the amount of litigation during the year under review has not been as great as it may be expected to be for the future in ordinary years. This limited amount of litigation is partly owing to the disinclination of men's minds, after so violent a convulsion, to return at once to their ordinary avocations, and partly also to a very great number of cases being barred by the law of limitation above described.

Number of Suits.

22. There were 3,695 regular suits on the files of the different Courts during the year, and 3,342 were disposed of. Of these 1,794 were decided in favor of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part. The average duration of suits were something more than twenty-eight days, which, on the whole, shows that the District Officers have endeavored not to allow their other important duties to prejudice civil suitors.

23. The total value of the property disposed of by decisions was Rupees 1,51,72,113-1-5.

24. The greater portion of the civil litigation occurs in Lucknow City, consequently in numbers upwards of one-half of the suits, and in value about 98 per cent. of the property in litigation, appears in the Lucknow District Return. In the remaining Districts there has been a pretty uniform paucity of suits, the largest number being 243 in Fyzabad, and the smallest 103 in Roy Bareilly—cash debts form the principal staple of litigation.

Trust Property, Bankruptcy, &c.

25. It is probable that the proceedings in regard to bankruptcy, successions, the disposal of estates of incompetent persons, and other matters, such as form the subject of Chancery proceedings in England, will give large employment to the Judicial Officers of the City Courts. The Judicial Commissioner has issued directions for a systematic procedure in cases of bankruptcy. The Succession Acts have been adopted, and are found well fitted to the state of Lucknow society. It is a matter of regret that family dissensions and disunion is found to prevail to a very great extent among the chief families of the Lucknow nobility.

Wuseequa or Government Loans.

26. The Supreme Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, has lately decided that all cases arising out of disputed rights to succession to pensions from wuseequas or loans from the Kings of Oude, (the interest on which the British Government is pledged to pay according to the terms of the engagements,) and, in fact, all wuseequa claims, shall be decided by the Assistant Secretary acting under the directions of the Chief Commissioner. This decision will tend greatly to relieve the Civil Court.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No trials held under Penal Acts.

27. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, throughout the entire year under review, criminal prosecutions have been conducted solely by the ordinary tribunals. Although the vibrations of the late commotion were felt longest in Oude, yet this was the first Province which completely set aside the special tribunals authorized by the Penal Acts, and reverted to the ordinary Courts of Law for the trial of political offences. The only one of the Penal Acts which has been enforced, is that which authorizes the Executive Government to transport beyond seas all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment beyond a certain term. Advantage has been taken of this Act rather on account of the want of jail accommodation than to subserve any political object to be gained by the extradition of those convicted of political offences.

Political Trials.

28. The trials for such offences during the past year have neither been few nor of slight importance; almost all the massacres of Europeans which can fairly be attributed to the people of Oude, or in which they participated, have been avenged by the prosecution and conviction of those who took an active part in their perpetration.

29. The fate of the European fugitives from the several stations has become a matter of history. It is well known that some of our unfortunate countrymen from Sectapore took refuge with Rajah Lonee Singh of Mithowlee, and others with the Rajah of Dhourerah. It is equally well known that, though some few of the latter contrived to escape, yet the majority of these and all of the former were treacherously given up to the rebel leaders and taken into Lucknow, where they were brought out and massacred in cold blood, some on one occasion, some on another. The parties to these deeds of treachery, both those who originally gave them up to the rebel leaders at Lucknow, and the rebel leaders who eventually surrendered them to the Native Army to be murdered, have, during the past year, received the just rewards of their crimes.

Trials of Rajah Lonee Singh, Rajah of Dhourerah, and others.

30. The result of the prosecution of Rajah Lonee Singh appeared in the Annual Report of the preceding year; it need only be added that he died while undergoing his sentence of transportation. The Rajah of Dhourerah, the principal of his advisers, and the most active of his adherents, have also met with punishment on account of a similar crime proportionate to the degrees of their guilt. The Rajah himself, sentenced to imprisonment for nine years, has, in consideration of his youth, received a mitigation of his sentence, and, instead of being treated as a common criminal, has been allowed to reside at Moulmein under the strict surveillance of the authorities, receiving a small allowance for his subsistence.

Trials of Rajah Jye Lall Singh and Mummoo Khan

31. While those who may be said to have thus compassed the death of those whom, by all laws of hospitality and humanity they were bound to protect, have met with the punishment due to their crimes, those who were more immediately concerned in the murder of these Europeans,

by delivering them up to an enraged and revolted soldiery, have not escaped. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the European prisoners, when brought into Lucknow, were detained in the Kaiserbaugh. On the approach of the relieving force under the late lamented Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., the first party were made over to the soldiery, and massacred in front of one of the gates of that building. A similar scene occurred when Lord Clyde, with his avenging army, returned to effect the final capture of the city. On these occasions it has been proved that Rajah Jye Lall Sing, an influential talookdar, and one who devoted himself entirely to the rebel cause, acting as spokesman of the sepoy officers, demanded the execution of the Europeans, and Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, basely gave them up to death when it was within his power to protect them. The former has justly expiated his crime on the gallows: the latter has, however, been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner only to transportation for life.

Trial of Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera.

32. In addition to the above, Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera, is another of those influential talookdars who lent themselves to evil, and have reaped the consequences. This man it was who led on his retainers to the attack of those few weak and faint Europeans, who, having fled from the massacre at Cawnpore, took refuge in a temple on his estate. All were slaughtered, except Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and two privates, who flung themselves into the Ganges, and were rescued from its waters by the friendly Rajah of Morrarmow. Rambuksh was apprehended in the city of Benares, and being convicted on the clearest evidence, suffered death on the very scene of his crime.

Minor Political trials.

33. Besides the above, there have been other cases important, inasmuch as retribution has been exacted for the shedding of European blood, but in which the parties concerned did not hold the same rank and position as in the cases already enumerated. It would be beyond the province therefore of such a Report as this to enter at any length into their details; suffice it to say that in two cases eleven persons, residents of villages near the Ganges, have been convicted of taking part in attacks on the boats of the fugitives from Futtehgurh. Seven persons concerned in the murders of the late Major Gall, of Roy Bareilly, and Messrs. Block and Stroyan, at Sultanpore, have been convicted, as have been the criminals in two cases of the murder of Christians during the confusion of the outbreak in the city of Lucknow. A minor talookdar and his headman have been convicted of surrendering a Christian fugitive to the Nana. One Mahomedan Moulvee, of talent and education, formerly a servant of the British Government, has been convicted of preaching murder as sanctioned by religion; and another talookdar was found guilty of plundering and maltreating the fugitives from Fyzabad, although he did not actually murder them.

Trials of Sepoys belonging to Massacre Regiments.

34. The duty of tracing out and prosecuting the sepoys of massacre regiments, against whom evidence of active participation in the murder of their Officers can be procured, has, with the sanction of Government, been entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity

stationed at Lucknow. No great success has attended his operations. The difficulty of obtaining individual proof of guilt can be understood, and the sepoys, as a body, are unwilling to give evidence likely to criminate their brethren in arms. Moreover, owing to the men having systematically enlisted under false names, and given false accounts of their home and calling, it has been found often impossible to trace even those against whom the most convincing proof has been obtained in Court. While then 217 men have been examined, five only have been committed for trial in this Province during the period under review. Five more have been sent to other Districts, nearer to the scene of their crimes and the homes of the witnesses to the same. Of the remainder, 192 have been released, and thirteen have died.

35. Although the efforts of the past year have not eventuated in many convictions, yet a large and important mass of evidence has been collected, which has clearly defined the names of the principal actors in almost all the chief massacres, and which will, in future, be of the greatest use in bringing these parties to justice. Captain Chamberlain reports that he has now evidence sufficient to convict thirteen men from among those who slaughtered at Nourungabad our unfortunate countrymen, refugees from Shahjehanpore and Mahundee. Some few of these have, during the past year, been brought to the gallows.

36. Though a large proportion of the rebels made over to the British authorities, by His Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the final expulsion from his territories, in December last, consisted of sepoys of massacre regiments, the Chief Commissioner thought it best to pursue the same course that he had originally adopted in respect to these men, and which was explained in his last Annual Report. Their numbers were embarrassing, so that even men of the regiments that committed general massacre, he directed that such men only should be detained in custody against whom there was reasonable expectation of obtaining evidence sufficient for conviction; the remainder were made over to the zemindars of their villages, who were held responsible for producing them if hereafter required.

37. Among minor political offences may be classed the concealment of arms. The general result of the disarming operation will be noticed more fully in a subsequent portion of this Report. The marginal statement shows the penalties exacted on this account, from which it will be seen that persons have been mulcted in the sum of Rupees 44,000, besides property to the amount of 1,29,258 Rupees annual jumma having been confiscated. The penalty was enforced in the case of several large talookdars, who, in direct contravention of the terms of the settlement engagements, had concealed their cannon.

General statistics of crime.

38. The returns of crimes committed during the past year, as will be explained, when treating of Police, cannot be relied on as correct. It will be necessary therefore to confine the remarks to the statements of trials and their results.

39. Murder appears to have been very prevalent, 183 cases having been reported, exclusive of the smaller number, in which murder attended crimes against property.

Violent crime against property has not been rife. Dacoity has not been prevalent to any large extent, though some cases have occurred.

40. In the District Criminal Courts 8,464 cases, involving 17,421 persons, have been tried, 10,309 persons have been convicted or committed to higher Courts, and 6,226 have been acquitted. Business has been promptly and satisfactorily disposed of, though the proportion of convictions obtained is not quite so good as could have been wished.

41. The increased powers granted to District Officers (seven years' imprisonment) has been found of the greatest advantage, and the Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion, in which the Chief Commissioner concurs that Deputy Commissioners have generally used those powers discreetly and well. This extension of authority has precluded the necessity of any trial being held on the record, except in those cases expressly provided in Government letter of October 1858, *viz.* where the prisoner confesses before a European Officer to any crime other than murder, or where the Commissioner, on a perusal of the proceedings of the inferior Court, does not think the evidence sufficient for conviction, and, consequently, acquits the accused.

Result of system of using stripes and fine.

42. The system of using preferentially stripes and fines in lieu of imprisonment, in the greater number of cases has worked well. Of the number of persons convicted during the past year 1,103 were subjected to double or treble punishments, fine and stripes being combined, or one or other, or both, being combined with imprisonment. The number of stripes inflicted has never exceeded 100, although Commissioners are empowered to administer 200, while in about 70 per cent. of cases less than fifty stripes were given.

43. The salutary effects of corporal punishment as a deterrent has been doubted by many. The best mode of judging the effects of any kind of punishment is by ascertaining whether criminals, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted, are repeatedly being indicted before the Courts. The marginal statement shows that out of a total of 4,706 persons flogged between 1st January 1859 and 30th March 1860, only eighty-three were flogged twice and sixteen three times, and of the above sixty were flogged twice and nine three times, in Lucknow, leaving the small proportion of twenty-three flogged twice and seven three times in all the other Districts, out of a total of 3,186. Considering then that the tendency of Officers in inflicting corporal punishment has been decidedly towards leniency rather than severity, these facts may be taken to prove that this punishment may be made effective as a deterrent without being carried to the point of brutality.

Criminals flogged once.	
30 lashes	2,537
50 lashes	1,481
100 lashes	589
Total ...	4,607
Criminals flogged twice	
30 lashes	8
50 lashes	30
100 lashes	45
Total ...	83
Criminals flogged three times.	
30 lashes	0
50 lashes	6
100 lashes	10
Total ...	16
Grand Total ...	4,706

44. There has been a considerable amount of Criminal work in the Commissioner's Courts. They have tried 326 persons, and disposed of 278 appeals. The political and city cases render the Lucknow Division the heaviest; otherwise the work of the four Divisions is pretty nearly balanced.

Work in Commissioner's Courts.

45. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, besides the thirty-seven persons convicted of murder and maltreatment of Europeans, fifty-six have been convicted of murder as principals or accessories, and seventeen of minor offences, making 110 convictions, with eleven acquittals. The result of the appeals has been satisfactory.

Judicial Commissioner's Criminal business.

46. Before concluding this portion of the Report, it may be as well to mention that, during the past year, the establishments have been arranged on a permanent basis. The Schedules have been prepared with a due regard to economy without affecting efficiency. The Schedules submitted have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

Establishments.

47. The remarks in the preceding Section, regarding the substitution of the English for the Vernacular record, apply equally to the Criminal Administration, and the Clerk of the Court is common to both Departments.

PART III.—POLICE.

48. The original organization and constitution of the Oude Military Police has been explained in the Report of the past year. It remains only in the present Report to describe what modification and alterations have been made in the organization of the force, and to remark on the manner in which they have performed their duties.

General Remarks

49 The police, as originally constituted, comprised five regiments of cavalry numbering 3,000 sabres, and fourteen regiments of infantry containing 10,976 fighting-men. The European Officers, exclusive of Chief of Police and his Assistant, consisted of a Divisional Commandant for each Commissionership of the Province, and a Commandant and Adjutant for each District. There were besides a Native Commandant and Adjutant appointed to each regiment, entrusted with the internal discipline and drill of the Corps under their Command.

50. It was found that the force thus constituted was far larger than the exigencies of the service required, when once the Province had been reduced to subjection and order. The cost, moreover, amounting to nearly twenty-seven lakhs, was greatly in excess of what the resources of the Province could afford to pay on account of its police, and it became necessary to reduce the force as far as was compatible with public interests. His Excellency the Governor-General approved of the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, that the police should be confined to the purely Civil duties, and no portion made over to the Military authorities to take the place of the regular Native Army.

Necessity for reduction.

51. This point settled, the requirements of the Province were taken into careful consideration, and the force was reduced to one regiment of mounted police of 1,405 sabres, and thirteen regiments of 601 men each, or 7,813 foot police.

New organization.

52. At the same time the Office of Divisional Commandants was done away with, as also that of District Adjutant. In lieu of the latter nine young Officers were attached to the force as Assistant Superintendents, to learn their duty and supply the places of District Superintendents absent on leave, &c. The annual saving caused by this reduction, together with a small saving produced by certain modifications in the establishments effected by the Chief of Police, amounted to nearly eleven lakhs a year.

53. The force so constituted is distributed in the following manner. Each District has one troop (100 sabres) and one regiment of foot police. Two troops of mounted and one regiment of foot are kept as a reserve at Lucknow.

Distribution.

54. Owing to the presence on the northern border of Oude of the last remnants of the rebel forces, who had been driven into Nepaul, it was deemed advisable to retain for the protection of the frontier two extra regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to be employed in guarding the frontiers of the Gonda and Baraitch Districts. As soon, however, as the Nepaul Forces had entirely dispersed the band of rebels who infested the Nepaul jungles, or made them over to the British authorities, these extra regiments were reduced. A small additional force of 100 sowars and 150 infantry being allowed to each of the above-named Districts to prevent any straggling parties of rebels from forming themselves into bands of dacoits and disturbing the peace of those Districts. These additional men are now being absorbed in the fixed establishment.

Extra Police Corps on Frontier.

55. The police have been recruited from all castes and classes of men at present; however, the principal element is Seikh, there being 1,994 of that nation in the force.

56. The following castes are also well represented:—

Brahmins...	...	...	380
Punjabees	...	...	1,239
Rajpoots ...	...	...	529
Jâts ...	...	...	198, and a vast number of other castes.

57. Owing partly to the registers of crimes not having been regularly prepared during the first three months of the year 1859, and partly to the inexperience of the Officers, the statements showing the statistical results of the police management are very incorrect, and cannot be relied on as affording any authentic data. Moreover, the statements submitted by the Chief of Police show great discrepancies when compared with those sent in by the District Officers. It is certain the latter must be correct, and that they may be accepted in

Statistical Report incorrect. Reason for this.

preference to the former, as showing the success which has attended the efforts of the Police. The results thus shown are not altogether satisfactory, for, while the average of apprehensions and convictions in petty crimes is fair, that in heinous offences is small.

Causes for unsatisfactory results in detection of crime.

58. Considering, however, that the police were originally raised and organized as a military force, that they were so employed for some considerable time, and that they were transformed into a Civil Police, without having any opportunity of gradually making themselves acquainted with the different kind of duty required of them; it must be admitted that they have acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. It cannot be expected that an efficient police, even with the best materials, can be organized in one or even two years. Much less can this be anticipated, when the material to be worked upon is totally new to the duties required. Originally the vast majority of the men were Seikhs, ignorant of the customs, and, to a certain extent, of the language of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The native officers, too, were not chosen for their qualifications for police duties, but for services in the field, and many were transferred from the ranks of the Native Army for loyalty to the State.

Want of co-operation on part of District Officers.

59. Nor has the co-operation between the Police and Magisterial Officers been so hearty as was requisite to ensure success. Though the principle of entire independence of the Civil authorities, on which the new police system was originally based, had been greatly relaxed during the past year, there still remained enough of it to prevent harmonious action. The Chief Commissioner has therefore decided on making Superintendents of Police completely subordinate to the District Officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organization of the police under a Chief of Police.

60. With a view to teach the European Police Officers how the functions of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime are connected with the due administration of justice, the Assistant Superintendents of Police have been directed to attend the Deputy Commissioner's Court regularly, and have been vested with the powers of Assistant Magistrates to enable them to acquire, by practice, a judicial training.

Highly satisfactory results of Police as a protective body.

61. Whatever may have been the short-comings of the police in their detective duties, there can be no doubt that they have been of the greatest value in repressing the committal of heinous crimes, such as dacoity, gang-robbery, &c. In a Province teeming with sepoys of the late Native Army, who have returned to their homes sullen and discontented, dacoities might have been expected to be of frequent occurrence, and the almost entire immunity from them may be attributed to the efficiency of the Oude Police. On several occasions the Chief Commissioner has had reason favorably to contrast the conduct of the present police with that of the old regimé. He is even of opinion that it is better liked by the people. The Chief Commissioner has lately submitted a detailed report to Government on the constitution and working of the Oude Police; he therefore need not dwell longer on the subject.

Disarming operations.

62. The police were employed during the early part of the year in disarming the population. This work they have carried out with great zeal and success. The last returns of arms surrendered show that there have been 720 cannons of sizes, 192,183 fire-arms of sorts, and 579,156 swords delivered up, besides a vast number of miscellaneous weapons (specimens of the most curious native arms, have, by desire of Government, been collected and forwarded to England and Melbourne.) This arduous duty the Chief Commissioner believes to have been performed with as little vexation to the people as was possible without sacrificing the end in view. The Chief Commissioner repeats the opinion expressed. in his former Annual Report, that with no other body of police could the disarming of the population have been effectually carried out.

Rural Police system introduced at annexation.

63. The rural police require a few remarks. On the annexation of the Province, the system, which has been generally adopted throughout the North-Western Provinces, was introduced into Oude. At the summary settlement, a percentage, never less than 6 per cent., and more than 7 on the Government demand, was imposed as an extra cess for the payment of village chowkeedars, who became in fact Government servants.

Old rural Police of Oude.

64. It had been clearly shown during the past year, and at annexation, that this system, though introduced, was not adapted to the customs and inclinations of the people. Throughout the greater part of Oude there has existed, from time immemorial, as perfect a system of rural police as is required by the people themselves. Each village had its chowkeedar. The appointment was hereditary and much valued, the emoluments derived from rent-free land and dues on each harvest and other gratuities were considerable, and maintained a larger number of persons than the salary in money could. The several members of the family assisted in the performances of the various duties attached to the office. Thus, while one patrolled the village at night, another watched the out-lying crops of the villagers—a duty, in an open, unenclosed country, of no slight responsibility.

65. Under the system introduced at annexation on the other hand, half the hereditary chowkeedars lost their situations, and strangers took their places; for two or more small villages were arbitrarily grouped together to form a single charge with a handsome salary. This change was especially distasteful to the population, for each village likes to have its own chowkeedar; to the old policemen who lost his situation; and to the new one, who became the object of general dislike. The landholders, too, complained that the new chowkeedar, when paid by the Government, threw off all dependence on them, and that it was unfair to make them responsible when they had no authority.

66. So many able and experienced Officers have, during the past year, advocated a return to the indigenous system of rural police, that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned this course wherever that system is found in vigor. This rural police is now formed almost exclusively of Pasees, a numerous and influential race in Oude, noted for fidelity when in service, and for their thriving propensities when unemployed.

Old system restored

67. In lieu then of collecting this heavy unpopular cess, and paying a money allowance to chowkeedars appointed without reference to the wishes of the people, the landed proprietors have been called on to nominate their own chowkeedars and to provide for their payment in the manner in which it has hitherto been customary to remunerate these village servants. In any case where that remuneration is insufficient, they will willingly augment it in consideration of being relieved of the heavy money cess. The zemindars have been warned that, while Government refrains from interfering with the police arrangements of their estates, they will be held responsible for the efficiency of their own measures, and that this responsibility will be strictly enforced.

68. The main objection raised to this system is that the landholders will systematically conceal the commission of crime to avoid the responsibility of detecting the criminal. With an efficient and well-organized regular police, the concealment of the commission of any heinous or important crime should be impossible, and it is doubtful whether any benefit is derived from filling our police diaries with the reports of the commission of petty offences, in which the parties concerned are unwilling to prosecute and are not under any obligation to do so. The Chief Commissioner thinks the compulsory report of petty crime one of the many instances of needless and vexatious interference with the people that have contributed to render our rule unpopular. It is notorious that in Native States, where the people are left to manage their own village police, petty theft is comparatively rare; while it is an undoubted fact, but one to be lamented, that, although under British Rule heinous crimes are diminished, owing to the increased force and vigilance with which the arm of the law is wielded, yet petty thefts and such like crimes greatly increase. This is the great blemish of British Rule in the eyes of the poorer classes, who are the principal sufferers.

69. It was stated in the last Report, that a police force had been organized for the city of Lucknow on the principle of the London Police. This force has been maintained during the year, and has been found to work well. The city is told off into two Deputy Superintendentships, eight Inspectors' stations, and subordinate beats, and there are 270 Constables on duty day and night. The Chief of Police has also introduced the system, dividing the whole city into parishes, and allotting these to each post or thannah. Each mohullah or parish selects a representative, who forms the medium of communication with the police. This plan is practised in some other parts of India with great success. It is probable that, during the present year, considerable reductions will be made in the numerical strength of this force.

PART IV.—JAILS.

70. There is not much to be said under this heading—the jail accommodation of the Province being very scanty. There are but two regular jail buildings, that is, at Lucknow and Baraitch, and the latter is so unhealthy, it has been abandoned. At all the other stations, native houses and other edifices have been made use of as temporary places of confinement.

71. Buildings for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been erected at small cost under 1,000 Rupees, in almost all the Districts, and with some slight additions it is hoped that these may be made available as jails in those Districts which are not the head-quarters of Divisions.

72. The recourse to stripes and fines as a general mode of punishment has tended greatly to diminish the number of prisoners under imprisonment, and the provisions of Act XXXII. 1858 have enabled the authorities further to relieve the jails by transporting beyond seas all those sentenced to long terms.

73. The number of prisoners under confinement throughout the year was 8,931, and at the end of the year 1,346, of whom 892 were prisoners sentenced to labor, 26 without labor, and 248 under trial. The health of the prisoners has been in the main good. The Lucknow jail, though well ventilated, airy, and commodious, and possessing the best sanitary arrangements, has been remarkably unhealthy, and it was found necessary to remove a great portion of the prisoners to the Moosa Bagh, on the outskirts of the city, for change of air. The prisoners have enjoyed the best health at Hurdui, where they have had no shelter but a tent. For several successive months the sick lists of this District were blank.

74. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a central jail at Lucknow, and of divisional jails at the head-quarters of the several Divisions. The former is calculated to hold 2,000 prisoners, and the latter will accommodate 500 each.

75. Plans and estimates have been submitted with the Public Works Budget for 1860-61, materials are being collected, and it is hoped that, at the close of the ensuing rains, the construction of these jails will be pushed forward with great vigor.

76. The prisoners, except those at Lucknow and Fyzabad, have been employed almost entirely in the construction of roads and other out-door works.

77. In the absence of regular jail buildings, in-door labor could not be resorted to; there is consequently nothing to report regarding jail manufactures. In the Lucknow jail a lithographic press has been established, which has been worked with considerable profit, and the prisoners have been employed on the manufacture of paper, prisoners' clothing, &c. The sum of Rupees 3,598-6-11 was credited to Government as the net produce of convict labor.

78. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners averaged 23 Rupees per man, exclusive of establishments. The scale of regular jail establishments has been determined during the year, and approved by the Supreme Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

79. In many Districts rain gauges were not supplied at all during the past year, and in others not till the year was far advanced. When received and set up, the method of measurement was but imperfectly understood, and hence the meteorological registers are imperfect and inaccurate.

80. From the reports of the several District Officers, it appears that the past season has been rather unfavorable. The rains were scanty and partial, and ceased very early. There was a universal deficiency of the mahawut or cold weather rains. In the Khyrabad Division the District of Hurdui had no rain later than August. In the Lucknow Division the rainy season was tolerably good, but the autumn harvests were affected by its early cessation. In the Baraitch Division, and more especially in the Districts Trans-Gogra, there was almost an entire failure of the periodical rains, and this, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall, has materially affected the prospects of the spring crops. In fact, in the District of Baraitch, the failure of the rubbee and of the rice crop, which is the staple of the Division, is extensive. The Fyzabad Districts enjoyed average harvest.

81. Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the seasons, the land revenue has been collected without any difficulty. The Tabular Statement given below shows the demand, collection, and balances of the past year :—

Division.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.			Per centage.
			Nominal.	Real.	In train of liquidation.	
Lucknow ...	27,78,357 0 0	27,38,162 0 0	14,701 0 0	21,970 0 0	3,524 0 0	1·44
Khyrabad ...	28,17,926 0 0	27,90,901 0 0	25,382 0 0	1,216 0 0	427 0 0	0·95
Baraitch ...	19,74,012 5 0	19,53,199 9 0	6,190 13 0	712 0 0	13,969 15 0	1·05
Fyzabad ...	27,99,813 0 0	27,93,565 0 0	1,612 0 3	4,438 0 0	197 15 9	0·22
Total ...	1,03,70,108 5 0	1,02,75,827 9 0	47,885 13 3	28,336 0 0	18,058 14 9	0·90

82. It will be seen that out of a total demand of Rupees 1,03,70,108-5-0, there is an outstanding balance of only Rupees 94,280-12-0 or 0·90 per cent., and of this balance Rupees 65,944-12-0 are nominal or in train of liquidation, and 28,336 Rupees or 0·27 per cent. real or irrecoverable. The greater portion of this last item is on account of the failure of the crops in the Lucknow District, in that portion chiefly which borders the Cawnpore road, and which has not recovered the ravages committed by the several contending forces during the rebellion. The collection of the entire demand in the Baraitch Division, with only a very small nominal balance, is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to the Government Officers, especially as in two out of the three Districts of this Division the rebellion had not been entirely extinguished till the close of the calendar year, that is to say, the presence of large bodies of rebels, under influential leaders, formerly men of note in the Province, naturally exerted an unfavorable influence on the ryots. Similar causes had prevented the collection of the Government revenue during the preceding year, and at the commencement of the year under report there were heavy balances outstanding in this Division. These have been recovered or remitted during the year, and the balance sheet of the Division is quite clear.

83. It is highly satisfactory to be able to record that the Land Revenue has been collected with so small a balance, without recourse to any but the mildest coercive processes, and even these have been sparingly resorted to. The marginal statement shows the number of dustuks issued. Throughout the Province there has not been a single case of recourse to distraint, farm, transfer, or sale. These results must, however, mainly be ascribed to our having to deal with a limited number of great landholders, instead of myriads of petty proprietors. The former can command other resources if the harvest fails, and, moreover, feel pride in punctuality in their engagements. The latter are utterly dependent on the crop, and can turn nowhere else for money.

Division.	No. of Dustuks issued.
Lucknow ...	2,719
Khyrabad ...	2,520
Baraitch ...	562
Fyzabad ...	3,449
Total ...	9,250

84. In some few instances, where the estates of certain talookdars had, through their incapacity, fallen into confusion, it has been found necessary for the Government Officers temporarily to assume charge, and this measure has in all cases been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the Baraitch Division, two estates, *viz.* those of Singa Chundra and Esannugger, were thus taken charge of by Government, and, although at the time direct management was assumed, there were large balances outstanding, and it was supposed that the Government demand was heavy; yet, during the past year, these balances have been recovered in addition to the current demand, and the estates have been restored to a healthy and flourishing condition. None are more thankful for this measure than the proprietors of the estates themselves, and an application for its adoption has come spontaneously from several.

85. Besides those estates, of which the direct management was assumed on account of arrears of revenue, the District Officers have been in charge of many

confiscated estates pending their final disposal. In all instances the management of these estates has been conducted with considerable profit to Government and benefit to the estate, as will be seen from the following Statement:—

Division.	No. of Estates held kham.	Demand.	Collection.	Expense of Collection.	Balance credited to Government.	Balance Outstanding.
Lucknow ...	23	18,174 14 1	18,174 14 1	1,481 15 3	16,692 14 10	0 0 0
Fyzabad ...	47	38,971 1 6	25,153 0 9	3,883 10 10	21,269 5 11	13,818 0 9
Khyrabad ...	11	84,857 9 7	84,609 12 10	8,190 2 3	76,419 10 7	247 12 9
Baraitch ...	579	2,89,308 11 5	2,81,968 2 1	38,938 0 11	2,43,030 1 2	7,340 9 4
Total ...	660	4,31,312 4 7	4,09,905 13 9	52,493 13 3	3,57,412 0 6	21,406 6 10

86. The remissions of revenue during the year amount to 44,565 Rupees; they were principally, as explained in last year's Report, on account of the demands of the spring harvest of 1858-59.

87. From the above results it may be inferred that the summary settlement, which was completed during the year, is moderate and just. A detailed report on the settlement was submitted in October last, and it is therefore unnecessary here to say more on the subject than to point out that possession, as existing at annexation, has been made the basis of the settlement.

88. It was stated in last year's Report, that with a view to secure sub-proprietors in talookdaree estates from extortion, the Chief Commissioner had directed puttas or leases to be given by the talookdars to all holding direct of them. This measure has been carried out with but little difficulty, and its success has been practically tested by the paucity of suits which have been brought to enforce the conditions of the lease. The Deputy Commissioners generally agree in stating, that whatever difficulty they experienced in settling the disputes which arose about these puttas, was caused not so much by any unwillingness on the part of the talookdars to grant reasonable terms to their tenants, but rather from a desire on the part of the tenants to claim more than was justly their due. It cannot be a matter of surprise, that the expectations raised by our settlement proceedings at annexation should not easily be foregone, and that the parties then admitted to engagements should be disinclined to believe that the Government no longer intends to support their pretensions. This difficulty has been felt in those villages in which the ancient proprietary body are still settled in cultivating occupancy of their ancestral holdings in subordination to the talookdars. A similar difficulty has arisen in those estates, which, having been confiscated, have been granted away in reward. A reluctance to come to terms with the grantee has been more

particularly shown in those estates, the former proprietors of which were still in arms in Nepaul. In the Fyzabad Division there has been an inclination on the part of some of the talookdars to grant leases at nominal sums, with a view to conceal the true assets.

89. The number of suits instituted with a view to enforce the conditions of the lease is small, thus proving that the relations between landlord and tenant are on a satisfactory footing.

90. The rights of grantees to rent-free holdings have been investigated, and considerable progress has been made in the adjudication of these claims. In the disposal of these cases the Chief Commissioner has inclined to put the most liberal construction on the orders of Government, and consequently but few tenures have been summarily resumed. The permission granted by Government to Commissioners to dispose of all cases in which the tenure was less than 50 acres, has expedited the disposal of these cases, and afforded great relief to the Chief Commissioner.

91. The claims to Nankar and cash allowances on the part of those members of the old Canoongoe families, for whom provision could not be found in Government employ, have also been adjudicated, and in all cases in which the indigence or age of the parties warranted it, pensions or gratuities have been proposed and sanctioned by Government.

PART II.—CUSTOMS—EXCISE.

92. There are no customs levied in Oude. It was stated in last year's Report that in Lucknow the plan recommended by Government, in its letter No. 1428, dated 31st March 1859, of taking the distilleries under direct management, had been adopted. Under the able supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. P. Carnegy, aided by his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ramdyal, the experiment has met with decided success. One sudder distillery has been established in the city, from which all retail vendors have been supplied. The spirit is manufactured by a contractor within the precincts of the distillery at a fixed rate per quart bottle, it having been found that, after allowing for the profits of the contractor, this system is less expensive than maintaining an establishment for the purposes of manufacture. The sale is effected by a paid establishment entertained for the purpose. After some months' trial in the city, Mr. Carnegy extended the system throughout his District. For the first three months the change was accompanied by a loss of revenue, but after that period the proceeds considerably exceeded the contract rates. At first separate distilleries were established at each tehseel, but after a very short time these were abolished, as it was found more economical to supply all liquor from Lucknow, while the supervision was greatly improved. Mr. Carnegy manufactured two kinds of liquor, one about 30 degrees below London proof, and the other about 25 above. The former is sold at a price which gives a rate of Excise Duty of Rupees 1-0-6 per gallon, and the latter pays a Duty of Rupees 1-11-6.

93. The financial results of this experiment are given below :—

Lucknow City.			Lucknow District.		
Under contract, 1856 ...	Rupees	58,000	1856	Rupees	15,000
1859-60, direct management ...	"	80,961	Contract for six months ...		17,054
			1859-60, direct management for six months		18,842
Increase ...		22,961			35,896
			Increase ...		20,896

94. The result of the trial given to direct management in other Districts, though not altogether unfavorable, has not been so successful as in Lucknow. Great allowance must of course be made for the large city, where the consumption of liquor is greater and superintendence less expensive than in agricultural Districts. A good deal, however, depends on the want of interest exhibited by District Officers, and the antagonism of tehseeldars and others, upon whom is entailed extra labor. The Chief Commissioner will not however relax in his endeavors to substitute the system of sudder distilleries, which he considers the only honest foundation on which the Abkarry Revenue can rest, for the discreditable one of contracts. By the former we put the highest possible tax on the consumption of spirits short of affording direct encouragement to illicit distillation, and thereby limit consumption. By the latter we look to a revenue for stimulating consumption and promoting immorality. By the former the highest possible fixed duty is levied; but it is impossible to say what the duty is under the contract system. It is reduced in exact proportion to the quantity of liquor the contractor can sell. The plan so successfully carried out by Mr. Carnegy, of having only one distillery, has not been found successful at Sultanpore and other places, and it has been necessary to start separate distilleries at the Tehseel Stations. The Government duty at Fyzabad and Sultanpore has been fixed at twelve annas the gallon. While the sudder receipts at those stations have increased, the Mofussil have fallen off. The general income of the Excise Revenue, including drugs and opium, during the year, is as follows:—

Division.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.		
			Nominal.	Real.	In train of liquidation.
Lucknow	2,90,486 0 0	2,66,244 0 0	5,136 0 0	6,139 0 0	12,967 0 0
Khyrabad	1,61,434 0 0	1,42,056 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0	19,230 0 0
Baraitch	1,15,807 4 3	1,05,523 15 5	867 4 10	0 0 0	9,416 0 0
Fyzabad	1,65,059 9 10	1,54,630 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,429 1 0
Total ...	7,32,786 14 1	6,68,454 8 3	6,151 4 10	6,139 0 0	52,042 1 0

PART III.—STAMP, SALT, OPIUM.

95. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from the sale of Stamps during the past year. This, however, is a source of revenue which has not as yet attained its maximum, for it has already been explained that the litigation in the Courts of the Province is still below the average. The net revenue from the sale of Stamps is marginally noted.

Division.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Lucknow ...	29,540	76,668
Khyrabad ...	5,278	16,801
Baraitch ...	3,738	17,200
Fyzabad ...	5,776	31,361
Total ...	44,332	1,42,030

96. The system of an excise duty on Oude salt, introduced early in 1859, has been abolished, and from October last the manufacture has been entirely suppressed. This course was advocated by the Chief Commissioner, who foresaw that Oude could only raise a revenue from salt by injuring that of the North-Western Provinces. A duty equal to that levied in the North-Western Provinces would have effectually crushed the manufacture of Oude salt, and a lower rate would have encouraged illicit importation into those Provinces. The authorities there had already begun to take alarm. The views of the Chief Commissioner met with the approval of the Supreme Government. The revenue realized from the excise system, during the past year, amounted to Rupees 3,80,913.

97. The Chief Commissioner did not anticipate any success from the system of opium management introduced on the re-occupation of the Province. He has lately furnished a report on the subject called for by the Home Government, and has recommended the abolition of the present contract system and the establishment of opium agencies at Fyzabad and Seetapore, for the exclusive purchase of the drug on account of Government. Sanction has just been accorded to the scheme The Board of Revenue have lately raised the price given at the agencies to 4 Rupees a seer, which will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. At the request of the Board of Revenue he has given every facility for the purchase of last season's crop by the factory agents.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner expressed his views on the general question of native education in a report called for by the Government of India The strongest interdict against expenditure in this Department has been so far relaxed, as to allow of support being given in the way of grants-in-aid to the superior schools for the education of the sons of talookdars and of the leading native gentry, which the Chief Commissioner has labored to establish. In August last he addressed a circular to the District Officers, explaining the urgent necessity that existed for imparting the elements of European science and knowledge to the sons of the great landed proprietors, and particularly recommending the acquisition of

the English language as affording them the means of freer intercourse with the European officials.

99. The latter have exerted themselves greatly in furtherance of the object. Excellent schools of a superior order have been established at Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Pertabgurh, to which grants-in-aid will be extended on the prescribed rules. A good school has also been set up at Gondah by private subscription. Maharajah Maun Singh, who is keenly alive to the advantages of education, and possessed of no small attainments himself, has contributed in the most liberal manner to the Fyzabad school. Altogether 7,504 Rupees donation and 7,951 Rupees annually have been subcribed by the native gentry. The Chief Commissioner hopes it may be possible to make that noble institution, the Martiniere College, available for promoting the education of the younger members of the great landed families.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The operations of the Department of Public Works during the year have been almost exclusively confined to "Military Works," *viz.* the fortifications and demolitions at Lucknow, and the provision of accommodation for European troops. The limitation of funds, consequent upon the condition of the finances, has necessitated the expenditure on works of "internal improvement" being restricted to the repairs of the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, and to the opening out of temporary lines of communication between the several Military Stations.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

101. The Lucknow and Cawnpore road, 48 miles in length, has received very extensive repairs, and has been kept in excellent order. Two of the roads radiating from the stone bridge fort, and aggregating 4½ miles in length, which have been pierced through the city of Lucknow, have been cleared and levelled from a width of 40 feet to the full width of 150 feet, and a coat of metal has been given to them. The remaining imperial lines of road passing through, or in the immediate neighborhood of the city, aggregating 9 miles in length, have also been kept in good repair.

102. It was mentioned in the last Report, that arrangements had been made for the speedy repair of the Military lines of communication between the several stations. The whole extent of roads indicated has been opened out and rendered passable at all seasons of the year. The greater bulk of the expenditure has been devoted to that portion of the very important road between Fyzabad and Allahabad, which falls in this Province.

FORTIFICATIONS.

103. The defensive works of the stone bridge fort at Lucknow have been much improved, and several ruined buildings in the interior of the fort have been cleared

and levelled The residency fort was commenced in the month of June 1859, and, agreeably to the express orders of the Supreme Government, the works were pushed on with great vigor. About two-thirds of the earth-works have been completed, but none of the interior buildings have been yet commenced. A question has lately arisen, and has been referred to a committee, as to whether it is advisable or not to modify the original scheme for the Lucknow forts, and pending a decision on this point, the works of the Residency fort have been suspended. The total sum expended on fortifications amounts to 1,85,507 Rupees.

DEMOLITIONS.

104. Owing to the limitation of funds but little progress has been made during the year in smoothing the demolitions. It is hoped, however, that during the year 1860-61 the greater portion of the ruins will be cleared and levelled—42,892 Rupees have been expended during the past year on this account.

NEW CANTONMENTS.

105. The exertions of the Engineer Department have been mainly devoted to the duty of constructing barrack accommodation at the stations of Lucknow, Seetapore, Sultanpore, Gondah, Roy Bareilly, and Fyzabad. Out of a total expenditure of 28,50,557 Rupees on "Military Works," the sum of 26,22,158 Rupees has been expended on barrack accommodation. On the 1st May 1860 seventy-four barracks were occupied, and fifty-two others were in various stages of progress at all the stations; in addition to these, 168 subsidiary buildings, including hospitals, guard-rooms, out-offices, &c., &c., had been completed, and 128 more were in progress.

106. Out of a total force of 6,102 men throughout the Province, 5,281 were in barracks on the 1st May, the remainder, 821, being still in the huts which had been constructed for temporary accommodation in the previous year. At Lucknow the resources have been ample, and the whole of the force has been in barracks for several months; but at all the out-stations the supply of both labor and materials has proved very deficient.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

107. The Engineers of the Oude Railway Company were engaged during the past cold season in making preliminary surveys, with a view to determine the best line of country for the construction of a Railroad from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and thence to Fyzabad. Their reports have been submitted to Government. In connection with the scheme of Railway communications, traffic returns have been prepared on all the principal roads in the Province. A general abstract of these returns is given in the Appendix. A full report on the subject of Railroads in Oude has been submitted to Government by the Chief Commissioner.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

108. The Chief Commissioner has exerted his influence during the past year to induce the talookdars to make use of the Persian wheel, hitherto unknown in Oude, for purposes of irrigation. Major Thelwall, Commanding 9th Punjab infantry, at Fyzabad, kindly lent two of his men who were well acquainted with the principles of the Persian wheel, and by their assistance Rajah Roostum Shah has made two.

109. In Pertabgurh seven have been made, but in that District, which is very populous, and labor consequently cheap, the expense of construction of a wheel is a drawback. Maharajah Maun Singh has also constructed one of these wheels, and proposes to introduce them generally throughout his estates. In the Baraitch Division, Persian wheels have been set to work in the estates of the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and the Rajah of Kapoorthulla, also in Singa Churda, and are highly appreciated by the people. The water in the Districts of this Division is so near the surface, and the cost of sinking wells so small, that it is doubtful whether this improved method of irrigation will ever be generally adopted. In the Khyrabad Division two Persian wheels are in daily use at Seetapore, and one has been introduced in the Government garden at Durriabad; several others are ready for use at Seetapore, where great interest has been taken in the subject. A wheel has been erected on the banks of the River Sarayen as an exemplar, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that its success may stimulate the landholders to make use in this way of the various streams which intersect the Province for purposes of irrigation. There can be no doubt that labor is much economised by the use of the Persian wheel.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

110. The District Officers have been busily engaged during the past season in opening up the internal communications of their Districts. The old main lines of road have been repaired. New lines have been surveyed and aligned. Care has been taken that those roads which pass through several Districts should be marked out by the several District Officers in communication with one another. Great stress has been laid on the necessity for bridging nullahs in a rough, cheap style, and thus rendering the roads passable at all seasons. The progress made on these works is satisfactory, and holds out every hope that, in a very few years, the internal communications of the Province will be in an efficient state. Thus 883 miles of new roads have been completed, 450 miles of old roads have been repaired, 327 miles of road have been aligned, and 114 bridges, some of large span, have been built. These works have principally been executed from the road funds, aided by the grant of a lakh of Rupees mentioned in last year's Report.

111. The ferry collections, after payment of the cost of collection and current expenses, have been kept in deposit, with a view to an apportionment of the whole at the end of the year over the several Districts, on a system similar to that which prevails in the North-Western Provinces. The ferries on the Ganges are under the control of

the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also are those on that portion of the Gogra, which flows between the two Provinces. One-third of the collections is remitted annually by the Accountant, North-Western Provinces, and included in the allotments of this Province.

112. There are only two bridges of boats maintained on the Gogra—one at Bhyramghat, the other at Fyzabad. The former, though situated at some distance from the head-quarters of any District, more than pays for the cost of maintenance. The latter has lately been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department by orders of Government. These bridges are at present constructed of boats hired for the purpose, but this is an expensive system, and the withdrawal of so many boats from the river has been found materially to affect the traffic, and measures will be taken to replace the hired boats by boats built for the purpose.

113. The total income and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds was as follows:—

Division.	Road Fund.			Ferry Fund.		
	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Lucknow ..	65,594 15 8	35,097 14 2	30,497 1 6	6,361 0 0	1,221 0 0	5,140 0 0
Fyzabad ..	56,311 4 9	34,620 8 7	21,690 12 2	19,152 10 10	13,506 11 1	5,645 15 9
Khyrabad ..	54,405 0 0	22,298 0 0	32,107 0 0	28,594 0 0	1,243 0 0	27,351 0 0
Baraitch .	39,413 9 10	30,256 14 4	9,156 11 6	55,907 11 4	9,055 1 8	46,852 10 1
Total, Rupees ..	2,15,724 14 3	1,22,273 5 1	93,451 9 2	1,10,015 6 2	25,025 12 4	84,989 9 10

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

114. The court-houses, according to the sanctioned plan, have been completed at all the stations except Baraitch, where accommodation existed. A temporary cutcherry has been built for the Commissioner at Seetapore. Buildings have been erected for the Postal Department at Lucknow and Sultanpore, and staging bungalows on three of the imperial roads. In the absence of funds for the construction of tehseel posts, recourse has been had to the best temporary accommodation that could be provided. In some places native houses have been available, and have been converted into good permanent tehseels; at others temporary provision has been made at small cost.

ENCAMPING GROUNDS.

115. Land has been taken up for encamping grounds on all the main roads of the Province, and compensation awarded.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

116. The establishments required for the conveyance of the District dâks have been placed on a permanent footing, and sanctioned by Government. A vast number of letters have been carried by the District dâks, and the small proportion of letters undelivered shows that the postal communications have been well arranged, considering the number of movable columns in the Baraitch and Gonda Districts, the positions of which were constantly changing, and the number of regiments removed from the Districts—altogether it is a matter of surprise that so many addresses were traced. The following statement shows the result of the postal arrangements:—

Division.	No. of miles of Dâk lines.	No. of Runners.	Cost.	No. of Covers delivered.	No. of Covers undelivered.	Total No. of letters.
Lucknow ...	383	92	4,801	33,519	5,128	38,647
Khyrabad ...	368	80	4,750	51,113	2,990	54,103
Baraitch ...	525	132	7,198	29,805	5,110	34,915
Fyzabad ...	328	76	5,319	22,234	5,083	27,317
Total ...	1,604	380	22,068	136,671	18,311	154,982

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

117. The Telegraph communications, as reported last year, have been maintained. The line from Fyzabad to Gonda has lately been given up, as also that from Roy Bareilly to Futtehpore.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

118. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the navigation of the Gogra has not been sufficiently regular to admit of his drawing any conclusions as to the ultimate results. The experiment has not yet had a fair trial. Steamers have come up to Fyzabad one month and not the next. Merchants have had their goods waiting in vain, and the uncertainty has induced them to seek other modes of transit; but the Chief Commissioner retains his opinion, that a regular and punctual steam communication with Calcutta would be remunerative. According to the opinions expressed by the Commanders of these steamers, which have come up, the navigation is very easy, sands being less shifting than in the Ganges. With a rather better organized Pilot establishment, the trip, they all state, would be an easy one. The Pilots are all under the authorities of the North-Western Provinces.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

119. The expenditure in the Province during the past year has been exceptional, owing to the requirements of the Engineer Department for Military purposes. A considerable saving, however, has been effected by reducing the charges of the Military Police and the strength of the Military Garrisons. The payment of gratuities to the Officers and men of the Military Police brought under reduction has formed a heavy charge against the revenues of the Province, which will not occur again. The larger operations of the finance of 1859-60 may be stated as follows:—

Receipts.

Cash Balance on 1st May 1859	38,59,729	1	0
Local Receipts	2,94,72,277	0	3
Supply Bills	29,37,043	9	1
Other Bills	63,00,900	15	3
Remittances	21,69,119	5	2
Total, Rs. ...	4,47,39,069	14	9

Disbursements.

Local, including Military Police	2,28,03,601	13	4
Military, including Public Works Department ...	1,48,31,305	0	2
Assay Operations	3,73,890	0	0
Supply and other Bills	40,40,017	12	8
Disbursements on account of Government of India, Bengal, &c.	1,29,000	12	6
Cash Balance on 1st May 1860	25,61,254	8	1
Total, Rs. ..	4,47,39,069	14	9

120. The Assay Master has, during the past year, brought to a conclusion his analysis of the local coins and embodied the results in a statement which has been submitted to Government. These coins are received at the several Treasuries at their ascertained value, but are not re-issued. They are made over to the Assay Office, where they are broken up and sold as bullion, being readily bought up by the native bankers. In this manner local coins to the value of 3,73,890 Rupees have been withdrawn from circulation. The Chief Commissioner has recommended the abolition of the Assay Office; the work of defacing and selling local coins he would entrust to the Officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury.

121. Strenuous efforts have been made to adjust the inefficient balances of the several Treasuries. These balances, which at the commencement of the year amounted to Rupees 51,91,872-7-11, have now been reduced to Rupees 41,92,590-5-5. The principal balances now remaining unadjusted are on account of advances to the Military Police, but the Civil Auditor is using his utmost exertions to get these cleared off.

Division.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Luckuow...	31,22,353	11	0	20,33,422	9	7
Fyzabad ...	7,42,209	1	2	6,50,138	7	10
Khyrabad .	7,85,128	10	1	7,51,289	3	5
Baraitch ...	5,42,181	1	8	7,57,740	0	7
Total, Rs...	51,91,872	7	11	41,92,590	5	5

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

122. Temporary Churches, at a cost varying from 12,000 to 17,000 Rupees, have been commenced at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seetapore; those at the two former stations being in a forward state, whilst that at the latter has only just been commenced. Churches have also been sanctioned for Roy Bareilly and Gonda, and a Roman Catholic Chapel at Lucknow.

123. The Civil Church in Lucknow, designed by Major Hutchinson, approaches completion. The cost of this edifice has been defrayed from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

124. The last Annual Report left the remnants of the rebel forces in Nepaul, to the number, as was then supposed, of 7 or 8,000 men, after the vain attempt to break across the Gogra in May. To guard against their incursions, the frontier from Goruckpore to Rohilcund was watched by 2,500 Military Police, posted at intervals along the line of frontier, and supported by regular troops at Gonda and Baraitch. Throughout the rainy season frequent inroads on our territory were made by bands of plunderers, who were however always promptly met and dispersed by the Military, whose courage and vigilance were most conspicuously displayed. This state of things continued till the close of the year, when determined measures were taken by His Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, in concert with our Government, to get rid of this source of annoyance and of danger to the friendly relation of both States. The plan of operation pursued was for the British troops to guard our territory and prevent any hordes of rebels from entering it, while strong Goorkha Brigades, under the personal direction of the Maharajah, advanced upon them from the east. In pursuance of this plan, the Maharajah had induced the various rebel bands scattered about the Nepaul hills to rendezvous in the Terai, north of Goruckpore. These measures proved entirely successful: the rebels were surrounded, disarmed, and made over to the British authorities; scarce any resistance was made, except by the notorious Benee Madho, who, refusing to obey the summons of a Goorkha Officer to quit the hills, was killed along with his brother and some followers in a collision that ensued.

125. Thus some of the most blood-stained leaders of the insurrection fell into our hands—notably Mummoo Khan, Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, and Jwalla Pershaud, a principal actor of the Cawnpore massacre. No doubt can be entertained of the death, from fever, some time previously, of Nana and Bala Rao. The same malady proved fatal to Azeemoollah, the other instigator of the Cawnpore massacre. Of Oude talookdars who fled into Nepaul on the re-establishment of British authority, and who had rejected repeated invitations to surrender on the faith of the amnesty, the Rajahs of Gonda and Boondee died early of fever. The only Oude Chieftain of any importance now at large, is the talookdar of Churda, who lurks about the lower range of hills, where he has connections.

126. The last embers of the insurrection were thus finally trodden out before 1st January 1860, and on a review of all the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think he greatly under-rated the numbers of the rebel forces, who were driven into Nepaul by the Commander-in-Chief, on the conclusion of the campaign of 1858. When we consider the havoc fever made among the Chiefs, who had the means of procuring some alleviation of the miseries attendant on their situation in a malarious country, we may judge of the mortality among the common men. The condition of the persons who, from time to time, were captured, or ultimately made over, attested the deadly effects of the climate. Many were killed in the encounter with our troops, many more stole away to the borders in small parties, and upwards of 2,000 were made over by the Goorkhas. On re-consideration, therefore, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to estimate the numbers that entered Nepaul with the Begum at 25,000.

127. The events above described were confined to the extreme frontier, in the Province the most profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year. The work of disarming the population was for some time carried on with the greatest rigor, which gradually abated as the necessity for it diminished, and the search for arms has now almost entirely ceased, since there is good reason to believe that not one-fifth of the weapons remain, and those are buried under ground, where, in the absence of any effectual means for preserving them, they will now become useless. The Chief Commissioner adheres to the opinion expressed in his last Report, that, inexorably as this measure has been carried out, it has been viewed as a wise and necessary act of self-defence, and has brought no lasting unpopularity on the Government. The penalty of partial confiscation of their estates has been enforced against some talookdars, who, with inconceivable obstinacy and blindness, evaded the stipulation in their settlement engagements for the surrender of their cannons; but these examples have had the effect of inducing others to give up the guns they had hitherto concealed, and the Chief Commissioner cannot suppose many more are left. The annexed tabular statement shows results, and furnishes the best refutation of the statements that have been made, that not half the arms in Oude have been surrendered. It must be borne in mind that no account has been kept of those taken by the military columns in 1858-59.

Arms taken in 1859-60.

Cannons	187
Fire-arms	54,330
Swords	1,47,127
Spears	11,468
Miscellaneous	61,232

Total taken from commencement of disarming operation in 1858.

Cannons	714
Fire-arms	1,91,723
Swords	5,78,491
Spears	51,080
Miscellaneous	6,42,137

128. The demolition of forts has also been rapidly proceeded with, and has been so completely effected, that scarce any now remain, save what are required for Government purposes. The few entered as still undemolished in the returns are already ruinous and have been deserted for many years; except in a few cases, where, from the immense size of the works, the complete levelling of every foot of the walls would have entailed enormous expense, the destruction has been most complete. The walls and bastions have been entirely thrown down, and the ditches filled up, and the jungle that surrounded them has been cleared for a space of 400 yards all round. In a few years, the travellers in Oude will have difficulty in discovering even the trace of a fort.

Tabular Statement of Forts destroyed up to 1860.

Number of Forts	1,635
Number already destroyed..	1,572
Number under demolition	13
Number retained for public purposes	50

129. The Chief Commissioner had, early in the year, represented to the Government the uneasy state of feeling that prevailed in consequence of a belief in the temporary nature of the settlement arrangements just concluded. He dwelt on the fears entertained by the talookdars, and the unreasonable expectations indulged in by the village proprietors of a return to the policy of 1857. The remedy was a declaration of the permanence of the settlement concluded with the talookdars as against the right of the village proprietors to engage. This course was adopted, and it was announced by His Excellency the Governor-General in a Durbar attended by 150 of the chief talookdars of Oude, that the ancient talookdaree system of Oude had been revived and perpetuated. At the same time sunnuds or title-deeds were given for the estates to every landholder present.

130. It is impossible to over-rate the beneficial results of His Excellency's visit to Lucknow, and of the assurances there given by His Excellency in person. The most thorough confidence and conviction of the settled policy of the administration took the place of distrust and vague expectation of change. The talookdars at last believed in the reality of their pardon, with the suspicion natural to men who had been used to live under faithless rulers; they could not at first bring themselves to believe that the British Government would really forgive them the part they had taken in the rebellion, and it is certain that many of the less intelligent attended the Durbar with serious fears for their personal safety. Many, indeed, beheld Lucknow for the first time in their lives, and would never have responded to the summons of a native ruler to repair thither. But these apprehensions were all dispelled, and the most marked change was apparent in the demeanor of the talookdars after the Durbar. The Chief Commissioner has since traversed every District in Oude, and made the personal acquaintance of almost every landholder of consideration in it, and he cannot be deceived on this point. He feels assured that the talookdars have been completely won over by the generous policy pursued towards them, and that they would rejoice at an opportunity of displaying their gratitude to the Government. If their military services were required, the Chief Commissioner is convinced they would be rendered with enthusiasm.

131. The question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families, a measure strongly advocated by the Chief Commissioner, is now under His Excellency's consideration.

132. The temper of the other classes of the population appears also favorable. The village occupants, convinced at last that our policy was unalterably fixed, have cheerfully accepted the subordinate position under the talookdars, a connection in which the great majority had lived happily for generations, and would at annexation have been contented to remain, had we not almost forced independence upon them.

133. By far the most important political measure of the year has been the bestowal of Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain great talookdars. This remark applies only to the five first invested in November 1859, for the large increase subsequently made to the number did not take place till quite at the close of the period under review. The aim of this measure has been defined by His Excellency the Viceroy to be "to turn to the purposes of good Government the influence that the hereditary Chiefs of Oude legitimately possess," and to "knit them to the administration of their country." The exercise of the authority thus conferred is at present confined to their own estates, which, however, in many cases present a sufficiently wide area, and within these limits they are in an analogous position to that of a Government tehseeldar, who is also a Magistrate. They enjoy the same confidence and act under precisely the same checks and supervisions. Within these limits there is no authority but their own A code of elementary rules, copy of which is subjoined, has been drawn up by the Chief Commissioner for their guidance.

134. The Chief Commissioner has watched the progress of this experiment with intense interest. He has not waited for official reports, but has been in constant communication with the local Officers on the subject, and has himself examined many of the cases decided by talookdars, and he can truly say that his expectations have, up to this moment, been more than realized. The Chief Commissioner had some doubt whether the talookdars might not dislike the labor that these new duties would impose on them; but this anticipation has not been fulfilled. On the contrary, there are indications of a spirit of emulation having been aroused. Of none of these talookdars do the local authorities speak in other terms than of praise in regard to their discharge of these functions. Most have had but little to do, for naturally most revenue cases are amicably settled out of Court, but that little they are described as having done carefully and well. The duties have pressed most severely on Maharajah Maun Singh, as his estates are the most extensive and thickly peopled by litigious classes. His proceedings have been marked, not only by the high intelligence for which he is renowned, but also for the strictest sense of justice.

135. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that the exercise of this authority by the landed aristocracy must contribute greatly to the happiness of the people, and that when the talookdars have acquired more experience, it must lighten the labors of the European officials: not a hint is given in the reports of the latter to any tendency to abuse these powers, nor are any forebodings expressed. Indeed the Chief Commissioner notices, with much gratification, that Divisional and District Officers have responded to the call he made on them to co-operate heartily with him, in carrying out this great measure. He feels bound to say, that from all he has heard and read in their communication, they have no "*arriere peusee*"; but that those who would have

expressed objections to the measure, had they been consulted on its introduction, are now bent only on ensuring its success.

136. And even those talookdars whom it has not been thought expedient to invest with this authority, it has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner to free from harassing and vexatious restrictions, and to continue in the enjoyment of such harmless privileges as they exercised under the Native Government, and the loss of which seriously lowers their dignity in native estimation. Thus he has directed that the contract for ferries on rivers, or for the octroi duties in towns (where such duties are levied,) situated within the limits of their estates, should be given to them in preference to a stranger, and he has greatly encouraged the practice of first referring complaints of a trifling character from their tenants to them for adjustment, with the expression of a hope that they will satisfy the demand if reasonable, and thus prevent the case being brought into Court. The reports of the District Officers show that this plan has worked very well. The Chief Commissioner's wish is to treat the talookdars as gentlemen of property and station, whose interests are identified with those of the Government—who are its natural-born adherents, not opponents, as they have too frequently been considered by our officials; and this view he has inculcated in his subordinates. All District Officers have been desired to hold weekly reception of the native gentry, to visit them on their estates during the cold weather, and to communicate with them as much as possible direct, and not through native subordinate officials, who designedly often adopt an uncourteous tone. The Chief Commissioner believes that the relations between the native aristocracy and the servants of Government are on a freer and kindlier footing in Oude than in most parts of India.

137. The imposition of a tax on trades and professions, though stricly a financial measure, has so important a political bearing, that it may be most properly adverted to under this Section. A detailed report on the execution of the measure has been submitted to Government; it will therefore be sufficient to mention here that the principle on which the scheme is based, is to take 3 per cent. on incomes, and having roughly estimated the amount thus due from the ratable inhabitants of each village or town, to leave the distribution to the people themselves. In talookas this work has been mainly entrusted to the talookdars who have zealously co-operated in it, and prevented an undue share of the burden being thrown on the poorer classes to ease the rich. The amount imposed is 11¼ lakhs. With the exception of the city of Lucknow no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the distribution of the assessment or in the collection of the tax. The whole has been paid up in Roy Bareilly and in the Districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Lucknow, Oonao, and Fyzabad—the first instalments have been realized. All the Commissioners agree in stating that the appeals regarding the tax have been very few, and that those preferred related always to the amount distributed on the individual—not to the nature of the tax. In the city of Lucknow some discontent and recusance have been manifested, though coercive processes have been but very rarely resorted to. The Chief Commissioner anticipated some difficulty in the city. The wealthy mercantile classes are always those who most

object to being called on to contribute to the expense of the State, though they endeavor to conceal their selfishness under their mask of sympathy for the poor. The Chief Commissioner can confidently assert that, when he submitted his report of the measure, not a murmur had been heard, though the tax had then been partially collected in some Districts, and any slight expressions of discontent that have subsequently been manifested in the Districts have arisen mainly from the delay in introducing a similar system of taxation in the North-Western Provinces. The people of Oude very naturally did not like to see their neighbors better off than themselves, and did not believe our assurances that their turn would come, and they hoped that by this agitation they would intimidate the Government from perservering in its measure. The following statement shows the amount of collections made up to the 1st May last, since which date the collections have largely increased. It will be seen that the average per head is by no means heavy :—

Division.	Assessment.	Number of Tax-payers.	Average per man.	Collections.	Balance.
Lucknow .	5,03,523 0 0	156,919	3 3 4	2,63,997 0 0	2,39,526 0 0
Fyzabad ...	2,11,423 0 0	120,169	1 12 1	65,357 13 11	1,46,065 2 1
Khyrabad ...	2,29,753 0 0	111,982	2 0 9	71,045 0 0	1,58,708 0 0
Baraitch ..	1,88,142 8 0	113,398	1 10 6	25,506 6 6	1,62,636 1 6
Total, Rupees...	11,32,841 8 0	502,468	2 4 0	4,25,906 4 5	7,06,935 3 7

N B —A Statement showing collections up to end of June is given in the Appendix.

138. In consequence of the imposition of the tax, the Chief Commissioner has thought it just and politic to abolish the octroi duties, the levy of which have been general throughout the Province, and operated as a restriction on trade; for in practice they approached closely to transit duties. He has confined their collection to large towns, where a special town police is required, and then has restricted the amount to the sum necessary to defray the cost of such a force. In fact, octroi duties exist only as a substitute for the house cess common in the older Provinces, to which they are much preferred.

139. Just at the close of the year, or during the month of April, the circulation of mysterious letters became pretty general throughout Oude and the North-Western Provinces. The style of those letters varied, but their general purport was that there was sickness in the land; and the deity should be propitiated with hunger and offerings, and the invariable conclusion was, that three copies of the letter should be made and distributed to the neighboring villages—nearly all professed to originate from a holy place beyond Mirzapore. The village police were made the medium of their distribution. Opinion is much divided, whether they had a political signification in connection with the measures of taxation in contemplation throughout India, or

referred really to the object indicated; for the cholera was then raging in Oude and the adjoining Districts of the North-Western Provinces. The Chief Commissioner inclines to the latter. But as it is open to great doubt, and there can be no question that this system of communication might be made a dangerous engine of political combination, and was so employed in the chuppattee distribution of 1857, he issued an order, interdicting the village police, under severe penalties, from obeying the commands of any but the Government or the landholders, and holding the latter responsible that no circulation of letters or missives of any kind should take place on their estates. It is just to observe, that the first landholder who brought this mysterious occurrence to the Chief Commissioner's notice was Maharajah Maun Singh.

140. The work of laying down the boundaries of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, now about to be restored to Nepaul, has been accomplished during the cold season by the Commissioners of the two States, and a full report of the proceedings has been submitted. From 1st May revenue ceased to be collected in the tract in question, and those talookdars, whose estates lay partially within its limits, have formally resigned all proprietary rights in it, on being compensated with grants of confiscated land in other parts of Oude.

141. A Report on an administration conducted on the great principle of recognizing a powerful landed aristocracy as an important element of political prosperity, would be deficient if it did not formally notice the chief landed proprietors of the Province. The conduct of these gentlemen has been almost, without exception, exemplary; and this is no doubt attributable in great degree to their having been treated with friendliness and confidence instead of with jealousy and distrust. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has won all hearts. By his known benevolence and reputation for fair dealing in his own hereditary estates, he is said to have completely conciliated the tenantry in his new property of Toolseepore, who were at first ill disposed to receive a strange master. Than Maharajah Maun Singh, the Chief Commissioner does not believe the British Government has a subject more thoroughly devoted to its interests. The moderation and paternal mode of treating his tenantry, evinced by Rajah Roostum Sah, are warmly commended by the District Officer. Rajah Hurdeo Bux is not only a chief of tried loyalty, but a most benevolent landlord. The following all deserve honorable mention, either for the assistance they gave in introducing the tax on trades and professions, their excellent management as landlords, or for the support they have invariably rendered to the local authorities:—

Lall Shunker Bux; the Rajah Moorarmow; Ghuzzuffur Hoosein; Rajah Madho Pertab Singh, of Koonwur (Fyzabad); Hunwunt Singh, Kalakunkur, and Surrubjeet Singh, of Pertabgurh; Shere Bahadoor, Talookdar of Kumiar; Nyput Singh, of Purka, District Gonda; Mirza Ahmed Beg, of Kootubnuggur, and Shumsher Bahadoor, Talookdar in the Seetapore District; Fuzzool Russool and Mahomed Ushruf, Talookdars of Asufpore, in Hurdui District; Rajah Gowree Shunker, of Marawan, and Rajah Kashee Pershaud, of Sissendee, in the Lucknow District; Thakoor Ramabux and Hakeem Kurreem Ali, in the Durriabad District; the Rajah of Tiloee, in the Sultanpore District.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

142. There is little to be said under this head, as except on the frontier of Nepaul, in which quarter the operations have been elsewhere described, no occasion for the employment of the regular troops has arisen. The strength of the military force now in Oude is as follows:—

4 Battalions Royal Artillery	...	...	713	
1 Troop Horse Artillery	...	...	109	
2 Companies Foot Artillery	...	...	174	
				996
1 Regiment European Cavalry	...	...	693	
5 Regiments Irregular Cavalry	...	...	2,582	
				3,275
6 Regiments European Infantry	...	...	4,969	
4 Regiments Native Infantry	...	...	3,039	
				8,008
				12,279

143. The Chief Commissioner believes it might be reduced by one European and one Native regiment of infantry at least.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

144. The population of Oude has been estimated by both Civil and Police Officers, at between six and seven millions, and on full consideration the Chief Commissioner cannot think it less than six millions. The cholera, which made its appearance in March, has committed frightful ravages in most of the Districts of the Province, and particularly in Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, Baraitch and Gonda: —65,000 persons are reckoned to have died from its effects.

EMIGRATION.

145. The attempt to induce the families of convicts to join their relations in the Andaman Islands has been decidedly unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioners used their utmost endeavors to induce the families, wherever they could be found, to emigrate, but on very few occasions were they successful. A great many of the letters sent by the Superintendent of Port Blair could not be delivered, owing to the incorrectness of the address.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

146. The Chief Commissioner has directed Horticutural Gardens to be established at each District, to be supported primarily by the Road and Ferry Funds, for the

purpose of rearing seedling trees and plants of the more useful kinds, and to encourage talookdars to interest themselves in arboriculture, and in introducing improved staples of agriculture; eventually these gardens will be self-supporting. Fifteen cwt. of New Orleans cotton seed has been procured by the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, and it is intended, through the talookdars, to try how far it will succeed. A specimen of Seetapore-grown cotton was sent to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and valued at 6½*d.* per lb, which holds out good hopes that the soil of the Seetapore District is favorable to the growth of this useful plant. A small supply of seed of the same kind has also been received from Government, and distributed throughout the Province. The results will be mentioned in a future Report.

FORESTS.

147. Until the limits of the territory about to be ceded to Nepaul had been defined, and the quality and extent of the forests left with this Province had been ascertained, no permanent scheme of forest management could be decided upon, and the interim system commenced in 1857, and renewed in 1859, has therefore been continued throughout the past year. Under this, any one, on payment of 4 Rupees a tree, is permitted to cut the number of trees applied for, subject to certain restriction as to the size and description of the timber. A small establishment to guard against infraction of the rules has been entertained. The revenue derived under the system has amounted to 2,42,079 Rupees in the past year, and the expenses of management have been 5,489 Rupees, leaving a balance of 2,36,590 Rupees as shown below :—

District.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Balance.	Percentage of management.
Baraitch	66,641 13 3	779 8 6	65,862 4 9	
Gonda	92,722 10 3	474 2 10	92,248 7 5	
Mohumdee	82,714 13 6	4,235 11 10	78,479 1 8	2·26
Total ...	2,42,079 5 0	5,489 7 2	2,36,589 13 10	

Khyreegurh Mohdee and Kunchunpore Pudnaha,	Rupees	3,350
Baraitch Naupara ..	"	1,076
Gonda Toolseepore ..	"	1,500

148. Besides the income from timber, revenue is also derived from the lease of the grazing of the forests, and last year's leases are as marginally noted.

149. The superintendence was transferred from Captain Hearsey to Lieutenant Clark, and then to Mr. Sparks, with great benefit to the department. The Chief Commissioner has now under consideration a plan for bringing the remaining forests more completely under Government management, which he will submit to the Government of India.

150. The above remarks apply to the valuable timber forests Trans-Gogra. In regard to the culturable waste lands throughout the Province available for grants to

Europeans and others, a report called for by the Secretary of State has been submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The total area of these tracts was therein estimated at acres 507,112. In the report the Chief Commissioner explained that, except in the District of Mohumdee, the waste lands north of the Gogra were of very limited extent, and had been mostly taken up by natives on the terms offered by him early in 1859. Other and more favorable rules for the grant of clearing leases of waste lands have lately been issued by the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of His Excellency, the principal features of which are, that a rent-free tenure of twelve years' duration is guaranteed under certain provisions for ensuring the gradual cultivation of the land, and that, at the expiration of that period, the cultivated portion will be assessed at the ordinary revenue rates. These terms are considered very liberal, and will, no doubt, lead to all the remaining tracts of waste land (except such as it is desirable to preserve for the sake of the timber) being quickly disposed of. The marginal statement shows the number of leases that have been granted. Care has been taken to leave to each village sufficient waste and jungle land for the pasturage of cattle, and only those continuous tracts, which are of such a size as to be quite beyond the power of the neighboring villages to reclaim, have been separately leased.

Division.	Grants.		
	No.	Extent.	To Europeans.
Lucknow ...	195	44,332	0
Fyzabad ..	199	65,482	6,196
Khyrabad ...	40	46,104	0
Baraitch ...	218	93,209	13,226
Total ...	652	2,49,127	19,422

SURVEYS.

151. The revenue survey of the Province has been commenced during the past year. The survey party under Lieutenant Anderson, after completing their work in the Punjab, arrived at Pertabgurh on the 18th December 1859. The officer deputed to demarcate the village boundaries, in anticipation of the arrival of the survey party, made over all the necessary papers on the 6th January 1860, when main circuits were laid out, field parties organized, and work started. Owing to the deputation of Lieutenant Anderson, with a portion of his establishment, as one of the Commissioners for defining the Nepaul boundary, the work did not progress so rapidly as it would have done under the personal superintendence of that officer, with the aid of his whole establishment. The progress, however, has been satisfactory. The tract of country surveyed comprises the whole of one tehseel, and contains approximately an area of 424 square miles. Difficulties incident to the prosecution of survey operations in a new Province were experienced; but these will gradually disappear, and there is every prospect of this important work progressing rapidly to completion. A second survey party will enter the Province in October next. The duty of demarcating village boundaries in advance of the survey was entrusted to Mr. Bradford, an officer of great energy, experience, and judgment. He has more than realized the Chief Commissioner's expectations in the out-turn of his work. Commencing early in October with an inexperienced establishment, he has, during the past season, laid down the boundaries of every village in two entire Districts. The total number of villages thus demarcated

amounts to 3,789, and for each a separate map has been prepared. The total cost of the season's operations is Rupees 74,033-2-10, and the out-turn in square miles 3,630, giving a general rate on the whole season of Rupees 20-6-7 per square mile. Mr. Bradford was ably assisted by Mr. Garstin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the late Rae Jwalla Pershad, and Syed Ali Hussun. The exertions of Mr. Bradford merit the Chief Commissioner's warmest praise. He did not discontinue operations till June. The demarcation of boundaries is now well ahead of the scientific survey. This work is attended with the most beneficial results in settling boundary disputes of long standing, which have proved a frequent source of affrays and bloodshed, and have led to much valuable land being thrown out of cultivation.

CONSERVANCY.

152. The surplus proceeds of the Choongee Funds, after payment of the Town Police, added to the Nuzzool Funds, where such exist, have been expended in the conservancy of the sudder stations and other important towns. At Lucknow, where the local funds, arising from Choongee collections, rent of Nuzzool houses, and city fines, are very large, the Committee have been actively employed in carrying out sanitary measures. The space of ground lying between the Kaiser Bagh and the Goomtee has been cleared and levelled, and is being laid out as an ornamental pleasure garden. The Chutter Munzil has been repaired, and now presents an imposing frontage to the river. Several useful roads have been constructed, repaired, and metalled. The city streets are being gradually metalled and improved drains constructed. At the east end of the town, close to the civil station, an extensive Gunj, forming a parallelogram of shops, with a covered market-place in the centre, has been built. The energy and zeal displayed by the local Committee are highly commendable, and the execution of the works they have undertaken reflects great credit on their taste and skill.

153. In the Khyrabad Division a spacious Gunj, containing 106 shops, has been erected at Seetapore, partly from local funds and partly by private enterprize. The station of Seetapore has been considerably improved, and more than 2 miles of roads metalled on its main thoroughfare. A Gunj is also in course of construction at Hurdui, under the auspices of Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Sing. The Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad has opened a fine broad street through the town of Nawabgunj, and thus greatly improved the appearance of the place. In the Baraitch Division, the two stations of Lukhimpore and Baraitch have been entirely laid out anew, and at Gonda great improvements have been made in the town by widening streets and building market-places. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner remark on the great impetus given to the trade of this town by the location of European Troops. It is at present one of the most thriving marts in the Province. Similar improvements have been carried out at the several sudder stations of the Baiswarra Division. But while the Deputy Commissioners have thus exerted themselves to improve the sudder stations, they have by no means been neglectful of the requirements of the native community. Throughout the Province serais for the accommodation of travellers have either been built or are in course of construction at all the principal

towns. An attempt was made to establish a horse fair during the great annual time of bathing and pilgrimage at Misrik, in the Seetapore District, in March last. The attempt was successful for a beginning. Several talookdars and native gentry exhibited their horses, and were successful competitors for prizes. About 300 horses and ponies were shown, and a few sales effected. The prizes, which were allotted from the Municipal Funds, amounted to 500 Rupees, and were awarded by a Committee formed of Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, the Officer Commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry, the Adjutant of that corps, and three talookdars. Next year it is hoped that elephants, plough bullocks, and milch kine, will be brought for sale.

154. The Chief Commissioner is endeavoring to improve the breed of cattle used for farming purposes and also that of horses in Oude, by inducing talookdars to purchase good stock from the North-Western Provinces, and especially from Hissar. The horned cattle are very small, and scarcely a good horse is bred in the Province. The Chief Commissioner has every hope of ultimate success in this undertaking.

DISPENSARIES.

155. By the close of 1859 dispensaries had been actually opened, *i. e.* prepared for opening at every civil station in Oude; but one or two did not actually commence operations till the 1st January 1860. Some of the rest were opened in 1859, others at various periods during the year under review. The returns sent in, therefore, have but little statistical value; indeed in many Districts no proper registers were kept up at all, and so no return of patients have been received.

156. It is however satisfactory to know that at least (in seven Districts only) 5,721 persons were under treatment during the year, of whom 5,399 were discharged cured, and this at a total cost to Government of Rupees 5,800-2-9½.

Durriabad.
Hurdui.
Fyzabad.
Gonda.
Oonao.
Baraitch.
Lucknow Civil Dispensary.

157. Many of the persons thus relieved were rebels, wounded or reduced to the last degree of weakness by want and sickness.

158. The number who died appears to have been only seventy-five, but even a considerable proportion of these were actually dying when received into hospital.

159. Private subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 1,330-5-4 have been received in aid of dispensary operations: a large proportion from native subscribers. Most of the dispensaries are at present provided only with temporary accommodation, but vigorous exertions were early begun to prepare suitable buildings, and it is hoped that these will be for the most part provided by the close of the present Financial year.

160. Entirely independent of the above are the operations of the King's city hospital at Lucknow, supported by an endowment made by Nusseerooddeen Hyder, King of Oude—this consists of two branches, one conducted according to the rules of Native, the other of European science.

161. The notes in which these funds were invested were with much difficulty recovered, and the English branch was opened in April 1858, the Native branch on the 1st September 1859. During the periods they were in operation, 2,708 persons attended the Native, and 3,333 the European branch; 483 were discharged cured from the former, and 2,909 from the latter establishment. Forty-one persons died under the European treatment, only five under the Native.

162. The building belonging to the European hospital was destroyed in the mutiny: the arrears of interest on the notes recovered will however suffice to restore this.

163. The total cost to Government of the dispensaries during 1859 was Rupees 8,616; the Schedules submitted for sanction for future years amounts to Rupees 13,176 annually.

164. An hospital for the treatment of insane invalids and a lock-hospital have been established in the city of Lucknow, and have been found very useful.

CONCLUSION.

165. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires to record his satisfaction with the Officers of the Commission as a body, and more especially to bring the names of the following among them to the notice of His Excellency:—

166. Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., has filled various offices during the past year, and all with advantage to the Administration.

167. The energy and judgment of Colonel Abbott have been conspicuous in the discharge of the heavy duties of his office, far exceeding those of any other Commissioner. To him the city of Lucknow owes many of the improvements that now adorn it.

168. Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Seetapore, has labored heartily to carry out a policy foreign to his past experience.

169. The Chief Commissioner sets the highest value on the clear judgment of Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Baraitch.

170. Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has shown his accustomed energy and ability in the performance of his very arduous duties.

171. In Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, and Major Evans, the Commission possesses officers of unusual ability. The two latter have especially succeeded in gaining in a remarkable degree the respect and confidence of the native gentry in their jurisdiction.

172. Captains Ross and MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Mr. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; Messrs. King, Elliott, Glyn, Sparks, Crommelin, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Bickers, Mirza Abbas Beg, Adjoodhia Pershad Ramdyal, Mr. Kavanagh, Extra Assistant Commissioners—all deserve that prominence should be given to their names.

173. Captain MacAndrew conducted the duties of the Secretary's office for three months, during the absence of Mr. Forsyth, to the Chief Commissioner's entire satisfaction.

174. Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, did not return from Europe till late in the year, and has been employed during the greater part of the time as Chief of Police, in which capacity his experience as a Civil Officer has proved most valuable.

175. Captain Orr, it is believed, has retired from public employment. His knowledge of the Province, and the respect entertained for his character by all classes of the population, gave his services a high value. It was with the regret of the Chief Commissioner that Mr. Forsyth left the office of Secretary for promotion in the Punjab; but his place has been most efficiently filled by Mr. Currie. Lieutenant Tulloch, Superintendent of District Roads, has rendered very efficient aid to the District Officers, in aligning and surveying roads and planning bridges.

176. The extraordinary and successful exertions of the Engineer Department, to complete the permanent accommodation for the European Troops before the setting in of the hot season, reflect the highest credit on Major Crommelin and the Officers under his orders.

177. The Chief Commissioner has been ably seconded by Colonel Bruce in his readiness to effect a reduction in the numbers and cost of the Military Police. The investigations conducted by that Officer have thrown much light on the history of the rebellion in Oude in 1857, and have materially contributed to bring to justice some of the chief actors in the massacres that occurred during that period.

178. Among Police Officers the following deserve especial notice for their activity and intelligence, and the earnest desire they have shown to work in harmony with the District authorities:—Captains Barrow and Smith, and Lieutenants Danvers, Tweedie, Hewitt, and Sharpe. The extensive knowledge of Oude, and acquaintance with the habits of its people that Major Boileau possesses, gives his services a peculiar value.

CHAS. CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

APPENDICES

TO THE

OUDE ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Traffic in Oude from 1st February to 28th April 1860.

Designation of Road.	Carts, 1-Bullock.	Carts, 2-Bullock.	Carts, 3-Bullock.	Carts, 4-Bullock.	Carts, 5-Bullock.	Carts, 6-Bullock.	Carts, 7-Bullock.	Mail Carts.	Parcel Van.	Passenger Carriage.	Bullock Train.	Bullock with load.	Camel Carriage.	Bullock with load.	Bullock without load.	Asses with load.	Asses without load.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Camels.	Horses.	Bylees.	Buffaloes.	Banghy Burdars.	Passengers.	Sowar Horses.	Sowar Shooter.	Tattoo with load	Tattoo without load.	Doolies, 2-Bearers.	Palkee, 4 Bearers.	Palkee, 6-Bearers.	Ekka.	Bullock Battery.	Pigs.	Goats.	Mules with load.	Mules without load.
Lucknow and Cawnpore ..	117	1131	361	4579	266	99	6	209	517	1458	3138	0	4	951	4866	86	124	37	78	396	704	1161	355	4032	73896	334	98	3509	752	133	92	5	290	174	0	4611	107	1
Seetapore ..	1	589	278	2119	461	216	94	0	0	0	33	0	0	2176	2033	195	206	150	29	1134	959	1283	772	1680	90398	8431	111	4458	1067	338	132	263	31	82	277	1708	77	44
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela .	20	412	101	969	105	93	17	0	0	69	0	0	4	669	548	283	177	5	0	104	44	842	615	498	37815	1390	203	3420	2307	264	50	37	5	0	18	4	3	2
Lucknow and Byramghat ..	32	1114	676	7593	575	85	6	0	0	98	0	0	0	4698	4430	170	119	93	14	520	882	1379	985	987	92602	1685	126	7982	4941	272	115	114	60	1	0	1637	161	91
Byramghat and Biswa .	0	31	12	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	67	8	10	10	0	83	163	40	20	130	10492	483	8	549	130	34	11	19	4	0	0	102	5	0
Fyzabad and Lucknow ..	21	4476	571	2482	597	124	5	0	1	0	47	3	1	2984	3647	129	182	59	7	1197	397	2163	2483	2222	527547	4028	459	3431	1418	740	667	354	209	100	86	1442	116	178
Sultanpore District ..	4	305	142	305	45	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2051	2036	15	10	17	13	600	296	205	425	291	43681	1632	20	940	529	38	63	55	95	0	23	884	14	16
Total ..	195	8058	2141	18085	2055	627	128	209	518	1625	3225	3	9	13549	17627	836	828	330	141	4034	2885	7073	5613	9740	876431	17983	1025	24289	11144	1819	1130	847	700	357	399	10388	481	332

LUCKNOW;
Chief Commissioner's Office,
The 30th July 1860.

CHARLES CURRIE,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TALOOKDARS INVESTED WITH MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

1. THE jurisdiction of the Talookdar Magistrate shall at first be confined to the limits of his estate, but may be extended hereafter beyond them, when he has acquired experience in the exercise of his judicial duties.

2. His powers will be the special ones of an Assistant Magistrate, that is to say, in felonies he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, and one month more in lieu of stripes. In misdemeanors he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with labor, but without irons: labor redeemable by a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees; and in addition to the imprisonment he can fine to the extent of 200 Rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for six months.

3. If the offence is one that requires no severer punishment than can be awarded under the above powers, the Talookdar can himself pass final orders, sentencing the prisoner if he finds him guilty, and acquitting him if he thinks him innocent or proof of guilt wanting. If, on the other hand, the offence calls for severer punishment, and he finds the prisoner guilty, he must record his opinion and send the proceedings with the prisoner and witnesses before the Deputy Commissioner. If he considers the prisoner innocent, he can release him; but if he is in doubt on this point, he can admit the prisoner to bail, and send the proceedings, but not the witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Oude stripes have been declared to be the appropriate punishment for burglary and theft without aggravating circumstances, knowingly receiving property obtained by simple burglary and theft, cattle-stealing, perjury, wanton destruction of property, counterfeiting the coin, concealment of arms, unnatural crimes. Stripes cannot be inflicted by any Officer exercising powers less than those of a full Magistrate. If, therefore, he convicts the prisoner of any of the above crimes, he must always send him, with the proceedings, to the Deputy Commissioner; but he need not send the witnesses also, unless the offence is such as to require severer punishment than it would be in his power to impose, supposing stripes had not been substituted for imprisonment. For instance, the witnesses need not be sent in cases of wanton destruction of property, concealment of arms, or of theft without violence, in which the property stolen does not exceed 200 Rupees value.

5. Assault and affrays not attended with serious violence, trespass, fraud, sitting dhurna, abduction of unmarried women under fifteen years of age, abuse, forgery, and subornation of forgery and false complaint, are punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both. He must, however, bear in mind, that as it is considered desirable to avoid having recourse to imprisonment, fine, wherever that affords a sufficient punishment, should first of all be imposed; the fine to be levied by distraint and sale of the offender's

movable property, and imprisonment should only be resorted to, on failure to realize the fine. If he thinks fine up to 200 alone inadequate, he will sentence to imprisonment too, and if he thinks a severer punishment requisite than it is within his power to impose, he will record his opinion, and send the proceedings with the defendant and witnesses to the Deputy Commissioner.

6. But the Talookdar Magistrate will also investigate and prepare heinous cases, requiring much severer punishment, if they have occurred within the limits of his estate, which will be made over to him by the Police. If he considers the proof sufficient, he will send the prisoner and witnesses to the Deputy Commissioner; in this case he will not hold a regular trial and record the evidence in detail, but will merely note the material facts. If he thinks the prisoner innocent, or the proof insufficient, he will detain him in custody and send the proceedings, with his opinion, to the Magistrate.

7. Such cases as above described will be murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, highway robbery, theft and burglary of large amount or accompanied with personal violence, attempts at the above, assaults and affrays attended with wounding or in which arms have been used, forgery, arson, and child-stealing.

8. The Talookdar Magistrate will, in fact, hold much the same position as the Tehseeldar Magistrate; for though he has the special, and the latter only the simple powers of a Magistrate, yet the practice of substituting stripes for imprisonment in all felonies, not of a serious nature, and in other cases, will necessitate his referring most cases to the Deputy Commissioner. His extended powers will not generally come into operation except in misdemeanors. The rules, therefore, for the guidance of Tehseeldar Magistrates, laid down in Circular No. 26, of 23rd February, by the Judicial Commissioner, will in the main be applicable to the Talookdar Magistrate, and a translation of them is subjoined for his information.

9. Heinous cases may come before the Talookdar Magistrate, without being made over to him by the Police. He can investigate them on the complaint of the aggrieved parties.

10. He can receive petitions on paper of the usual stamp value, and petty misdemeanors, such as abuse, slight assault, sitting dhurna, will always come before him on the complaint of the injured parties, as the Police have no authority to send such cases before a Magistrate. The restriction placed on the Police against taking up cases of theft and burglary unattended with violence, except on complaint of the aggrieved parties, applies equally to the Talookdar Magistrate.

11. The Talookdar Magistrate may take cognizance of complaints of forcible dispossession from land, tanks, and houses, if preferred within a month of the ejectment, not if a longer period has elapsed. In all such cases the talookdar will look

to the fact of possession not of right, and will maintain the party previously in possession; he must also satisfy himself that there has been *bonâ fide* forcible dispossession, otherwise he must not take up the complaint. It is very much the practice for petitioners to say, they have been dispossessed, when they have been only threatened with dispossession, or fancy they have cause to apprehend it.

12. The Talookdar Magistrate will not take up charges of perjury, unless the act has been committed in his Court.

13. The talookdar will appoint a secure place for the confinement of offenders under trial before him.* If accused of murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, they should be kept in irons. If of misdemeanors only, security or recognizances may be accepted. Male and female prisoners must be kept separate, witnesses must never be kept under restraint: indigent witnesses may be dieted at the rate of nine pie a day.

14. In very serious crimes, such as murder and dacoity, the Tehseeldar is bound to proceed to the spot and there conduct the judicial investigation. This duty, if the crime occurs within the limits of his estate, will now devolve on the Talookdar Magistrate, but till he has acquired greater experience, it will be advisable for him to call in the aid of the Tehseeldar, who will be directed to attend at once to his invitation.

15. Whenever in doubt as to his jurisdiction in offences, or powers of punishment, or on any other point, the Talookdar Magistrate should seek advice from the Deputy Commissioner, who is requested to afford it him at once, and to aid him at all times with friendly counsel and instructions.

16. An appeal from the judicial orders of a talookdar must be heard by the Deputy Commissioner, and never by any officer of less degree.

17. The Police must obey all orders the Talookdar Magistrate may issue connected with the trial or investigation of a case, but he is not authorized to issue orders of a general nature to the Police, such as to make a general search for arms, to withdraw a Police post from one place, and to establish it in another. If he anticipates an affray, he should send information to the Police and, if necessary, accompany them to suppress it.

18. If some Police posts in a Talookdar Magistrate's estate are situated near the sudder station, the rule in para. 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, which directs that cases from these posts should come direct to the Deputy Commissioner's Court, will be observed.

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* A Havildar and eight Sepoys of the Military Police will be allowed for his hawalat guard.

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

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1. THE Talookdar Magistrates must hold open Court in a barradaree or other open place, at certain hours between sun-rise and sun-set, and any one must be allowed to enter.

2. He will use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and Persian, "Cutcherry of Rajah so and so, Talookdar of such a place, or owner (malik) of such and such raj, Assistant Magistrate."

3. Eight badges will be supplied to him to be worn by his servants as chuprassees or muzkooree peons. As a general rule, he will summon witnesses and defendants through the Police, but in petty misdemeanors, where it is right the complainant should bear the expenses of subpœna, he may summon them by muzkooree peons (process servers.)

4. The Talookdar Magistrate must, in all trials on judicial investigations, interrogate the witnesses himself, and take down their depositions and the statement of the defendant in writing, with his own hand: his decision will be recorded in the same way. If he is ignorant of the Urdoo character, he can use the Hindee, and an Urdoo translation of the proceedings must be attached. But as this process would cause delay, it would be better that a son, nephew or near relative be allowed to write for him. All interrogatives must, however, be put by him; no approach to the old condemned style of deposition writing can be permitted.

5. The witnesses should not be kept waiting, and they should be dismissed when the evidence has been taken; but a witness who prevaricates or withholds the truth may be detained.

6. He should endeavor to record evidence in concise terms, not allowing the witnesses to go off on irrelevant topics, but should confine them to the matter at issue.

7. He must take down the confession of prisoners in the prescribed form annexed, and he should record as nearly as possible the exact words of the prisoner.

8. Plaintiffs and witnesses must be sworn on the Koran and Ganges water or in the manner most binding on their consciences. Defendants must never be sworn.

9. He must give copies of his orders to the parties applying for them on their furnishing the usual stamp paper and paying the costs of transcription at the rate in force in the District.

10. When the Talookdar Magistrate has himself sentenced a prisoner, he will return any stolen property to the owner; but if the case is sent on to the Deputy Commissioner for orders, he will retain it until the orders are received. On giving up the property to the owner, he will take a receipt for it. If it consists of live stock, it should be made over to the owner while the case is under investigation, but the owner will not be at liberty to remove it from the neighborhood of the Talookdar's Court, until the case is disposed of.

11. All fines he will remit to the tehseel.

12. He will submit monthly the following returns to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of which are subjoined:—

1*st.* A return of fines imposed by him.

2*nd.* A return of cases pending before him at the close of the month.

3*rd.* A register of cases decided.

4*th.* A return of charges incurred in dieting prisoners and indigent witnesses.

REVENUE JURISDICTION OF THE TALOOKDAR.

1. THE only Court for the decision of summary suits between landlord and tenant, within the limits of the talookdar's estate, is that of the talookdar, who will in this respect exercise the powers of a Collector of Revenue.

2. He should appoint tehseeldars of approved character to sub-divisions of his estate, paying a rental of from 20 to 40,000 Rupees. These tehseeldars will have the powers of landholders for the realization of the rents by placing watchmen (shainas) over the crops, and preventing their removal from the threshing floor, till the demand is satisfied, or if the crops have been removed, and an arrear has accrued, by distraining the movable property of the defaulter (cattle and implements of husbandry excepted) and bringing them to sale after the usual notice, through the talookdar, or the tehseeldar may proceed by summary suit before the talookdar.

3. In the latter case, the tehseeldar will bring the summary suit before the talookdar in exactly the same way as the talookdar's agent would have brought it before

the Collector. The plaint will be filed on the usual stamp paper of 8 annas value for any amount of claim.

4. The talookdar will hear and decide the suit on exactly the same principles as the Collector would do. As pottahs will have been given in all cases in which the rents are paid in money and as the proportion will have been fixed wherever they are paid in kind, there can be no difficulty in coming to a decision. He can have the defaulter brought before him to answer the demand; and if it is decreed against him, the tehseeldar must sue out execution either against the personal property of the defaulter or against the tenure on which the balance has arisen.

5. If the defaulting tenant, against whom a decree has been given, is a mere cultivator (asamee), he can be ejected at once from the land; but if he is a sub-proprietor, his holding can be transferred for a term not exceeding five years to any one of the other sub-proprietors who will pay the arrear. If they refuse, the holding can be brought to sale, but the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner must first be obtained for sale.

6. When the village has been given in lease (ticca) the tehseeldar will proceed against the defaulting ticcadar in the same way; but the property of the ticcadar only, not of the sub-proprietor or cultivators of the village, will be liable to seizure in execution of the decree.

7. If the latter fail to pay the ticcadar, he can sue them by summary process in the talookdar's court. But ticcadars will not be allowed to exercise the landlord's powers of distraint. By the rules already laid down by the Chief Commissioner, the ticcadar must be a person connected with the village, and never a stranger or mere speculator.

8. Complaints of undue exaction, ouster from holding, and illegal distraint brought by ticcadars and other tenants against the tehseeldar, will be heard in the Talookdar's Court. Oppression of this nature on the part of his agents should be severely punished by the talookdar by the award of damages in addition to refund of the sum illegally exacted, and it is confidently believed that the talookar will deal out impartial justice, and show no leniency to his own agents, who abuse their power. The rulers of many Native States set him an example in this way. The Chief Commissioner will insist on the dismissal of any agent who shall have been frequently convicted of exaction, but he trusts the talookdar will be most careful in the selection of his agents.

9. But besides complaints of a specific nature like the above, the talookdar will hear any of a general or miscellaneous character against his agents, and if they are well founded, give immediate redress.

10. Paras. 254 to 282 of Directions to Collectors, explain the course of procedure in summary suits, and these should be studied by the talookdar, as a translation of that work is every where procurable, and most landholders possess it already.

11. It will not be necessary for the talookdar to record the proceedings in his own handwriting, but the orders passed in each case must always be signed and sealed by him.

12. All disputes between his tenants regarding the right to cut water-courses, to the use of wells for irrigation, and of manure, will be heard and decided by the talookdar.

13. He will also have authority to decide boundary disputes between villages belonging to his own estate in accordance with the simple rules laid down in paras. 8 to 13 of Directions to Settlement Officers. But disputes between villages of his own and another person's estate, must of course be heard by the District authorities.

14. An appeal will be open to every person dissatisfied with the orders of a talookdar, but it will lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and to him only.

15. Talookdars will submit monthly to the Deputy Commissioner a list of the summary suits of the three classes of cases specified in the form given in No. 1 of Appendix 26 of Directions to Collectors.

(True copy)

CHARLES CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

Trade Tax Collections to end of June 1860.

Division.	Demands.	Collections.	Balance.
Lucknow	4,98,334 0 0	3,48,151 5 0	1,50,182 11 0
Baiswara	1,91,325 2 6	1,36,571 5 2	54,753 13 4
Khyrabad	2,42,571 11 0	1,37,072 6 8	1,05,499 4 4
Baraitch...	2,06,960 0 0	52,251 6 3	1,54,708 9 9
Total, Rupees ...	11,39,190 13 6	6,74,046 7 1	4,65,144 6 5

CHARLES CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

No. 98 OF 1860.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL CUTHBERT DAVIDSON,
Resident at Hyderabad,

TO

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William.

Dated Hyderabad, 23rd June 1860.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Preliminary Remarks.

IN requesting you will have the goodness to submit the following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year 1859-60, to the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, it cannot, it is believed, but be a subject of congratulation, that the prosperity and internal improvements which have hitherto marked the administration of these Districts, superintended by British Officers, have been fully maintained during the last year.

2 The safety to life and property, decrease of crime, with an annually increasing revenue, unaccompanied by excessive taxation, proved by the small amount of remissions required to be written off since we first assumed the management of these Districts, are all evidences of a careful and painstaking Government.

Scope of the present Report.

3. It may be necessary to premise that the Judicial portion of this Report has reference to the calendar year 1859, while the Revenue portion refers to the financial year beginning on the 1st May 1859 and ending on the 30th April 1860.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Alteration in the number of Civil Courts.

4. With the exception of eleven Small Cause Courts reduced on the introduction of the new establishments on the 1st January 1859, the Civil Tribunals were the same as those existing during the previous year.

Number of Courts and their jurisdiction.

5. The following are the Courts exercising original jurisdiction :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Deputy Commissioners.	Europeans		Natives		Small Cause Courts.
			Assistants.	Extra Assistants.	Assistants.	Extra Assistants	
West Berar ..	7,360	1	2	1	0	1	10
East Berar ..	7,000	1	1	1	0	1	7
Dharaseo District	6,292	1	1	1	0	2	8
Raichore Doab ..	4,972	1	1	0	1	2	11
Total ..	25,624	4	5	3	1	6	36

Deputy-Commissioners 4: jurisdiction unlimited, and appeal from subordinate Courts.

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners 15—1,000 Rupees : original suits.

Tehseeldars 36—300 Rupees : original suits.

Measures introduced to check unnecessary litigation.

6. Two important measures affecting the administration of Civil Justice have been introduced by Government, which will have the effect of putting a salutary check on what has been an inconvenient practice and a crying evil. The excessive litigiousness on the part of suitors in our Law Courts is here alluded to. Appeals have been prohibited when a Deputy Commissioner has confirmed the decision of a lower court. As, however, appeal cases, exceeding in value 1,000 Rupees, do not come before District Officers, the new rule does not prevent such cases being brought before the Commissioner's Court.

Effect of Act XIV. when in operation.

7. Act XIV. of 1859, regulating the period within which claims must be preferred, has been promulgated, and will come into operation on 1st September 1861—its effect will be to exclude from the Civil Courts many old and fictitious claims.

REMAINED FROM 1858.

Number of Suits on the File.

Courts.		Total
Deputy Commissioners'	..	44
Assistant Commissioners'	..	55
Small Cause Courts	..	1,197
Total	..	1,296

New Suits filed in 1859.

Courts.		Total.
Deputy Commissioners'	...	108
Assistant Commissioners'	...	165
Small Cause Courts	...	4,383
Total		4,656

Suits decided on their merits and by Razeenamah.

Courts.		Total.
Deputy Commissioners'	...	54
Assistant Commissioners'	...	319
Small Cause Courts	...	3,742
Total	...	4,115

Number decided and settled by Razeenamah.

DECREASE.		SETTLED BY RAZEENAMAH.	
In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
2,288	540	1,285	2

Number withdrawn and dismissed for default.

Withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.
885	445	1,330

8. At the close of the previous year, 1,296 original suits were pending, and during 1859 4,656 were filed, making a total of 5,952 for disposal. Of these, 2,828 were decreed—2,288 in favor of plaintiffs and 540 in favor of defendants; 1,287 cases were settled by razeenamah, or, in other words, were amicably adjusted; and all, with the exception of 2, in favor of plaintiffs; 885 suits were withdrawn, and 445 dsimissed for default.

Total number disposed of and number pending at the close of the year.

	A. D.	Total.
Deputy Commissoner's Court	1858	44
	1859	24
Assistant Commissioner's Court	1858	55
	1859	33
Small Cause Court	1858	1,197
	1859	438
Grand Total	1858	1,296
	1859	495

9. The whole number disposed of has been 5,445,* leaving 495 pending at the close of the year, less than half of the number on the files at the end of 1858.

Value of the property litigated.	Average value of each suit.
4,85,748 8 9	73 10 6

Cost of litigation.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of cost to value.
20,290 3 7	3 11 7	5 11 1¾

10. The value of the property litigated was Rupees 4,85,748-8-9, and the cost of litigation Rupees 20,290-3-7, or Rupees 4-3-0 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rupees 73-10-6, and the average costs were Rupees 3-11-7.

Average duration of Suits.

West Berar	93 days.
East Berar	72 "
Dharasco District	151 "
Raichore Doab	34 "

11. The average duration of suits has been eighty-eight days; in 1858 it was ninety-nine days.

Detention of Witnesses.

Period.	Total. 1858.	Total. 1859.
For 1 day	2,484	2,739
" 2 "	347	244
" 3 "	86	68
" 4 "	35	60
" 5 "	34	22
" 6 "	3	..
" 7 "	5	..
" 8 "	3	..
" 9 "	1	..
" 10 "	9	..
Under 1 month	4	1
Total ..	3,011	3,134

12. Of the 3,134 witnesses summoned, only 395 were detained for more than one day.

District Appeal Courts.

13. During the early part of the year under report, the Assistant Commissioners in the two Berars and in the Raichore Doab, under some misapprehension of the orders issued by Government, continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction, and decided 29 cases. The suits remaining on their files were transferred to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who, from that time, have heard all appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers.

* Less twelve cases transferred from one file to another, but in transit at the close of the year.

Number of Appeals.

Courts.	Remained on 31st December 1858.	Filed during the year 1859.
Deputy Commissioners' ..	67	285
Assistant Commissioners' ..	32	28
Extra Assistant Commissioners'..	4	1
Total ..	103	314

14. The appeal suits pending in the District Courts at the end of 1858 numbered 103—314 were filed during 1859, so that altogether there were 417 for adjudication.

How disposed of.

Courts.	Decided during the year.	Remanded for investigation.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn.	Transferred.	Remaining.
Deputy Commissioners' ...	248	21	2	3	4	74
Assistant Commissioners' ...	28	....	....	1	31	...
Extra Asst. Commissioners'	1	....	....	2	2	...
Total ...	277	21	2	6	37	74

15. Of these 265 were decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts in 156 cases being confirmed and in 109 reversed, 12 were amicably adjusted, 21 were remanded for re-investigation, 2 were dismissed for default, 6 were withdrawn, and 74 remained on the files at the close of the year. At the end of 1858 the number of undecided appeals was 67. The excess on the present occasion has been caused by increased arrears in West Berar.

Cases pending.

In 1857 74
„ 1858 67

Value of Appeal Suits.

Value of property litigated.	Average value of a Suit.
45,672 4 8	140 9 9

16. The value of property litigated was Rupees 45,672-4-8, and the costs Rupees 1,942-5-3, or Rupees 4-4-0 per cent.

Average value.

17. The average value of each suit was Rupees 140-9-9, and the average costs Rupees 6-7-6.

Duration.

Cost of litigation.	Average cost in each case.	Percentage of cost to value.	Average duration of suits.
1,942 5 3	6 7 5¼	4 7 8	94½

18. The average duration of each suit was 95 days; in 1858-59 it was 163 days.

Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

19. In the Commissioner's Court 62 cases were under litigation, 14 of them being suits undecided at the end of 1858. In 35 cases the decrees of the Deputy Commissioners were confirmed, and in 13 reversed, 1 case was amicably adjusted, 4 were dismissed for default, and 9 were pending at the close of the year.

Value of property litigated.

20. The value of property litigated was Rupees 81,322-10-2, and the costs Rupees 4,544-10-2, or Rupees 5-9-5 per cent.

Average value of a suit.

21. The average value of each suit was Rupees 1,534-6-3, and the average cost Rupees 85-12-0.

Average duration.

22. The average duration of each case was 88 days, while in 1858 it was 231 days.

Increased number of Appeal Suits filed.

23. Thirty-four cases were filed in 1858, so that appeals to the Commissioner's Court have increased, notwithstanding the restrictive order referred to above. Had the former system remained in force, the number of appeals would have been still greater, and it is quite clear that a check on litigiousness was much required.

Civil Creditors for 1859.

Remaining from 1858.	Imprisoned during the year.	Total.	Realeased.	Remaining.
7	114	121	107	14

24. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year is 121—all, with the exception of 18, in West Berar. At the close of the year 14 remained in confinement.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Decrease in heinous crimes.

25. There has been a marked decrease in the more heinous crimes during 1859.

	In	
Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.	1858.	1859.
Murder	39	30
Dacoity with murder	5	3
Highway robbery with murder	4	1
Robbery with murder	1	...
Burglary with murder	...	1
Murder of children for their ornaments	1	...
Culpable homicide	5	7
Wounding in attempt to murder	8	7
Manslaughter	...	1
Attempt to murder by strangling	1	...
Rebellion against the State	6	...
Attempt to murder	...	1
Robbery with attempt to murder...	...	2
Total	70	53
Crimes of the 2nd Class of Atrocity.		
Dacoity with wounding	11	8
Highway robbery with wounding	11	4
Robbery with wounding	19	5
Burglary with wounding	1	...
Cattle-stealing with wounding	...	1
Rape	13	14
Unnatural offence	10	7
Administering opium	1	1
Attempt to poison	4	...
Wounding	7	...
Grievous hurt	...	16
Assault with wounding...	20	34
Arson...	60	44
Attempt at rape...	2	14
Total	159	148

Classification of crimes.

26. In 1858 the reported crime of the first class of atrocity numbered 70, in the present year 53.

Those of the second class amount in 1859 to 148, while in the previous year there were 159. The first three crimes in the third class complete those attended with violence to human beings. In 1858 they numbered 150, and in the present year there were only 116.

Crimes of the 3rd Class of Atrocity.	In 1858.	In 1859.
Dacoity	49	42
Highway robbery	95	58
Robbery	6	21
Burglary	249	366
Thefts	1,163	1,286
Cattle-stealing	404	322
Cattle-killing	11	40
Hurt	15	12
Total	1,991	2,142
Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity.		
Adultery	47	45
Receiving or retaining stolen property	36	43
Abortion	13	14
Assault with intent to outrage female modesty	3	14
Uttering counterfeit coin	5	6
Forgery or subornation of forgery	20	17
Perjury, false witness, &c.	11	6
Criminal trespass	45	54
Ditto intimidation	38	16
Ditto breach of trust	16	9
Bribery	24	44
Embezzlement, misappropriating Government money, &c.	24	76
Fraud	92	63
Extortion	5	29
Fraudulently using false weights	2	3
Escape from custody	11	24
Using seditious language	1	...
Melting ornaments, &c., under suspicious circumstances	...	1
Concealing suspicious death	1	...
Concealment of birth—secret disposal of dead body	...	3
Child-stealing for illegal purposes	1	...
Personating a public servant	...	2
Assault	215	205
Crimes and offences not enumerated above	2,029	1654
Total	2,639	2,328

Murders.

27. During 1859 30 cases of murder were reported but it not unfrequently happens that accidental deaths and suicides are suspected at first to have been cases of murder, and returned under that head. For instance the Deputy Commissioner of the Dharaseo District states, that after investigation had been made, it was proved in only one of the 8 cases reported that murder had actually been committed.

Dacoities.

28. The number of dacoities is the best test of the security afforded to life and property, and it is the only species of orgainzed crime existing in the country.

29. In 1858 65 dacoities were committed; in 1859, 53. Two of these cases, in West Berar and Dharaseo, were not dacoities in the ordinary sense of the word, but were attacks in open day-light upon large towns by strong marauding bands of Rohillas and others, who had assembled in the Nizam's country. In West Berar the marauders were attacked and dispersed by the contingent troops, and although in the Dharaseo District the absence of military aid enabled them to move off unmolested, still some of them have been subsequently apprehended, and among the number is Ghoolab Khan, the chief Rohilla jemadar, who, for several years, has been a noted leader of free-booters.

Decrease in 1859.

Crimes.	Total. 1858.	Total. 1859.
Dacoity with murder ..	5	3
Ditto with wounding ..	11	8
Dacoity ..	49	42
Total ..	65	53

Prevalent in East Berar only.

30. The only District in which dacoity can be said to be still prevalent is East Berar, but it is satisfactory to see that it is on the decrease. In 1858 there were 52 cases, and in the present year 38. The character of the people, the wild nature of the country, and the great extent to which

the District is mixed up with the Nizam's own immediate territory, place obstacles in the way of completely eradicating this crime. However, increased exertions on the part of the District Officers and the Police are urgently demanded, as in only 8, out of the 38 cases, were any of the offenders brought to justice. In the other three Districts the dacoities numbered only 15—in West Berar there were 9, in the Dharaseo District 5, and in the Raichore Doab 1.

Crimes of the 3rd class. Cattle-stealing frequent.

31. The less heinous crimes of the third class have also decreased. Cattle-stealing would appear to be frequent, especially in the Dharaseo District, but it has to be taken into consideration that persons whose cattle have strayed, or have been lost through their own carelessness, are very apt to complain that they have been stolen.

Decrease in crimes of 4th class.

32. Crimes of the fourth class numbered in 1858 2,639, and in 1859 2,328, and they would appear to call for no special remarks.

Stolen Property.

A.D.	Estimated amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Proportion per cent. recovered.
1857 .	99,584 6 8	17,889 3 2	17 15 5
1858 ..	1,66,820 2 5	13,742 14 10	12 6 5
1859 ..	2,10,941 3 5	33,723 6 10	15 15 9

33. The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rupees 2,10,941-3-5, and the portion recovered was Rupees 33,723-6-10.

Undiscovered cases of crime.

34. Of the whole number of crimes reported to have been committed, 946, or 20 per cent., were undiscovered, or, in other words, no apprehensions were made on account of them.

Proportion of acquittals and convictions.

35. Of the 3,725 cases in which apprehensions were made, 1,297 resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners, in 2,362 convictions were obtained, and 66 cases were pending.

No. of Criminal Courts.

36. The following Courts have been exercising criminal jurisdiction during the year:—

Designation.	*Powers.*
Commissioner's Court	Full powers. Capital punishment, subject to confirmation of the Resident.
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	Imprisonment for two years and fine of 1,000 Rupees.
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts ..	Ditto ditto.
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts ..	Imprisonment for 6 months and fine of 200 Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of 6 months.

Designation.	*Powers.*
36 Tehseeldars	Imprisonment for 3 months and fine of 500 Rupees, subject to the confirmation of the Magistrate; and

the cases disposed of are as follows :—

	Cases.
Commissioner's Court	113
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	330
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	320
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	182
36 Tehseeldars' Courts	257

Average duration of trials.

37. The average duration of trials is shown below —

	Days.
Commissioner's Court	5
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	11
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	10
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	9
36 Tehseeldars' Courts	7

Sentences passed.

38. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed :—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commissioner.	Magistracy.
Hanged	7	.....	.....
Transported	.....	17	.....
Imprisoned for 14 years	.....	19	.....
" 10 "	.....	2	.....
" 9 "	.....	1	.....
" 7 "	.....	31	.....
" 6 "	.....	1	.....
" 5 "	.....	19	.....
" 4 "	.....	2	.....
" 3 "	.....	27	5
" 2 "	.....	11	50
" 1 "	.....	7	90
" 6 months	.....	28	129
" 3 "	.....	.....	156
" 2 "	.....	.....	132
" 1 "	.....	.....	403
" 5 days	.....	.....	19
" 4 "	.....	.....	61
" 3 "	.....	.....	17
" 2 "	.....	.....	43
" 1 "	.....	.....	18
Flogged up to 50 lashes	.....	.....	30
Fined	.....	.....	2,030
Dismissed and imprisoned	.....	.....	16
Fined and imprisoned	.....	4	22
Fined and dismissed	.....	1	.....
Dismissed from service	.....	.....	66
Suspended	.....	1	.....
Admonished	.....	.....	2
To furnish security	.....	7	.....
Total		3,426	
In 1858		7,273	

Detention of Witnesses in criminal prosecutions.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
For 1 day	10,127	12,220
" 2 "	1,819	2,007
" 3 "	668	663
" 4 "	776	496
" 5 "	315	330
" 6 "	154	152
" 7 "	87	106
" 8 "	152	114
" 9 "	62	32
" 10 "	119	112
" 1 month	221	241
" 2 "	14	12
Total	14,514	16,485

Sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-five witnesses were summoned before the Criminal Courts, and only 25 per cent. were detained for more than a single day.

PART III.—POLICE.

Strength of Police when settled.

39. The strength of the police of the Assigned Districts was settled by the Schedule of Establishments which came into operation on the 1st January 1859; but an annual reduction of 4,752 Rupees was afterwards accomplished by determining a new line of frontier, relinquishing our Police jurisdiction over the $\frac{\text{Crown lands}}{\text{Surfi-khass estates}}$ of Allund and Gunjotee, in the Dharaseo District. These estates were not mixed up with the rest of the District, so that our exercising authority in them was of no advantage to ourselves, and led to continual differences with the local authorities of the Nizam's Government. The new boundary line was determined in communication with the Nizam's Government, and the police jurisdiction of every thing beyond it abandoned.

Regular Police.

A. D.	Officers superior to a peon.	Peons.	Total.	Total cost.
1858...	350	1,789	2,139	1,86,129
1859...	410	1,657	2,067	1,63,798

Mounted Police.

Duffadars.	Sowars.	Annual Cost.
4	59	12,996 0 0

Present cost of Police.

40. The Police, as at present constituted, costs annually 1,63,798 Rupees, and consists of 2,067 policemen and of 410 officers of a superior grade. There is also a small body of Mounted Police, consisting of 4 Duffadars and 59 Troopers, and costing annually 12,996 Rupees. None of the District Police have a military organization. There is besides, in the Berars, the company of hill rangers, who are armed with muskets, and are disciplined to a certain extent. The

Hill Rangers.

perform police duties, and their annual cost is 13,368 Rupees. The system of Village Police has not yet been completely introduced in the Berars, but considerable progress has been made. In Dharaseo it was found in full operation at the Cession, and but few changes have been necessary. There is no village without a watchman, and the large villages have two or three each. In the Raichore Doab the number of village watchmen is much greater than is required, there being more than six to each village. This state of affairs is not recent however, and the Village Police have, by long possession, acquired hereditary rights which it would be unjust to ignore; but measures have been taken for the gradual reduction of their numbers. The whole Village Police consists of 13,343 men, and their remuneration in rent-free land and money payments is calculated to be Rupees 2,06,525-13-0.

District.	Native Officers.	Other Grades.	Sepoys.	Annual Cost.
West Berar..	3	23	150	13,368

Village Police.

A. D.	No. of Villages in the District.	No. in which a Police exists.	No. of watchmen.	No. of Shetsunders and other Village Servants.	Total cost per annum.
1858..	8,073	3,716	3,249	8,891	2,23,711 1 6
1859..	8,233	3,946	3,335	10,008	2,06,525 13 0

Town Police exists in 107 towns of the Berar and Raichore Doab. It numbers 1,047 men, and costs annually 47,421 Rupees, which is paid from the Municipal Funds. It has not as yet been adopted in the Dharaseo District, where, from there being no large towns and no serious crime, its introduction is not urgently called for.

Town Police.

Not yet adopted in Dharaseo District.

A. D.	Number of Towns in which Police exists.	Officers superior to Peons.	Peons.	Total cost per annum.
1858...	98	102	830	41,562 8 0
1859...	107	126	921	47,421 0 0

PART IV.—JAILS.

41. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the jails during the year has been 1,226.

Daily average number of Prisoners.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
Central Jail	315	281
West Berar	312	164
East Berar	484	527
Dharaseo District	61	59*
Raichore Doab	155	195
Total ..	1,327	1,226

42. From the new jail at Dharaseo not being yet ready for the reception of prisoners, the title "Central Jail"

Central Jail not yet completed.

* The Dharaseo prisoners belong to the Central Jail, but have been placed under the Deputy Commissioner to construct station roads. They are not included in the Central Jail Returns.

still unavoidably continues a misnomer. It is in reality at present only a District Jail, and not a large one, as nearly double the number of prisoners were confined in the jails of East Berar.

Cost of each prisoner.

43. Each prisoner has, on an average, cost the Government Rupees 42-7-1, the average cost of guarding him being Rupees 19-10-7, and of feeding and clothing him Rupees 22-12-6.

Cost of all the prisoners.

44. The total cost of all the prisoners in the Assigned Districts has been Rupees 63,050-7-4.

Prisoners how employed.

45. In the District Jails the prisoners have principally been employed in making roads. In the Central Jail the system of out-door labor has been discontinued, and considerable attention has been paid to manufactures. The whole of the jail clothing has been made by the prisoners themselves, and the clear profit from the sale of the articles manufactured by them amounted to 1,100 Rupees.

Escapes.

46. Twenty-one prisoners escaped during the year, but they were all re-captured, with the exception of four.

Deaths.

47. Seventy-two prisoners, or 5·90 per cent., have died during the year.

SECTION II.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

Extent of cultivation.

48. In the year 1858-59 the number of beegahs under cultivation was 51,61,911—this year it was 61,89,193; so that there has been an increase during the past year of 27,282 beegahs.

Increase during the last three years.

Fuslee.	
1267	2,67,064
1268	1,76,840
1269	2,27,282
Total ...	6,71,186

49. Increasing cultivation is the best test of the increasing prosperity of the people, and the increase has been most striking under British Rule. During the last three years the area of cultivated land has been enlarged by 6,71,186 beegahs.

Increased land rent.

50. In the year 1858-59, the settlement of land revenue amounted to Rupees 39,00,963-11-2—this year it was fixed at Rupees 39,65,451-1-0, being an increase of Rupees 64,487-5-10. Taking into consideration the large extent of waste land brought under the plough, it might have been expected that the increase would have been greater, and so it would have been, had not a drought in West Berar necessitated very large remissions being given on account of crops which had failed.

51. Rupees 1,41,388-11-10 of the Government land revenue remained uncollected at the end of April. Of this, Rupees 1,24,542-2-3 belong to West Berar, Rupees 15,852-4-7 to East Berar, Rupees 874-11-6 to Dharaseo District, and Rupees 119-9-6 to the Raichore Doab.

Uncollected balances of the present year.

52. The Assistant Commissioner in charge, West Berar, reports that Rupees 88,438-1-3 of the balance have been realized up to the 22nd May 1860, and he anticipates that only Rupees 15,608-1-2 are irrecoverable.

Balance realized, and irrecoverable in West Berar.

53. The balances due on account of previous years amounted to Rupees 16,616-12-0.

Of previous years.

54. The revenue survey has proved in the Raichore Doab that the assessment, although very unequal, is not, on the whole, too high; in fact, the new rent, where the survey has been completed, is higher than the old. It is probable that in this respect Raichore may be taken as a guide for the other Districts, and the survey may be expected to give some increase of revenue immediately on its introduction. The main source, however, of future increase, is the waste arable land, which at present amounts to 4,251,593 beegahs.* Half of West Berar, and considerably more than half of East Berar, are still uncultivated. In the other two Districts, the proportion of waste land is very much smaller, but in Raichore there are 585,915 beegahs, and in the Dharaseo District 239,557 still to be brought under the plough. All this waste land must, at a most moderate computation, represent an annual revenue of fourteen lakhs, and if we may judge of the future by the past, very many years will not elapse before this addition to the revenue will be obtained.

Future prospects.

55. Lieutenant Cadell, the Deputy Commissioner in temporary charge of the Commissioner's Office, reports "that the summary settlement for "three years ordered by Government has been introduced "generally in all the Districts, with the exception of West Berar. The Assistant in charge "requested to be permitted to postpone its introduction in the parts of his District which "had suffered from drought; but he does not appear to have introduced it anywhere. In "the other Districts no objections have been made to it, nor were any to be expected, as it "demands from the tenants no increased responsibility, while it affords them a sure guaran-"tee against their rents being arbitrarily raised."

Summary settlement for three years.

56. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with demi-official information which has been received from East Berar, where, according to the Deputy Commissioner, contracts were given, but the annual amount of loss or gain had to be detailed to the Revenue Officers at the end of the year. This does not appear to be the introduction of the system prescribed by Government, but rather that the cowls granted are subject to annual revision, and so involve virtually the continuation of ryotwaree assessment. The attention of the Commissioner shall be

Apparent departure from Government orders.

* Acres are not given, as the size of the beegah varies so much in each District, that without actual measurement the amount of waste land in acres could not possibly be given.

requested to the apparent departure from the instructions of Government; but it is to be feared that it can scarcely be corrected, until the termination of the present contracts. Then, again, it is observed in West Berar, that the system of assessing crops instead of the land is still in existence.

Fall of rain

57 The crops have in general been tolerably good, but in parts of West Berar they suffered greatly from want of rain. The average fall of rain was 25·71 inches, a scanty supply.

PART II.—EXCISE, OPIUM, &c.

Abkaree and Opium Contracts.

58. The sales of the Abkaree contracts and those for opium and drugs realized this year Rupees 3,83,528-5-2, being Rupees 68,265-7-2 in excess of last year. This source of revenue is increasing steadily year by year, and this is another proof of the increasing wealth of the people.

Salt wells, Saltpetre pans, and sayer.

59. The demand on account of salt wells, saltpetre beds, and sayer amounted to Rupees 41,086-10-9; in 1858-59 it was Rupees 22,252-9-3.

Revenue derived from Civil Courts.

60. The revenue derived through the Civil Courts by the sale of stamps and by serving processes was, in the present year, Rupees 33,043-3-3 to Rupees 28,781-4-7 during the previous year.

Fines.

61. Fines realized Rupees 22,989-1-8.

Intestate and unclaimed property.

62. The value of intestate and unclaimed property, which lapsed to Government, was Rupees 33,917-11-11

Refunds and savings.

63. Refunds and savings amounted to Rupees 6,129-13-8, and the demand on account of other miscellaneous items was Rupees 29,457-11-1.

Abkaree opium, and other drugs.	Salt wells, Salt petre beds, &c.	Sayer.	Stamps including those for Abkaree licenses.	Gain in serving processes.	Fines.	Intestate and unclaimed property.	Refunds and savings	Miscellaneous items	TOTAL.
3,83,528 5 2	40,206 12 3	879 14 6	29,254 12 6	3,788 6 9	22,989 1 8	23,917 11 11	6,129 13 8	29,457 11 1	5,40,152 9 6

64. The whole of the revenue demand on account of the extra sources of income enumerated above amounted to Rupees 5,40,152-9-6, being an increase of Rupees

1,15,552-8-1 upon last year, and it was all realized by the 30th April, with the exception of Rupees 19,308-7-4.

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Application of the local fund.

65. But besides the Government revenue, large sums, which are expended entirely on internal improvements, are derived from the Districts. The local funds have realised during the year Rupees 1,62,732-3-5, and Rupees 1,07,814-0-2 have been expended in making village roads, supporting a town police, and constructing resting places for travellers, planting groves of trees, improving towns, and building boats for the ferries.

PART IV.—JAGEERS AND PENSIONS.

Alienation investigations.

66. The investigation of the more important alienations has during the year been carried on by the Inam Commissioner, while the settlement of small land and money grants has been entrusted to the District Officers. It is expected that the rules which have recently been sanctioned by Government for the settlement of Inams will materially facilitate and expedite these investigations.

Inam Commissioner's attention directed chiefly to Yeomiahs.

67. The attention of the Inam Commissioner has been almost exclusively confined to money allowances, and as the payment of these is withheld till a satisfactory title is established and recognised by Government, their investigation properly takes precedence of enquiries regarding rent-free holdings, which, till a decision is arrived at, remain in possession of the Inamdars.

Number of such claims decided.

68. The Inam Commissioner has during the year decided 291 claims to money allowances amounting to Rupees 21,899-15-11. Of these 245, representing Rupees 18,397-9-11, were disallowed, 1 for 286 Rupees continued in perpetuity, and 45, amounting to Rupees 3,216-6-0, were granted for one life: 309 claims remain undecided.

Claims to land.

69. The title to 21 jageer villages, worth Rupees 20,231-12-2, have been investigated and reported on. Eight of the grants, with an annual rent of Rupees 2,420-4-6, have been continued in perpetuity; 9 villages, worth Rupees 15,625-8-10, have been continued during the lives of the present possessors, but subject to the payment of a quit-rent, amounting to Rupees 8,685-15-0. Four of the claims have been rejected, and 205 claims to land remained undecided at the end of the year.

Labor of the Inam Commissioner.

70. The industry, care, and attention which Captain Campbell, the Inam Commissioner, devotes to his duties, cannot be denied; but still the whole process by which the decisions on Inams are arrived at is necessarily very slow, as explained in the Administration Report of 1857-58.

Petty claims decided by Deputy Commissioners.

District.	Remaining from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
West Berar.....	41	2,876	2,917	2,623	294
East Berar	108	1,545	1,653	666	987
Dharaseo District	18	648	666	440	226
Raichore Doab ..	45	7,392	7,437	7,428	9
Total	212	12,461	12,673	11,157	1,516

71. The Deputy Commissioners have decided during the year 11,157 petty claims, and 1,516 remained on their files at the end of the year.

Jageer Villages.

West Berar.....	281	.....	*6,454	0 7
East Berar	76	.....	28,120	10 8
Dharaseo District	50	.....	42,618	10 9
Raichore Doab	113	.....	64,078	0 1
Total.....	520	.....	1,41,271	6 1

* This is rent of 16 villages—rent of 265 not known.

72. The number of jageer villages in the Assigned Districts is 520, and their revenue Rupees 1,41,271-6-1.

Inam land.

73. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighty-one beegahs are held as service Inams, and 351,895 rent-free on other grounds.

Village expenses.

74. Village expenses, which have been excluded from the Government accounts, amount to Rupees 7,17,373-11-9.

Payments on account of Yeomiahs.

75. Rupees 53,429-8-11 have been disbursed in Yeomiahs or charitable allowances during the year.

Progress made in the settlement of petty Inam claims.

76. It is satisfactory to find that the District Officers have not neglected during this year this very important part of their duties. Even too great liberality in Inam inquiry, at the expense of the State, is preferable than that this sore should remain open between the Government and the people.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Government restrictions prevent progress.

77. The restrictive orders of Government as to expenditure have prevented any measures being taken for the spread of education among the people, except those already mentioned in former Reports.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—BUILDINGS.

Commissioner's Cutcherry.

78. The Commissioner's cutcherry at Dharaseo only requires to be roofed in, and should be completely finished in a few months. Considerable progress has been made with the magnificent Central Jail at the same place, though it is not as yet sufficiently far advanced for the reception of prisoners. The enclosing wall is finished, and one or two of the wards and the hospital are near completion. There would appear to be no reason why the few prisoners at Nuldroog should not, at the end of the monsoon, be removed to Dharaseo. The jail itself, it is expected, will be entirely completed in March or April next.

Central Jail.

Cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo.

79. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo are so far completed as to enable the District Officers to occupy them.

Cutcherry at Lingsoogoor and Akola.

80. The cutcherry at Lingsoogoor is nearly completed, and the one at Akola has been commenced, and the walls of half the building raised 8 feet high. The work is delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring carts and bricks.

District Jails.

81. The district jail for the Raichore Doab has been commenced and is progressing, and it is expected will be finished in March next, and the foundation of that at Akola dug; but with the exception of collecting materials at Akola and Oomraootee, no progress has been made in these buildings in the two Berars. A District Jail is not required at Dharaseo.

Talook Cutcherries.

82. The talook cutcherries and police thannahs in all the Districts still remain to be built.

Travellers' Bungalow at Nuldroog.

83. The travellers' bungalows at Dalhin and Nuldroog, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road, have been finished, and complete the series of public bungalows on this most important line of communication. This road, which has been completed, and one passing the south-west corner of the Raichore Doab, are all that have been, and are at present being constructed by the Engineer Department.

Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and Infy. Lines at Oomraootee.

84. The Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and infantry lines at Oomraootee are nearly completed.

Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor.

Tehseeldarees—Raichore Doab.

85. The Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor has been completed, and materials are being collected for the Tehseeldarees in the Raichore Doab.

86. The repairs to some of the tanks in the Raichore Doab have been completed, and others are in progress. The annual repairs to the irrigation canals in the Copal and Gungawutty talooks, and the emergent repairs to the Koregul and Hooligee anicut, have also been completed.

Irrigation works.

Expenditure on account of Public Works Department

87. The total expenditure on public works during the year 1859-60 has been as follows :—

Berar	Division	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,12,741	0	7
Raichore	„	...	...	...	...	„	83,942	6	2
Dharaseo	„	...	...	...	...	„	1,71,800	13	9
Bolarum	„	...	...	...	...	„	3,666	1	10
Aurungabad	„	...	...	...	...	„	936	10	8
					Total,	Rs.	3,73,087	1	0

Salaries and Establishments.

88. The total cost of salaries and establishments, including travelling allowance and contingencies, was—

Chief Engineer's Department	...	...	...	Rs.	34,832	11	2
Secunderabad Division	...	...	...	...	„	457	11	9
Berar	„	...	...	...	...	„	24,008	5	1
Raichore	„	...	...	...	...	„	13,223	10	6
Dharaseo	„	...	...	...	...	„	12,426	12	4
					Total,	Rs.	84,949	2	10

Total expenditure

making a total expenditure on account of the Public Works Department of Rupees 4,58,036-3-10.

Expenditure from local funds

89. Rupees 40,543-13-2 have been expended from the local Road Funds upon the internal communications of the Districts, and in all of them important improvements are being effected through these funds.

Sholapore and Hyderabad Road.

90. The Sholapore and Hyderabad Road has been completed throughout, with the exception of two bridges over the Tandulwarree and Booramee streams, in the Bombay portion of it, near Sholapore, which have been ordered to be constructed by Government, and included in the Budget of this year.

Present state of this road.

91. For about 37 miles this road is hardly as yet passable for the mail cart, owing to its having been recently metalled, but in the monsoon this newly made part will bind and become equally good with the other parts of the road, on which the mail cart obtained an average speed during the month of May last of 9 miles an hour.

92. The Moosey River channel, communicating with the large Hoossain Saugor Tank, near Secunderabad, constructed by the Nizam's Government, was formally opened by the Minister on the 15th November 1859, when water flowed throughout its length into the Hoossain Saugor Tank; but although the work was approved of by the high Engineer Officers enumerated in last year's Report, it was found faulty as a hydraulic work, having in view, as a primary object, of filling the Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Moosey River Channel.

93. In the course of the channel a number of old and new tanks were repaired or constructed, all of which had to be filled before the water could flow onwards and empty itself into the large Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Tanks along its course.

94. The Moosey River, like almost all those in this part of India, partaking of the nature of a mountain torrent, is liable to freshes, when of course the channel is quite full of water; but the supply seldom lasts at its maximum for more than five days continuously—the consequence was, that what with evaporation and the villagers at the intermediate tanks opening their sluices and extending their wet cultivation in every possible way, they claiming a right to do this, a very small quantity of water was found to flow into the Hoossain Saugor, and, therefore, the main object for which the channel was intended was not obtained.

Cause of alteration in its original plan.

95. To correct this, as many of these tanks as it was possible to turn were this year turned; and large embankments of masonry constructed opposite the mountain streams by which they were fed; at the same time large calingulahs of solid masonry, in order to regulate the supply of water and relieve the channel, were built of stone and lime, and by these means, and improving the head sluice and anicut, it is hoped to ensure a continuous flow of water into the Hoossain Saugor from June to January each year, while at the same time the intermediate tanks will get their share of water by means of the calingulahs, when that primary object has been accomplished.

Measures adopted to ensure a continuous flow of water.

96. Orders have been issued to make the side drains and mark off the road towards Kurnool, to meet the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal near Panghtoor, and that work will be pushed on with vigor, as soon as Mr. Marrett, Superintendent of Roads in the Nizam's Dominions, has completed certain improvements on the Sholapore Road, having in view the turning and levelling some ascents, the gradients of which are found to be too steep.

Road towards Kurnool.

97. There are now bullock transits on the Sholapore, Masulipatam, and Kurnool Roads; the two last are alleged by travellers not to be very good. The mail contractor proposes to replace the first (as most Officers now proceeding to England go from Hyderabad *vid* Bombay) by a phæton and horses; but owing to some desire on the part of the Director General of

Bullock transit lines, and their present state.

Post Offices to alter his contract into one on the petty contract system, this measure, so eminently useful and convenient to the public, has not as yet been carried out by the contractor.

PART II.—RAILWAY.

Bombay Railway.

98. The Railway which has been opened from Bombay to Sholapore skirts for a considerable distance the Western boundary of the Dharaseo District, and has afforded great facilities for exporting its products. The nearest station to the Commissioner's sudder station of Dharaseo is Sholapore. The same line will immediately be extended to the Raichore Doab, where it meets the Madras Railway at Moodjul.

Railway in the Berars.

99. In the Berars there is the immediate prospect of their valuable cotton fields being thrown open by the Bombay G. I. P. Railway. The line has been surveyed, and the contractors are now commencing operations.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Post Office.

100. District Posts, providing a daily communication between the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioners and all the talooks, have been established at an annual cost of 11,688 Rupees. These lines are principally used for the transmission of official documents, but are employed by the public to a small extent for the conveyance of private correspondence.

SECTION VI.—FINANCE.

Actual income of the Districts.

101. The actual income of the Assigned Districts during the year amounts to Rupees 45,59,061-5-8, and of this Rupees 39,04,195-5-9 is from land revenue.

Civil Charges, excluding Public Works.

102. The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of Public Works, but comprising civil pensions, contingent expenses, loss by exchange, &c., amount to Rupees 12,35,958-10-7, forming a percentage of Rupees 27-1-9 nearly upon the total revenue.

Expenditure on Public Works.

103. The expenditure upon Public Works, as shown in a preceding Section, is Rupees 4,58,036-3-10, inclusive of establishments.

104. The total receipts from the year of Cession 1853-54 to the close of the official year now reported on, is Rupees 2,96,81,765-7-3½. The disbursements during this period, inclusive of charges under the treaty, amount to Rupees 3,10,26,559-10-8, leaving a balance debitable to the Districts on the 1st May 1860 of Rupees 13,44,834-3-4.

Receipts and charges from the Cession.

105. Though there is a balance against the Districts of Company's Rupees 13,44,834-3-4, it must be recollected that Company's Rupees 13,76,653-0-4, equal to Hyderabad Rupees 16,65,750-7-6, was paid off in the first year of our Administration as arrears to the Hyderabad Contingent. Since the year 1854-55, transit duties to the amount of Rupees 3,57,379-9-5 annually have been remitted. The expenditure of the last three years has been increased by the extraordinary and unforeseen cost for war charges during the Central India Campaign, commissariat and ordnance charges, batta to troops, extra payments on account of "Order of Merit" and "British India," compensation for horses killed in action, supernumeraries, that is, pay of native officers promoted for gallantry in the field, and during the last year the purchasing of harness and partially horsing the four batteries of artillery—all of which items have of course proved a heavy drain upon our resources; but it is most satisfactory to perceive that the revenues have, year by year, steadily increased. Expenditure has been diminished wherever the possibility presented itself; we may hope gradually, but surely, to reap the benefit of the increased traffic which improved internal communication will eventually produce, and we have already around us material signs of content and prosperity. The Hyderabad Contingent also is at present upwards of one lakh and eighteen thousand Rupees in excess of the cost to which its organization, upon the scale sanctioned by Government in the year 1853, will ultimately reduce it, and which every opportunity is taken to progressively effect.

Balance against receipts accounted for.

106. We may also reasonably look forward to a large increase of revenue from the concealed land, especially in the Berars, for which it is well known no revenue is paid, and which the Survey will bring to light, as well as from the large amount of waste land, which increasing confidence in our rule will not fail to bring under cultivation.

Anticipated increase of revenue.

107. The miscellaneous advances unadjusted at the end of the year under review amount to Rupees 5,04,180-13-5. This is a large sum, though far less than in former years, and audit in Calcutta should, by some means or other, be expedited, in order to diminish this fertile source of error and confusion to its minimum.

Unadjusted Miscellaneous Advances.

Miscellaneous advances remaining unadjusted at the end of each of the following three years:—

1857-58	20,68,845	0	0
1858-59	11,44,849	0	0
1859-60	5,04,180	13	5

Receipts and Disbursements of the last seven years.

108. The receipts and disbursements of the last seven years are as follows :—

Receipts.	Co.'s Rs.	Total.	Disbursements.	Co.'s Rs.	Total.
1853-54	39,71,678 3 0	39,71,678 3 0	1853-54. Civil Payments .	4,56,726 12 11	46,66,423 12 6
			Military Payments under Treaty ..	38,49,838 9 10	
			Miscellaneous Items, *viz.* Interest on debt, Mahrattee Choute, and Mohiput Ram's family allowance ..	3,59,858 5 9	
1854-55	41,00,092 0 6	41,00,692 0 6	1854-55. Civil Payments ..	10,78,942 8 1	42,09,130 13 1
			Military Payments under Treaty ..	27,56,973 3 0	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,73,215 2 0	
1855-56	40,90,968 15 7	40,90,968 15 7	1855-56. Civil Payments ..	10,46,252 8 4	40,53,062 11 1
			Military Payments under Treaty .	26,32,659 11 0	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,74,150 7 9	
1856-57	41,85,542 8 2	41,85,542 8 2	1856-57. Civil Payments ..	11,25,300 5 5	41,10,730 11 11
			Military Payments under Treaty ..	25,58,389 13 0	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department ..	52,890 1 9	
1857-58	43,71,975 8 6	43,71,975 8 6	1857-58. Civil Payments .	13,57,057 13 2	45,63,509 9 1
			Military payments under Treaty ..	27,02,331 12 8	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department ..	1,29,969 7 6	
1858-59	44,02,446 13 10	4,02,446 13 10	1858-59. Civil Payments ..	12,33,512 9 3	46,17,186 12 5
			Military Payments under Treaty ..	26,74,826 11 6	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department ..	3,34,696 15 11	
1859-60	45,59,061 5 8½	45,59,061 5 8½	1859-60. Civil Payments ..	12 37,790 2 1	48,06,555 4 7
			Military Payments under Treaty ..	27,36,578 6 11	
			Miscellaneous Items as above ..	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department ..	4,58,036 3 10	
Total Receipts from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees ..		2,96,81,765 7 3½			
Balance against the Nizam on 30th April 1860 .		13,44,834 3 4½	Total Disbursements from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees ..	.. .. ..	3,10,26,599 10 8
		3,10,26,599 10 8			

SECTION VII.—POLITICAL.

Little to be said under this head.

109. There is little to be reported under this head. The Nizam's Government have made strenuous exertions to repress the present great cause of commotion in the Deccan, by adopting the most rigorous measures against marauding Rohillas and other freebooters; and as the Government of India has assisted them by permitting sentences of transportation, which, after enquiry, meet the approval of the Resident, being carried out at the Andamans, it may fairly be anticipated that the excesses of the Rohillas may now meet with an effectual check, and at no distant period be altogether put a stop to. Their friends urged that no Mahomedan Government could, according to the law of the prophet, sentence a Mahomedan to transportation or imprisonment in a country where the Moslem religion was not in existence, and where there were no mosques; but this piece of legal Mahomedanism has not apparently been received as conclusive by the highest Criminal Court in the city of Hyderabad, which has lately sentenced several Rohillas to transportation for life.

Marauding Rohillas how dealt with.

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Experiments with Exotic Cotton and Sorgho Sucre.

110. Experiments have been made with the view of introducing exotic cotton, but hitherto without success. Seeds of the Chinese Sorgho Sucre plant were distributed to all the Districts, but the seed which had been received from Madras was bad, and did not in a single instance germinate.

PART II.—FORESTS.

Measures taken for preservation of Teak Forests.

111. Measures have been taken for the preservation of the Teak Forests in the two Berars. In Dharasco and the Raichore Doab forests do not exist, and these Districts are, in most places, very destitute of trees of any kind. To remedy this defect, seedlings have been distributed and groves have been planted. The exertions of the District Officers in the Raichore Doab have, in this respect, been particularly successful. All the Deputy Commissioners, however, have had their attention especially called to the important subject of Arboriculture; and now that Nursery Gardens are being established on an extended scale at the head-quarters of each District, and to a smaller extent in the talooks, there can be little doubt that in a few years the want of trees will be in a great measure remedied.

Arboriculture in the Assigned Districts.

PART III.—SURVEY.

Revenue Survey on the Bombay system.

112. As the Survey in the Assigned Districts has been but a short time in operation, its ultimate advantages can be estimated only by the complete success which has attended it in the neighboring Districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the land tenures are identical with those existing in the Assigned Territories. The principle of the Survey

is most simple. It is that, after measuring a holding and examining the quality of the land composing it, a moderate rent is fixed upon it, the regular payment of which insures the tenant the unmolested possession of his farm. He may sow whatever he pleases, and is entirely exempt from the visits of the Revenue Officials. Any profits which may accrue from digging wells, planting fruit trees, or making other improvements, are entirely his own. He is, in fact, rather a proprietor than a tenant, his title being subject to the one condition only of paying his rent, which is fixed at so moderate a rate that his farm has a marketable value.

Progress of the Revenue Survey.

113. The following table shows the results of the Revenue Survey operations under Captain Anderson, Superintendent of the Survey and Assessment, to the 30th April 1860 :—

Division.	Talook.	Revenue fields measured.	Acres.	Revenue fields classed.	Acres.	Remarks
Raichore Doab ...	Kooshtagee ...	10636	2,27,714	3,719	74,952	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	9319	2,03,000	0	0	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.
		19955	4,30,714	3,719	74,952	
Dharasco District ...	Puraindah ...	6972	1,62,263	0	0	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto ditto ...	Puraindah and Kullumb	6236	1,48,000	11,045	232,000	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860
		13208	3,10,263	11,045	232,000	
Total ...	.. ..	33,163	7,40,977	14,764	3,06,952	

Approximate estimate of cost per acre.

114. As the season's work is still in progress, and is not complete until the maps and papers have been examined, which is the work of the Department during the months, when from the rains all field operations are necessarily suspended, an approximate statement of the cost of the Survey is all that can be at present furnished. The cost of measurement Captain Anderson computes at annas 1-2½ per acre, and that of classification at 6½ pies, or one anna and three-quarters for the entire process of Survey and Settlement.

Commendation of Mr. Bullock and Lieutenant Cadell.

115. Mr. T. H. Bullock has officiated as Commissioner during the last year with his usual zeal, ability, and industry. To Lieutenant Cadell, lately in charge of the Commissioner's Office, is due the preparation of most of the data from which this Report has been compiled.

Favorable notice of all the Officers of the Hyderabad Commission

116 All the Officers connected with the Civil Administration of the Assigned Districts have labored in their several grades with assiduity and zeal, the proof of which is the present reported success of their labors.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON,
Resident.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
23rd June 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

ABSTRACT of the Tabular Return exhibiting the numbers vaccinated, and the expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															SHORAPORE STATE.			H. H. THE NIZAM'S TALOOKS.			HYDERABAD RESIDENCY AT CHUDDERGHAUT.			MILITARY STATION OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	DHARASEO DISTRICTS—NULDROOG.			WESTERN BERAR—BOOLDANAH.			EASTERN BERAR—OOMRAOOTEE.			EAST AND WEST RAICHOER—LINGSOOGOOR.			TOTAL.															
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.
Number Vaccinated from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860	734	148	20	290	24	8	254	87	38	934	67	7	2,212	326	14	74	19	25	521	95	18	990	40	4	352	146	41	4,149	626	15

EXPENSE OF THE NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
8 Vaccinators, Co.'s Rs. 15 each per mensem	120 0 0	1,440 0 0
Stationery, at Co.'s Rs. 2 ditto ditto ...	16 0 0	192 0 0
8 Peons, at Co.'s Rs. 4 ditto ditto ...	32 0 0	432 0 0
Total, Company's Rupees ...	168 0 0	2,064 0 0
SHORAPORE STATE.		
1 Vaccinator, at Co.'s Rs. 15 per mensem ...	15 0 0	180 0 0
Stationery, at Co.'s Rs. 2 ditto ditto ..	2 0 0	24 0 0
2 Peons, at Co.'s Rs. 4 ditto ditto ...	8 0 0	96 0 0
Total, Company's Rupees...	25 0 0	300 0 0

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
30th June 1860.

GEORGE SMITH, *M. D.*,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the numbers vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Vaccination Establishments, &c.	Districts and Stations, &c.	Description of Persons Vaccinated.								Results.				Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dhers and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures, omitting fractions.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.															
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.															
Rapoorow, Native Vaccinator, with 1 Peon attached.	Dharasco District, Nuldroog...	1	32	359	50	259	183	410	32	318	124	442	29	12	
Venkutsawmy, ditto, 1 ditto	Ditto Ditto, Ditto	6	77	177	32	145	147	286	6	268	24	292	8	8	Appointed 1st August 1859, vaccinated from the month of September.
Ghiapoodeen, ditto, 1 ditto	Western Berar, Booldanah	...	16	63	18	59	38	96	1	90	7	97	7	6	Unsuccessful in spreading Vaccination from the month of May to October 1859.
Gopall Sing, ditto, 1 ditto	Ditto Ditto, Ditto	...	33	144	16	137	56	188	5	176	17	193	8	9	On leave during August, September, and October 1859.
Baidmull, ditto, 1 ditto	Eastern Berar, Oomraootee	...	17	107	32	132	24	156	...	103	53	156	33	12	
Vurdarajooloo, ditto, 1 ditto	Ditto Ditto, Ditto	1	16	69	12	55	43	97	1	64	34	98	34	11	Appointed 1st of March 1859, vaccinated from the month of June.
Ramasawmy, ditto, 1 ditto	Eastern Raichore, Copaldroog	...	19	675	101	394	401	795	...	760	35	795	4	12	
Nursing Chan, ditto, 1 ditto	Western Ditto, Lingsoogour	5	19	109	6	46	93	139	...	107	32	139	23	9	Appointed 1st June 1859, vaccinated from the month of August.
	Total	13	229	1,703	267	1,227	985	2,167	45	1,886	326	2,212	14	...	
Shorapore State.															
Rungasawmy, Native Vaccinator, with 2 Peons attached	Shorapore	5	23	28	18	46	28	73	1	55	19	74	25	12	
His Highness the Nizam's Taloons.															
Hakeem Fakeer Sahib	Nulgoondah	...	36	24	9	31	38	68	1	69	...	69	..	6	
Ditto Kajah Ushruff	Armoor	...	204	120	126	337	113	434	16	355	95	450	21	9	
Dresser Rungiah	Maiduck	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	..	1	
	Total	...	240	146	135	368	153	504	17	426	95	521	18	...	
Hyderabad Residency.															
G. Smith, Esquire, M. D., Residency Surgeon	Chudderghat	37	547	234	172	513	477	981	9	950	40	990	4	12	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.															
Hyderabad Contingent.															
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Sanderson, M. B.	3rd Company Artillery, Boloram	11	3	1	3	10	8	18	...	5	13	18	72	5	
Surgeon J. H. Orr, M. D.	4th Regiment Cavalry ... / 2nd Infantry ... ... } Aurungabad	12	7	2	2	14	9	21	2	13	10	23	43	3	
Assistant Surgeon Boggs	2nd Company Artillery / 5th Regiment Infantry } Ellichpoor	2	1	6	4	10	3	13	...	...	13	13	100	3	
" " G. A. Burn, M. D.	1st Company Artillery, Hingolee	...	18	12	5	21	14	20	15	20	15	35	42	3	
" " J. G. Reed, M. D.	3rd Regiment Infantry, Hingolee...	13	68	65	75	156	65	190	31	141	80	221	36	7	
" " B. Williamson, M. D.	4th Regiment Infantry and Detachment ... } Lingsoogoor	6	8	8	10	17	15	32	...	19	13	32	40	4	
Surgeon W. Mackenzie, M. D.	3rd Regiment Cavalry, Mominabad	5	2	1	2	5	5	10	...	8	2	10	20	5	
	Total	49	107	95	101	233	119	304	48	206	146	352	41	...	

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
30th June 1860.

GEORGE SMITH, *M. D.*,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1859-60.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. In Statement A of the Appendix will be found the General Statistics of the Province for the year under review.

2. The revenue returns and the miscellaneous information are brought up to the 30th of April, being the seventh complete year since Pegu became a British Province.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Suits during 1859.

3. In the Appendix B there is entered an abstract statement of the number of all civil suits which came before the several courts in the Province during the year 1859.

Improvement in Civil Courts of Rangoon.

4. In the Town and District of Rangoon there has been a marked improvement under the direction of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, Major T. P. Sparks, in the administration of all the Courts. That officer remarks as follows in his report upon the year :—

Increase in the number of Civil Suits.

5. "The number of suits and appeals instituted "during the past two years, as per following statement,

" shows an increase of 749 original suits and 7 appeals in the year under review." This is exclusive of " execution of decrees" and " other cases."

Before what Court.	1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Deputy Commissioner	19	161	...	...
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	11	20	592	188
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	811	...	317	...
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	68	...	167	...
Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	80	...	66	...
Tseetkai	2,158	...	1,814	...
Myookes...	1,855	...	2,795	...
Total ...	5,002	181	5,751	188

" The decrease in the Assistant Commissioner's and Tseetkai's courts is owing " to my having taken over the whole of the civil jurisdiction of the former courts on " the 12th May 1859, and reduced the jurisdiction of the Tseetkai's court on the 24th " August 1859, to cases not exceeding 500 Rupees instead of 2,000, as it was before. " All cases above 500 Rupees, since that date, have been instituted at once in " my court, to the great relief of the Tseetkai's court, which was before clogged and " over-worked.

No. of suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of.

6. " The number of suits and appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of " in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the following " form, and shows an increase of 1,069 in the former and of " 54 in the latter, in the year under review :—

Before what Court.	1858.				1859.			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner	...	11	...	126	...	...	...	...
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	...	10	...	50	460	639	189	230
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	...	758	...	...	165	371	...	...
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	...	71	...	...	95	176	...	...
Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	...	85	...	...	28	67	...	...
Tseetkai	...	2,176	...	...	753	1,965	...	...
Myookes	...	1,850	...	...	1,295	2,812	...	...
Total ...	...	4,961	...	176	2,796	6,030	189	230
Increase ...	...	1,069	...	54	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

" The returns previous to the present year did not distinguish between cases " decided on trial and those struck off by non-suit, default, compromise, &c."

Average duration of Suits in Rangoon.

7. The average duration of suits in the same District, during the last two years, is shown in the following table :—

Before what Court.	Appeal.				Regular.				Miscellaneous.			
	1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
District Court, Rangoon	5	6	...	25	3	5	...	16	...	...	...	16
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Ditto	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	21	...	...	...	8
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Pegu...	...	...	...	...	Return not kept		...	10	Return not kept.		...	7
Extra-Assistant Commissioner's Court, Dallah							...	18			...	15
Tseetkai's Court, Rangoon...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	14	...	...	...	23
Myookes' Courts	...	...	...	...	Return not kept		...	10	...	...	...	4

Confidence of the Public in Rangoon Civil Courts.

8. The simplicity of procedure in the Courts of Rangoon, the rapidity with which cases are disposed of, and the soundness of the decisions, give general satisfaction, and ensure for those courts the public confidence. Appeals from the court of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner are few.

Number of Suits in all Courts of the Province.

9. The number of cases, original and appellate, of every description, instituted in the courts of the several Districts of the Province, during the past two years, was as follows :—

	1858.	1859.
Original Suits	24,410	26,695
Appeals	973	960

Showing an increase of 2,285 original suits and a decrease of 13 appeals during the year.

General nature of Civil Suits.

10. The following table shows the general nature of suits instituted during the year :—

Nature of Suits.	No. of original Cases.	No. of Appeals.	Total.
Debt	11,037	366	11,403
Divorce	3,899	22	3,921
Land	2,587	291	2,878
Other Regular Suits	5,772	240	6,012
Miscellaneous and Summary Cases	3,400	41	3,441
Total ...	26,695	960	27,655

Improvement in Procedure.

11. A Code of Procedure, grounded on Act VIII. of 1859, prepared by the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, has been approved by the Supreme Government, and will be brought into operation during 1860. This Code includes, in addition to the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, Stamp Regulations, Rules regarding pleaders, and also for the management of insolvent and intestate estates.

Code of Burmese Law.

12. At the same time there has been prepared a Code of Burmese Law on the important subjects of marriage, seduction, adultery, divorce, adoption, inheritance, and title to land. The Burman law on those subjects has been condensed into a few short chapters, and is thus calculated to be more readily understood and uniformly administered than heretofore, both by Burmese and British Judges. As regards minority, guardianship, parental authority and bastardy, the provisions of the Punjaub Code have generally been followed.

Cases decided in Commissioner's Court.

13. The civil cases decided in the Commissioner's court during the year will be found in Appendix C; 140 suits of every description were decided on trial, and 41 were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No alteration in the Criminal Courts.

14. No alteration has been made during the past year in the criminal courts of the Province. The criminal law of the Bengal Presidency continues to be the Code by which the criminal courts are guided in their decisions. As in the civil courts, all evidence is recorded by the Presidency Officer with his own hand, either in English or in Burmese, whichever is his Vernacular language.

Statistics of persons arrested on criminal charges.

15. In statement D of the Appendix will be found a table exhibiting the total number of persons arrested and brought to trial on criminal charges in each District of the Province, and showing how they were disposed of. Of 20,515 persons arrested on all charges, heinous and petty, 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, 202 either died, escaped, or were transferred to other courts and jurisdictions, and 362 were, at the close of the year, either awaiting trial or were committed to the Sessions.

Explanation of Prisoners under trial.

16. The number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year, though still far too large a proportion, is yet an improvement on the previous year. It must in fairness to the District Officers be stated, that during the year 1859 the full complement of assistants, from various reasons,

could not be maintained, so that the Deputy Commissioners had more than their fair share of work to accomplish, especially in the Henzada District.

Period of detention of Witnesses.

17. Of 12,674 witnesses examined in all the courts, three-fourths were detained for one day only. Attention will be directed in order to reduce the period of detention, which still appears to be too long.

Appeals to the Commissioner's Court.

18. The following was the result of criminal appeals to the Commissioner's court during the year :—

	Number of Cases.
Sentence of lower court confirmed	30
Sentence of lower court reversed	3
Cases pending	12
Total ...	45

The record of the cases appealed showed generally that the district criminal courts were careful in making investigation into the charges brought before them.

Cases tried by Sessions Court —Result.

19. The following statement exhibits the crimes on account of which commitments were made to the sessions court, and how the prisoners were disposed of :—

CRIMES.	Number of Prisoners tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Number awaiting trial on 31st December 1859.
Murder	33	18	15	4	...	12
Culpable homicide	3	1	2	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	30	22	8	1	1	7
River dacoity with ditto	15	14	1	...	...	1
Highway robbery with ditto	4	1	3	...	...	3
Burglary with ditto	2	...	2	...	...	...
Theft with ditto	1	1	...	...	...	3
Affray with homicide	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wounding with intent to murder	5	5	...	...	...	...
Forgery	2	2	...	...	...	4
Coining	2	2	...	...	..	...
Rape	3	3	...	...	...	...
Unnatural crime	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rebellion	4	2	2	1	...	...
Being accessory before and after the fact to dacoity with murder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Attempts to murder	6	5	1	...	...	...
Total ...	114	80	34	6	1	30

The number of acquittals is greater than usual, and shows that a large proportion of prisoners were committed on insufficient grounds.

Sentences on Prisoners convicted by Sessions Court.

20 On eighty prisoners found guilty the following sentences were passed :—

						Number of Prisoners.
Death ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Transported for life		...	...	...	..	20
Penal servitude for 14 years ...				...	...	17
Ditto	9 ditto			...	...	9
Ditto	7 ditto			...	...	15
Ditto less than	7 ditto			...	...	12
			Total		...	80

The sessions cases do not call for any special remark.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Police Force the same as last year Karen Police Corps

21. No general alteration has been made during the past year in the nature of the Police Force, protective or detective. It remains as was described in last year's Report. But for the Police Corps of the Toungoo District, measures were initiated which, though not carried out until the beginning of the year 1860, may now be conveniently described.

Frontier Police Corps at Toungoo

22. The Karen tribes in Toungoo are distributed over a wild mountain tract of country, about 2,000 square miles in extent. They are liable to attacks from similar tribes, still in their original savage state, situated beyond the British Frontier. The object for which a Karen Corps has been sanctioned is to defend the Karens, who are British subjects, against attack from without. It is desirable that this should be effected as far as possible without sending troops of the line into a mountainous country, where movements are difficult, and where supplies, except such as will suit Karens, are unobtainable.

How composed

23. With these objects in view, and as the Karens would not willingly serve in the plains at the Northern Frontier line of posts, it has been found most convenient to have the six companies which constitute the Police Corps, composed of Karens, Burmese, and Shans, in equal proportion. A greater proportion of Karens will hereafter be enlisted, should such a measure be practicable and appear advisable.

Police Company, Rangoon District

24. One Police company of Burmese has been raised in the Rangoon District to guard the stations in the interior, where Assistant Commissioners are placed.

25. The several descriptions of crime which have occurred in the Province, during the year 1859, will now be noticed. Though the number of heinous cases is, considering the sparseness of the population, very great, yet it is encouraging to find that there is a considerable diminution as compared with the previous year. This diminution is believed to have resulted from the repressive measures adopted by the Police Authorities, and which were called forth and exerted more actively in consequence of the increase of crime during the previous year.

Diminution of heinous crime.

26. In Appendix E is a tabular statement of all crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several Districts during the year.

Statement in Appendix E.

Crimes of the first class of Atrocity, or those attended with murder, or with wounding with intent to murder.

	1858.	1859.
1. Murder	41	25
2. Gang robbery on land and river	50	13
3. Highway robbery	4	2
4 Burglary	0	0
5. Theft	4	0
6. Cattle-stealing ...	0	0
7. Wounding with intent to murder	2	10
Total ...	101	50

27. In the margin are shown the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity for the two last years.

28. The greater proportion of these crimes committed during 1859 occurred in the District of Prome. That, from being a Frontier District, is more liable to suffer from violent crime, committed by banditti coming from the Burmese Territory, than are the other Districts of the Province.

Violent crimes most common in the Prome District.

29. Few of these cases appear to call for any particular remark; but some of the immediate exciting causes to murder may be noticed. In the Bassein District, Major Fytche reports one murder was committed by a notorious robber—when followed into the jungle to be arrested, he shot a village officer who was pursuing him. A man severely wounded his wife on the head with a chopper, so that she never spoke afterwards, but lingered some time, during which the husband attended her with much apparent devotion; he stated she had accidentally wounded herself, but subsequently confessed, attributing his crime to jealousy. Two boatmen murdered their master on board the boat they were employed to row, in order to gain his property. A Karen killed his father, but was acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity. In Tharawaddy a man was murdered because he was an informer. A girl of thirteen years was murdered after her person had been violated; several of the reported cases appear to have been the acts of insane men.

Motives which led to murders.

30. Early in January a body of about three hundred armed men, under a well known bandit chief, entered the Prome District from the Burmese territory, and marched southward by the mountain paths. Their plans were discovered and frustrated by the intelligence and activity of Captain G. F. D'Oyly, then in charge of the District. He

Inroad of an armed party from the Burmese Territory into Prome District.

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anticipated that their design was to attack and plunder the wealthy town of Shwedoung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy. By a rapid march he reached that place with a force of regulars and police, before the marauders could collect from the hills. Finding their plans discovered, they commenced a retreat, and were energetically pursued by Captain D'Oyly, with a party of the Pegu Light Infantry and Police Corps. The robbers were too strong, and retreated too rapidly to be completely cut up; but they abandoned such plunder as they had picked up on the way, and thirteen were made prisoners. Of these seven were tried and hanged on the spot. There is good reason for believing that these energetic measures prevented a still stronger body of marauders from entering British Territory a few days later.

Contemplated appointment of two Officers to the Prome Frontier Police.

30A. One entire native regiment having been withdrawn from the Thayetmyo Frontier Brigade, it is in contemplation to attach two Officers to the Frontier Police, one to superintend the posts of the Prome Police Corps on the Eastern, and the other on the western side of the Irrawaddy. It is hoped this supervision will greatly tend to check inroads by keeping the Police on the alert.

Crimes of the second class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Culpable homicide	6	10
2. Gang-robbery with wounding...	37	26
3. Highway robbery do. do. ...	0	3
4. Burglary do. do. ...	1	4
5. Theft do. do. ...	4	1
6. Cattle-stealing do. do. ..	1	0
7. Assault do. do. ...	15	44
8. Arson and incendiarism ...	4	11
9. Rape	37	44
10. Affray and riot with wounding, or violent breach of the peace	2	9
Total ...	107	152

31. The number of crimes of the second class of atrocity for the two last years is noted in the margin. Though there is an increase on the whole number of crimes of this class, yet there is a decrease in the gang robberies. That is the crime in Pegu against which more watchfulness is required than any other. For it seems peculiarly attractive to the predatory habits of the people, among whom large numbers prefer the danger, the excitement, and the wild irregular life of banditti, to gaining a livelihood by steady industry.

Explanation regarding cases of Rape.

32. With reference to the great number of cases entered as rape, it is proper to refer to the following explanations. Major A. Fytche, the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, remarks:—" In none of " the cases that came before me were there any good grounds for such a charge; some " proceeded from breach of promise of marriage; others from pique at the coolness of " a former love, or from shame at being caught."

Mr. E. O'Riley, the Magistrate of Rangoon, also observes, " I need scarcely remark, " that the accusation, in most instances, follows on disappointment and quarrels between " the parties."

Gang robberies in Henzada District.

33. In the Henzada District the gang robberies, though numerous, were chiefly of a petty nature. They were almost entirely perpetrated in three townships of the District, the most remote from the chief station. These townships have subsequently, by order of the Supreme

Government been placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner stationed in the centre of them, and there has since been a marked diminution in the crime.

34. The crimes of the third class of atrocity have much decreased since last year. The greater portion of the gang robberies occurred in the Districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former District a gang, under the leadership of a notorious ruffian, who escaped from the Prome jail some years ago, had established themselves on the Western slope of the Arracan hills, and therefore within the limits of that Province. They used to descend occasionally into the plains of Pegu and plunder the villages. They were followed up to their retreat, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the plains, by Major D. Brown, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. D. Londsdale. The robbers were driven from their position, and their plentiful stores of grain destroyed: but in such a difficult mountainous country, covered with dense forest, it was not found possible to capture them.

Crimes of the third class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Gang robbery on land	314	209
Ditto on river	63	32
2. High robbery	15	39
3. Burglary	60	112
4. Theft	2,174	1,997
5. Cattle-stealing	221	257
Total ...	2,847	2,646

35. Regarding thefts the number perpetrated is still very large. More than one third of those brought to light during the year occurred in the District of Bassein. On this subject Major Fytche observes:—

Thefts still numerous.

"On my return to this District in July last, I found gambling to be carried on to "a very great extent, and, considering that it was the chief cause for the great increase "of crime that had taken place, more especially in theft, I took strong measures to "put it down, and was very successful."

36. In the town of Rangoon there has been a decrease of 100 thefts. The Magistrate, Mr. O'Riley, attributes this partly to a superior description of houses having been built, which enables people to protect their property better than before. He, however, considers the Town Police force too weak.

Decrease of Thefts in Town of Rangoon.

37. The cases of cattle-stealing are numerous. They occur chiefly in the Districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former District the cattle are immediately taken across the border, and are then generally, it is believed, sold to persons at another point of the frontier; for the high price of cattle within the Province (some 200 per cent. above that which prevails in the Burmese Territory) attracts them back at one point or another into British Territory. Captain Spilsbury states regarding cattle-stealing in Henzada:—

Cattle-stealing.

"It is diminishing, owing to the greater difficulty there is found in disposing of the "stolen animals (without detection). The greater number of these cattle thefts are

"in the upper townships, from the difficulty of supervising them." This deficiency of supervision, however, has now been remedied, as before noticed in this Report.

Crimes of the fourth class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Receiving stolen property ...	72	63
2. Child stealing for selling into slavery, or other illegal purposes	2	2
3. Counterfeiting coin or altering base coin	4	3
4. Forgery	11	5
5. Perjury	29	31
6. Adultery	42	48
7. Attempts to commit any crimes of this or the preceding classes	52	55
Total ...	212	207

38. Crimes of the fourth class of atrocity do not call for any special remark. There is no material difference in the numbers of these crimes during the two last years. The forgery and perjury cases were chiefly sent up from the civil courts. Nine of the latter occurred in the District of Bassein. The Deputy Commissioner observes:—"The Burmese fully appreciate "the sanctity of an oath. I would not "advise the total abolition of oaths, but a "simple affirmation in petty criminal cases, "and in civil cases up to a certain amount it "could be adopted with advantage."

Crimes of the fifth class.

	1858.	1859.
All crimes not specified in the preceding classes	9,437	9,599
Total ...	9,437	9,599

39. The crimes of the fifth class consist principally of assaults, abusive language, gambling, breach of the excise laws, and such like. These do not require any particular explanation.

Statistics of Crime.

40. From the statistics exhibited in Appendix D, it appears that out of 22,589 persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description, 20,515 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, and the rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. Of property of the estimated value of 1,68,093 Rupees, stolen or plundered, only to the value of 23,741 Rupees or 27 per cent. was recovered. It is probable, however, the amount set down as stolen is over-estimated. The number of convictions was as 1·23 in 100 of the whole population.

Summary of the state of each District as regards Crime.

41. The general state of each District, as regards heinous crime during 1859, as compared with the previous year, may be thus epitomized:—

Rangoon .. Great improvement.
Bassein .. Slight improvement.
Prome .. Considerable improvement.
Henzada .. Slight improvement.
Tharawaddy .. Less crime in proportion than in any other District.
Toungoo .. Returns doubtful.

Collections for Municipal purposes.

42. The municipal funds for the support of the Police and Conservancy in the principal towns have been collected as follows during the year:—

Rangoon Town and District	...	Rs.	44,423	3	2
Bassein ditto	...	„	12,655	7	5
Henzada ditto	...	„	11,925	6	3
Prome ditto	...	„	11,199	7	0
Total	...		80,203	7	10

Municipal Funds how appropriated.

43. From the surplus funds, after the Police establishments are defrayed, the expenses for roads, sanatory arrangements, &c., are provided. These funds are gradually becoming very useful, more especially as the people begin to appreciate the benefit of expenditure for local improvements.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

Jail Buildings; classification and labor of convicts.

44. The Rangoon jail contains spacious wards, constructed of plank, which admit of a due classification of convicts. The convicts are divided into ten classes, according to their sentences and degrees of guilt. The classes are separated in the jail wards; but at present are, for the most part, all worked together. About half the prisoners labor within the jail walls, at the hard and useful work of stone-breaking for the public roads. Others are employed in excavating tanks and in road labor. A few, chiefly old or weak, and convalescent prisoners, have light task work within the jail walls. The jail buildings of the other stations of the Province are only temporary. They are constructed of leaf and bamboo, the flooring being raised 2 or 3 feet from the ground, according to the fashion of the country. The labor of the convicts at the several stations other than Rangoon, is exclusively extra-mural. The labor of convicts on public roads, clearing drains, filling up swamps, and so on, is of great benefit to the inhabitants of towns where the fall of rain is about one hundred inches a year, and jungle springs up rapidly. The work is heavy, and could not be done with free labor, except at very great cost. It is impossible, however, to preserve strict discipline among convicts who are taken outside the jail to work; but it has not yet been found practicable to establish a general system of intra-mural labor. Three jails still remained with only an outer fence of bamboo work. The restriction on expenditure in the Department of Public Works has hitherto prevented outer enclosure walls from being undertaken at those jails. The enclosure wall to the Tharawaddy jail has been constructed entirely by convict labor, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Lloyd.

Jail Gardens.

45. At Bassein a jail garden has been established for the purpose of raising vegetables for the convicts, and at the same time to afford a healthy change of labor. This system will be extended to other jails.

Jail Statistics.

46. The following table exhibits the statistics of the jails in Pegu during the year:—

Districts.	Average number of all Criminal Prisoners daily throughout the year, including females and non-laboring Convicts.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.	Cost of each healthy Prisoner for one year.	Cost of each sick Prisoner for one year.	Number of escapes.	Number of re-captures.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Rangoon	652	62	9 per cent.	84 12 0	80 6 0	4	3	
Bassein	346	56	16 „	75 4 4	87 7 8	2	2	
Prome	375	103	27 „	75 15 2	71 11 0	0	0	
Henzada	332	41	12 „	64 0 6	67 4 0	4	1	
Tharawaddy	240	39	16 „	66 2 0	76 8 4	4	2	
Toungoo	79	6	7 „	130 11 2	144 12 0	5	2	

High cost of food and guard of Prisoners.

47. The very high cost for each prisoner is at once seen. The bulk of the expenditure is incurred for the food of the prisoner, and for guards to watch him. From the cost of food (higher priced in 1859 than in any previous year under British rule) and high wages in the Province, there is no prospect of these rates being diminished; but the hospital charges have, in some cases, been higher than they ought to have been, and in them a reduction may and will be effected.

Escapes and Re-captures.

48. The number of escapes has been nine less than last year, and the proportion of re-captures rather more than one-half, which is an improvement.

Proportion of deaths.

49. The rate of mortality has been generally very high (in the Prome jail rather over 27 per cent.). On this subject, Dr. Cowie, the Medical Officer, has submitted a carefully prepared report. Dysentery and cholera have been the chief diseases causing death. But Dr. Cowie states that sickness prevailed more among those prisoners newly received into the jail than the others.

"The scarcity and high price of provisions have doubtless led to increase of sickness "and crime. The majority of persons sent to jail during the half year, ending 31st "December last, entered its walls in a bad state of health—many seriously ill. No "less than ninety-four prisoners under or awaiting trial have been admitted into hospital, "and twenty-six have died."

Causes of disease in Prome Jail.

50. Much of the sickness is attributed to the crowded state of the jail. This has since been remedied, many prisoners having been drafted to the Rangoon jail, and that jail has been relieved by 100 prisoners being sent to the Andaman Islands. Cholera raged with violence in the town and vicinity of Prome at the same time that the prisoners in jail suffered from that disease.

51. The mortality in the Bassein jail is attributed by Doctor J. Davis chiefly to dysentery. This disease, he considers, was occasioned principally from unusually heavy labor during the rains, the prisoners being much exposed to wet. Cholera also appeared in the Bassein jail.

Causes of disease in the Bassein Jail.

52. In the Tharawaddy jail the deaths were principally from dysentery, the exciting causes of which are stated to be "broken constitutions, resulting apparently from previous dissipation and want."

Causes of disease in Tharawaddy Jail.

53. On the whole, the jail management of the Province of Pegu has not improved since last year, and until new buildings are constructed, it must, as regards classification, discipline, and in some jails health, remain in the same state. The amount of work accomplished by the laboring convicts is sufficient.

General results of the year.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

54. The following is a comparative statement of the amount demand of revenue in the Province of Pegu, for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, omitting fractions.

Comparative statement.

Items.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land	12,08,408	12,62,283
Capitation	8,99,075	9,15,699
Fisheries	3,83,776	3,97,294
Salt	71,870	64,188
Forest Produce	3,470	1,538
Excise	3,98,740	4,32,419
Sea Customs	3,33,070	4,52,086
Inland Customs...	4,77,757	5.14,865
Port Dues and Marine receipts	1.43,510	95,290
Rent on Town building lots	45,193	63,226
Timber	3,94,012	2,38,617
Fines and Fees	1,39,843	1.51,870
Sale of unclaimed property	4,032	7,429
Postage Stamps	16,976	18,385
Miscellaneous	7,494	32,868
Karen Chief's tribute	3,874	3,874
Total, Rupees* ...	45,31,120	46,51,931

Land to the amount of Rupees 60,554-0-2 was sold in the town of Rangoon during 1859. This is not included in the regular revenue. At Bassein, land to the amount of Rupees 371-13-1 was sold.

* During the year 1858-59, 2,170 Rupees was collected more than the amount shown in the demand for that year.

The following items do not now form a portion of the regular revenue :—

Items.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Municipal Tax	82,639	80,203
Bazar Rents	23,005	25,587
Ferries	2,157	2,892
Total ...	1,07,801	1,08,682

Increase in the Revenue.

55. From this will be seen that there has been a slight increase in all the chief items of revenue, except those of salt, timber, and marine, which have decreased during the last year.

A statement of the amount yielded by each District in the Province will be found in appendix F.

Increase of Land Revenue.

56. In the land revenue of the whole Province there has been an increase during the past year of Rupees 53,875. The increase would have been larger, but that the season, in portions of the Province, particularly in the Districts of Bassein and Henzada, was unfavorable to the rice crop. In the latter District a sudden and unusual rise of the river was productive of great damage to the crops, and caused an actual decrease of revenue, amounting to 8,292 Rupees.

Plan for re-adjusting the assessment of Land Revenue.

57. The re-assessment of the land tax, by imposing discriminative rates on the different kwengs (or paddy plains), the commencement of which was noticed in last year's Report, has been continued during the past year. Hitherto the highest rate of land tax in the Rangoon District has been 2 Rupees an acre; but it has been considered that the rate may be safely raised to Rupees 2-8 per acre. Rates varying from 1 Rupee to Rupees 2-8 have now been imposed. The highest rate of Rupees 2-8 is placed only upon land of extraordinary fertility. The lower portions of the Delta, where the settlement operations have hitherto been carried on, are generally fertile, and the rates of tax, therefore, have been raised in more instances than they have been decreased. It is expected, however, that the revenue will be increased not only by the augmented rates of tax, but also by an increase of cultivation, where decreased rates have been imposed. In the township of Thongwa, which was the first one settled, the increase of revenue derivable from the augmented rates of tax would have amounted only to 1,510 Rupees, supposing the amount of cultivation to have remained the same; while the actual increase of land tax the year after the settlement amounted to 6,636 Rupees.

General result of past operations in re-adjusting the Land Revenue, and making a ten years' settlement in the Rangoon District.

58. In this place the general result of past operations in the re-adjustment of the revenue and progress in making a ten years' settlement will be briefly sketched. From unavoidable causes there was some delay in the Settlement Officer commencing operations this season, and when he did commence, it was with an incomplete staff; nevertheless, 1,188 square miles have been accurately surveyed, and

the assessment on 61,161 acres of cultivated land has been re-adjusted. Altogether, including the previous season's work, out of 239,468 acres of cultivated land in the Rangoon District, the rates of assessment have been re-adjusted on 85,096 acres. This measure, while adjusting the rate to the capabilities of the soil, and thus affording relief where it was wanted, has caused a slight increase in the revenue; and conjointly with the above operation, a settlement of the land revenue for ten years has been concluded with the owners of nearly 10,000 acres of land.

A settlement made for Fisheries at request of the villagers for five years.

59. A settlement for five years has also been effected for the fisheries of the entire township of Angyee, at the request of the renters themselves. The rate was fixed at the same rent as was paid last year, *viz.* 6,050 Rupees. In the settlement of the rent for the fisheries of this township, the principle of securing the working of the fisheries, for the villagers residing near them, or for those who, by continually working them, have obtained prescriptive rights, was not lost sight of.

Difficulties to be overcome in introducing a new system.

60. Among a superstitious race like the Burmese, it was to be expected that the introduction of a change of system, however advantageous to themselves, would be received with caution. We accordingly find, that while admitting the advantages of the settlement system, which would rid them at once of those harpies of surveyors who now ply their trade to the disadvantage of all parties but themselves, still, the majority of villagers propound a hundred and one groundless reasons, why a change from the old beaten path might affect them injuriously. The idea that seems most fixed in their minds is, that were the country again to revert to Burmese rule, the settlement would be inexorably carried out, without any chance of the amelioration of the engagement, which, in certain cases, those, with whom the arrangement was primarily made, pledged themselves to exercise. Again the whole race of land measurers are naturally averse to a change of system which they have not only found profitable, but at last had begun to consider they had a prescriptive right in maintaining. This great obstacle has, to some extent, been removed in the Rangoon District, by a change from the Arracanese to the Karen class of surveyors; still the old leaven of disappointment remains as an element of obstruction to the introduction of the new and more advantageous system.

Communities which have accepted the settlement will arrange for each separate individuals' quota of tax among themselves.

61. With regard to those villagers who have accepted the settlement, Captain Horace Browne remarks:—

" Where village settlements have been accepted, the cultivators do not appear to " have any doubt about their being able to come to an amicable arrangement among " themselves with regard to the quotas of assessment to be borne by individuals. In " villages of moderate size and homogeneous population, there exists generally a council " of village elders, composed of men of character and influence, before whom cases of " divorce and other petty social matters are carried in the first instance. It seems to " be generally expected that these men will be able to arrange the land assessment to " the satisfaction of all parties."

Settlement Officer's remarks on the reasons advanced by the villagers for rejecting the settlement.

62. With regard to those who objected to a change, Captain Browne makes the following remarks:—

" Though my efforts to establish village settlements have not met with universal " or even general success; I have at least succeeded in ascertaining that there is " nothing in the system of such settlements which is of itself distasteful to, or at " variance with, the ideas of the people. Wherever I have explained the village system " to the cultivators, they have always, at least the Burman and Talaing portion of them, " been unanimous in considering it a great improvement upon the plan of annual land " measurements, and have hardly ever objected to it, on the ground of its being unsuited " to their habits and conditions of life. Nevertheless, it was anything but an easy " matter to get them to accept the change of system. Their ostensible reasons for " rejecting the proposal were, that they liked the present land measurers very well, and " were afraid to change. The nature of their *fears*, however, they never could be got " openly to confess. They would sometimes adduce a few absurd grounds, but they " were no sooner laughed or argued out of these, then a fresh supply of them appeared " in the back ground, and as fast as these were disposed of, their places were supplied " by others all equally absurd and baseless—all my arguments went for nothing, and " latterly, therefore, after having effected a few settlements, I never tried to combat " their objections, finding it a sheer waste of time; but left it to time and the example " of the more intelligent communities, which have accepted settlements, to convince " them of the baselessness of their fears." The sole change proposed to the land owners has been, that they shall accept a ten years' lease for their lands, at a fixed annual rate for the whole term, instead of a yearly lease accompanied by annual measurements of the cultivated area, and a rate liable to be raised. The people are alarmed, lest they should not be able to fulfil engagements extending over ten years, and hence their unwillingness to enter into them. It is probable, however, that after witnessing for one or two years the trial of the plan by those who have accepted leases, the great majority will accept the same terms.

Export of Rice.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the export of rice and paddy during the past two years:—

EXPORTED.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Tons.	Tons.
By sea	120,271	40,847
By river ...	36,440	39,606
Total ...	156,711	80,453

The export by sea has decreased, not from any want of grain in the country, for more was raised than in the previous year, but because the cultivators, who are also the corn dealers of the country, have chosen to store thier rice, and keep it, until they hope to obtain higher prices than were offered for export by sea. The prospect of a steady

demand for the Burmese Territories appears also to have influenced them in refusing to sell. The quantity of rice exported across the northern frontier has increased. This increase is due to the scarcity of grain which existed in the Burmese Territory. Besides the quantity shown as exported in the frontier customs return, some thousands of cart-loads were taken across the border, of which no record is kept.

Capitation Tax.

Increase in Capitation Tax.

64. The capitation tax shows an increase of 16,624 Rupees. This tax is light, and there is no reason for believing that it is disliked by the people.

Fisheries.

Increase in Fisheries.

65. There is an increase under this head of 13,518 Rupees. The fisheries, as described in former Reports, are of two kinds, the inland and salt water fisheries. The increase, this year, is chiefly owing to the greater care taken in the collection of the salt water fishery tax. As explained before, any great sudden increase of the inland fishery tax is not to be wished for. The abuses which formerly existed in the renting out of these fisheries may now be considered as extirpated, and the people generally are content with the arrangements which have been made. It is now proposed to lease out these fisheries for a term of years, instead of letting them annually as hitherto.

Salt.

Decrease in Salt.

66. This item of revenue shows a decrease of 7,682 Rupees. The trade in this article is liable to considerable fluctuations, which, of course, affect the manufacture.

Timber.

Decrease in Timber.

67. In this there is a large decrease of 1,55,395 Rupees. The decrease results from fewer logs being brought down from the forests for sale, during the year under review, than in the previous year. The details of this department will be found in Section XVII.—*Forests.*

Excise.

Increase in Excise.

68. The limitations under which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor and opium are issued have been increased during the past year, but the amount of revenue derived from such licenses still exhibits an increase of 33,679 Rupees. Licenses for the sale of opium and liquor are only issued for towns where European Officers are stationed.

Customs.

Increase in Customs.

69. There has been an increase of 1,20,927 Rupees in the amount derived from sea customs during the past year. This is caused by the increased rates of duty levied under the new Tariff, not by

any increase of trade. The following is a comparative statement of the value of imports and exports for the last two years by sea and land:—

1858-59	...	Rupees	3,08,69,700
1859-60	...	„	2,87,98,658

The decrease in the value of the whole trade movement is chiefly due to rice being withheld from the market as explained in para. 63, and to a consequent decrease of import of treasure, which, in ordinary seasons, is brought to purchase grain. The increase on the frontier customs duty, amounting to 37,000 Rupees, arose principally from increased export of rice, salt, and salt fish, into the Burmese Territory.

General Results.

70. No other item appears to require special notice. The decrease in port dues and marine receipts will be explained in Section XI. The principal items of direct taxation, namely, land and capitation taxes, exhibit an increase of about 4½ and 2 per cent. respectively, which may be considered satisfactory.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Government School at Rangoon.

71. There is only one Government school in the Province, namely at Rangoon. Education is imparted to the pupils mainly through the English language, but the Vernacular Burmese is not neglected.

Number of Pupils.

72. The classes were carefully examined by the School Committee at the close of the school term of 1859. There were 68 Burmese boys on the rolls. No fees were paid.

Head Class—general progress.

73. Of the head class, consisting of 12 boys, aged from fifteen to nineteen years, the Examiner, Major Sparks, states:—"They were "examined in English reading (*Little Arthur's History of* "*England*, and grammar. The majority acquitted themselves well. Translations from "English into Burmese were creditable. In translating from Burmese into English all "failed. In English composition I gave them as a theme 'The advantages to be "derived from English education;' one boy, Bawa, gave in a very brief, but sensible "and well-written essay."

Progress in Arithmetic.

74. The classes were examined in arithmetic by Dr. Brandis, who reports thus: "*General Acquirements.*—The pupils are well acquainted "with the simple rules, both with entire numbers and "fractions. They have made good progress in decimals, but they are not as "yet familiar with the nature of a decimal fraction; for instance, they find it difficult "to multiply decimal fractions by 10—100, &c. They have learnt the application of

" the rule of three simple and compound. Their readiness in mental calculation was " very creditable." Notwithstanding some deficiencies, the Committee considered " that " satisfactory progress had been made during the year."

Karen High School near Rangoon.

75. The Karen high school at Kemmendine, near Rangoon, receives a yearly grant-in-aid from Government. It is supported by the Rangoon Karen Mission. The teachers are American Baptist Missionaries. The average attendance of pupils during the rainy season is 120; 80 in the English, and 40 in the Vernacular department. The boys of the first class are instructed in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and chemistry. Their progress is satisfactory, as was evinced at a public examination held at the close of the last term of 1859.

Education among the Karen Mountain Tribes.

76. Education and civilization among the Mountain Karen tribes in the District of Toungoo continue to advance with steady pace. Karen teachers, carefully instructed by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, have now gone eastward among the Ka-ya or Red Karen tribes, where they have been joyfully welcomed. There are now fourteen tribes in the highland country, lying between the Rivers Sitang and Salveen, the majority of whom have forsaken their ancient savage customs, and present the remarkable contrast with their wild countrymen, of civilization in its most important points, thus mingled with and contending against barbarism. From a careful estimate of the population lately made under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Mason, it appears that the Mountain Karen population east of the Sitang is as follows:—

Various Karen tribes.	*No of Souls.*
True Karen	62,326
Red Karens (or Ka-ya), Eastern and Western ...	200,000
Total ...	262,326

The former are those within British Territory. Of them the number under Christian influence, that is, including all women and children, amounts to 25,615 souls. Dr. Mason thus describes the first method of making an attack on savage ignorance:— " During the Burmese time the Karens settled their quarrels in their own way. " They cut each others throats; kidnapped women and children; stole cattle from " the plains; and killed every straggling pedlar for his wares; whenever a village " is willing to support a teacher; forsake their heathenish practices; take the " temperance pledge; observe the sabbath; promise obedience to the teachings of the " Bible; and send their children to school; we furnish them with a teacher if we " have one available." Such are the preliminary vows made by a tribe, ere they enter on their new career.

Village Schools.

77. The village schools during the year were 133,* with 2,200 pupils. The education is entirely in the Vernacular, and comprises for the majority at present a knowledge of letters sufficient to read the scriptures, and instruction in the simple rules of arithmetic.

* The number of village schools was erroneously stated at 210 in last year's Report.

Karen Female Institute.

78. The Karen female institute at the City of Toungoo, for the education of teachers, has been in operation during the year. Some of the more advanced scholars have been engaged as teachers, and the Chief of Western Karen, Nee, has applied for two of the young women to instruct his people. No more striking instance can be given of the sincere desire which exists for advancement, than the submission by so rude a race to instruction from female teachers. This institution has been liberally supported by the Karens.

Normal School for young men at the City of Toungoo.

79. In the Normal School for Karen young men at Toungoo, 40 pupils studied until the term was prematurely interrupted by cholera breaking out. The pupils in the school were supported by subscriptions among the Karens. The scientific instruments for which Government made a grant have not yet been received, but are soon expected.

Education in the District of Bassein.

80. In the District of Bassein education among the Karen population has been successfully carried on by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. There is a Normal School at the town of Bassein. No grant-in-aid has been made to this school, in consequence of the application having been made, after increase of expenditure had been prohibited. The school is well worthy of support. During the time when it was open, that is, during the rainy season of 1859, 140 pupils attended, of whom 23 were females. The Rev. Mr. Beecher states:—"The 25 male pupils in the highest class proceeded in arithmetic through the "cube root and the elements of land measuring; besides geography and sacred history." Useful employment also was not neglected. All the pupils were required to labor mornings and evenings for about three hours each day. They made the desks and benches for the school; cleared the compound, and made paths through it. Finally the school received liberal donations in money and goods from the Karen community—such employment is very judicious for peasant youths attending school at a time of the year when field labor is not required. Most of the land measurers employed in the Revenue Department were supplied from this school.

Education among the Karens in the District of Henzada.

81. In the District of Henzada the schools for the instruction of Karens, under the care of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, have prospered during the year. The number of primary or village schools was thirty. At the Normal School, at the town of Henzada, the average number of pupils throughout the year was 50, of whom about one-third were girls. At a public examination the pupils of this school showed they had made good progress in geography, arithmetic, and land surveying. A small number of the most advanced pupils recited and explained some branches of natural philosophy, as the properties of bodies, the laws of motion, and the motions of the planets, in a manner which evinced that they understood the principles of what they were repeating. This school received a grant of 600 Rupees from Government, and subscriptions and donations to the amount of 1,877 Rupees in the past year. The education is imparted entirely in the Karen language.

82. I have been favored with the following summary from the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, of what has been done in education during the year by the Catholic Missionaries.

Education by the Catholic Missionaries.

83. At Rangoon the boys' school contains 50 pupils, who are taught in English. At the girls' school the attendance is generally 30. They are instructed in Burmese.

At Rangoon.

84. In the interior of the Districts of Henzada, Bassein, and Rangoon, village schools have been established among the Karens. The number of pupils is 180. They are instructed through the Karen language, to which the Roman character has been adopted, and in which books of instruction have been printed. At the city of Toungoo also there is a school, attended by 25 boys, to whom Burmese and English are taught.

At Henzada, Bassein, and Toungoo.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

85. During the year several public works have, from financial reasons, been restricted; and only those absolutely necessary have been carried on. During this lull in out-of-door operations, desk work has been industriously plied. The arrears of accounts have been cleared off to a considerable extent, and, as reported by the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, "two complete budgets have "been submitted, one in arrears for 1859-60, and one in advance for 1860-61. The "budget system which, from its first introduction had been in these Provinces so "much in arrears, has now been fairly established."

General Remarks.

Accounts.

86. The cash expenditure on works of every description during the year has amounted to nearly thirteen and a half lakhs of Rupees, or £135,000.

Expenditure.

MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

87. The redoubt at the frontier station of Toungoo has been advanced as much as was possible with the sum of money disposable for that important work. The redoubt at Bassein has been so far completed as to be in a defensible state. The redoubt at the frontier station of Thayetmyo was completed last year; some repairs are required for the earth-work. About two miles below Rangoon a battery of nine guns has been constructed on the left bank of the river, at a point commanding the ship channel.

Defensive Works.

88. Various buildings requisite for the accommodation and comfort of the troops have been completed during the year. Temporary quarters for the married families of the artillery at Toungoo were constructed, and four barracks were converted into comfortable quarters for the families

Barracks and other buildings for troops.

of the European infantry at the same station. At Bassein two artillery barracks have been completed—one building is for the married men. On the last day but one of the official year, a serious disaster occurred at Thayetmyo, in the destruction, by fire, of sixteen barracks, and numerous other buildings. The fire was entirely accidental.

Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings.

89. A powder magazine, calculated to hold about three thousand barrels of powder, is nearly completed at Rangoon. The commissariat and ordnance buildings, including the powder magazine within the redoubt at Thayetmyo are well advanced. There is a difficulty in procuring timber of a sufficient size at that station, and that want retards those important buildings. A powder magazine has been constructed within the redoubt at Toungoo. Great progress has also been made in the commissariat store-houses and other buildings at that station.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No Civil Buildings of importance completed.

90. Nothing of importance has been effected in civil buildings during the year. A wall round the Bassein jail has been commenced. A temporary building, as a general dispensary, has been put up at Rangoon. A commodious house has been purchased at Rangoon as a court house. This, it is expected, will hereafter serve for a custom house. A bazar, sanctioned to be built at the town of Donebew, has been commenced. It will be a remunerative work.

MUNICIPAL.

Repairs of Roads.

Rangoon Town Roads.

91. In the town and suburbs of Rangoon 6,000 running feet of road have been metalled, and 9,000 running feet of new road have been constructed. Over two thousand trees were planted by the road sides. The Rangoon town roads are, generally speaking, kept in good repair.

MARINE.

Wharf.

Customs Wharf and Naval yard.

92. The main or customs wharf at Rangoon is being covered in with a shingled roof. This will render it available for landing goods. At the Dallah Dock Yard the entrance to the patent slip has been completed, and the slip is ready for use. A caisson will be fitted to the entrance, as from the water flowing in at each tide a heavy deposit of silt is now formed in the bed of the slip. The sail and moulding loft and carpenters' work-shop have been completed. The building is 258 feet long and 50 feet broad.

MAIN LINES OF ROAD.

Prome and Toungoo Mountain Road.

93. The road leading from Prome across the Arakan Mountains to the sea shore, in the circle of Toungoo, is passable for carts during the dry season. But carts are not employed in traffic on the road. It requires to be cleared annually of land slips and fallen trees. The line of Electric Telegraph to connect the Pegu with the Arakan and Bengal line is being constructed on this road. Without such a road it is doubtful if the Telegraph could be maintained, especially in the rainy season. A bridge across the Lagooa stream is required.

Road from Poungday to Prome and thence to Meeaday.

94. The roads leading to Prome from Poungday, and from Prome to Meeaday, on the frontier, are in tolerable repair. The former has considerable traffic, but it has not been found practicable to metal it, except in detached portions, as there is no proper material to be had on the line.

Services of the Chief Engineer, Captain Newmarch.

95. The Commissioner deems it to be only due to the high merits of the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, to notice the indefatigable and successful exertions of that Officer in the performance of his duties. Captain Newmarch mentions with approbation the services of Lieutenant F. T. Pollok, the Executive Engineer at Toungoo, and of Captain Nepean Smith, the Executive Engineer at Rangoon Town, during the past year. He also notices the assistance he has derived from his Assistant, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor, and the services of Lieutenant G. deP. Falconnet, Executive Engineer at Thayetmyo.

LIBRARY.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

No alteration in Postal arrangement since last Report.

96. No alteration has taken place in the postal arrangements of the Province since last Report.

Expenditure Return not received.

97. The expenditure for fixed establishments is also the same as last year, *viz.* 53,048 Rupees. Owing to the returns of letters received and despatched not having been furnished, the comparative statement of increase or decrease cannot be shown here.

SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Number of Stations.

98. There are eight telegraphic stations in this Province, divided into two branches, one leads from Rangoon to Henzada.

Ditto „ Mengyee.
Ditto „ Prome.
Ditto „ Thayetmyo.
The other from Ditto „ Pegu.
Ditto „ Shoay Gheen.
Ditto „ Toungoo.

99. The length of the first line from Rangoon to Thayetmyo is 242 miles, and from Rangoon to Toungoo 191 miles, making a total of 433 miles.

Length of line.

100. Late in last season operations were commenced on the route of the new line from Prome along the Toungoo Road, which will connect this Province with the Great Indian Telegraphs. The wire has been stretched for 52 miles from Prome, and posts have been put up along the whole of the remaining 62 miles, and for about 15 miles beyond Toungoo up the coast. The communication will be complete early in the ensuing year, if the small portion of sea-cable required to connect the Island of Ramree with the main land is forth-coming.

Progress of the junction line with Calcutta.

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 58,069-8. The receipts, as compared with the previous year, were as follows :—

Description of Messages.	Number of Messages. 1858-59.	Number of Messages. 1859-60.	Receipts for Messages. 1858-59.	Receipts for Messages. 1859-60.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Public	5,271	2,071	14,928 14 0	5,096 6 0
Private	5,438	6,853	11,469 15 0	11,637 4 0
Total ...	10,709	8,924	26,398 13 0	16,733 10 0

Cause of decrease in Receipts.

102. The decrease in the amount realized for public messages is partly owing to the abolition of the rule by which it was formerly compulsory to repeat a certain class of messages, though the introduction of the rule requiring cash payments for all service messages has, no doubt, caused a still greater reduction in what was formerly a *pro formâ* charge.

Probable increase in future Returns.

103. There is no doubt that the junction with the Imperial lines will cause a great increase in the utility, and, consequently, on the returns of the provincial lines. Extra expense will have to be incurred to prevent the numerous interruptions which are caused by the following elements of destruction—jungle fires, falling of trees across the line, and white ants, for out of 433 miles of line, no less than fifty-three interruptions occurred within last year, of an average duration of four days.

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

Reduction in the strength of the Flotilla.

104. The steamer *Indus* and flat *Luckia* having been sent round to Calcutta to be employed on the Ganges, and the flat *Soane* condemned, the strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla

is now reduced to five steamers, and three flats, with an extra flat of small size, laid up in ordinary.

Duties of the Flotilla.

105. One steamer is usually stationed off the frontier station of Thayetmyo, and one at the Port of Bassein. The remainder find ample employment on the Irrawaddy, in the conveyance of troops stores, passengers, and mails between Rangoon and the stations on the above-mentioned river.

Receipts and payments on account of the Flotilla.

106. The whole expenses of the flotilla and naval yard at Rangoon are exhibited under the head of Marine in the Appendix K. The aggregate for both is there shown to amount to Rupees 3,34,209-11-4 for the past year—of this sum, Rupees 2,16,618-0-4 are on account of the flotilla, and Rupees 1,17,591-11-0 for the naval yard. The earnings of these establishments are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount cash received an account of freight and private passengers by steamers	Rs.	33,919	5	10
Value of freight and passage of troops, &c., on account of public service	„	1,70,153	2	2
Total, Rupees ...		2,04,072	8	0

Thus exhibiting a balance against the flotilla of Rupees 12,545-8-4.

Receipts and disbursements in the Naval Yard, Rangoon.

107. In the naval yard the cash receipts for work performed on private account amounted to Rupees 25,912-5-2, leaving a balance of Rupees 91,679-5-10 against the yard. The expenses of the Irrawaddy flotilla, afloat and ashore, amounted to Rupees 3,34,209-11-4. The total surplus expenditure for this force, therefore, stands thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Naval Yard	91,679	5	10
Flotilla	12,545	8	4
Total, Rupees ...	1,04,224	14	2

Last year the surplus expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,62,723-1-4.

Patent Slip completed.

108. The patent slip now completed will probably be much used by private ships requiring repair, and so the surplus expenditure will be further reduced.

Workmen employed in putting together an Iron Steamer for the King of Burmah.

109. The workmen are now employed in putting together an iron steamer for the King of Burmah, which came out from England in pieces. Two schooners for the use of the officers employed in constructing the Alguada Reef Light House have been built, and another has been ordered.

Receipts and disbursements in Port Funds. Cause of decrease in receipts.

110. The receipts and disbursements of the port funds at the two sea ports were as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Disbursements.*
Rangoon	Rs. 32,247 1 0	Rs. 24,797 6 10
Bassein	„ 3,211 14 0	„ 10,341 4 0
Total, Rupees ...	35,458 15 0	Rs. 35,138 10 10

Notwithstanding the increased rate of port dues from 4 to 6 annas per ton, a very small balance is shown in favor of the funds. This is entirely to be attributed to the reduced number of ships visiting the ports, consequent on the state of the rice trade as explained in para 63.

Decrease in Shipping.

111. The following shows the number and tonnage of vessels at each port:—

YEAR.	RANGOON.								BASSEIN.		REMARKS.
	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURE.						
	Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.				
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Ships cleared out.	Tonnage.	
1858-59 ..	23	23,949	480	143,429½	24	24,936	493	149,142	84	26,494	Government and others not separated in Bassein Return
1859-60 ..	28	26,143	342	90,736	29	26,511	381	106,561	51	12,987	

Straits Light Dues.

112. The receipts on account of the Straits Light House Fund amounted to 291 Rupees, and the expenditure to Rupees 17-12.

Establishment of a Shipping Officer at Rangoon.

113. A shipping office has been established at Rangoon conformable to Act I. of 1859. The office was opened on the 6th September last. The receipts by fees, &c., amounted to Rupees 737-14-11, and the office expenses and subsistence to distressed seamen Rupees 243-15-3. The office is placed under the Master Attendant, Captain Harold Lewis; the surplus funds are at present carried to the credit of Government.

Quantity and value of Coal issued.

114. The quantity of coals issued to vessels, other than those attached to the Pegu Marine, was 2,496 tons of English coals, and 1,011½ tons of country coals—total value of which amounted to Rupees 1,11,856-2-0.

Port Dues and Pilotage for Government Vessels.

115. The sum of Rupees 1,793-9-8 was incurred for pilotage of Government vessels unconnected with the Irrawaddy flotilla, and the port dues claimable on Government sea-going vessels, if collected, would have amounted to Rupees 10,261½ to the credit of the port fund more than is shown in the accounts.

116. Since last year's Report was submitted, the price of freight by the Irrawaddy steamers has been raised from 15 to 25 Rupees a ton, to equalize it more with the cost for freight by boats; but as the enhanced rates were only to take effect from the 1st January last, the increase in profits will be more apparent in future Reports.

Freight by Inland Steamers raised.

117. Although there is still a considerable expenditure amounting to rather more than a lakh of Rupees over receipts in the Irrawaddy flotilla, it must be borne in mind that one steamer at the Frontier and one at Bassein remain almost inactive, and may be considered as a portion of the military defence. To this consideration must be added the immense advantage in steam communicatin over boats for the transport of troops and military stores; and in keeping up rapid communication for postal purposes. The whole of the flotilla, indeed, may be viewed as a necessary adjunct to the military garrison, in a country having an intricate river delta, extending over 10,000 square miles.

Advantage of steam communication over boats for Government purposes.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

118. The financial results for the past year are not so favorable as those of the previous year. There has been an increase of expenditure, amounting to 1,04,819 Rupees, while the addition to the annual revenue has not been much more than that amount. But in some cases, as in the augmentation of the Prome Police Corps for the frontier, increased expenditure has been necessarily incurred and shown in the accounts of the Province while a saving is effected in a department, the accounts of which are not included here.

Financial results not so favorable as last year.

119. The expenditure for the past year may be exhibited under the following heads:—

Expenditure.

	Rupees.
Judicial	11,28,113
Revenue	3,51,131
Customs	94,352
Marine	3,69,348
Military	1,39,041
General	3,99,407
Total, Rupees ...	24,81,392

Allowing 2,50,657 Rupees, or three-fourths of 3,34,209 Rupees (the total cost of the Irrawaddy flotilla, including dock-yard expenses,) as debitable to the military exigencies of the Province, the cost of every department of the Civil Administration of the Province for the past year may be set down at 22,30,736 Rupees, leaving 24,21,202 Rupees available for paying cost of military defence of the Province.

120. The trade in rice has been considerably cramped during the past season, and this has affected the financial results of the year. But the causes of this diminution of trade have been peculiar and it is believed temporary.

Effect of decline in trade on Financial result.

121. The expenses of the topographical survey will, it is expected, cease with the next season's work. With strict economy in all departments, especially in the expenses of jails, which hitherto have been very high, and with endeavors to render the flotilla contribute more to support its cost, it is hoped the financial result will, next year, be more favorable.

Future prospects.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

122. Friendly intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British Authorities in Pegu has continued uninterrupted during the past year, and the visit of the Commissioner to the King will probably have a good effect.

Intercourse with the Burmese Government continues on a friendly footing.

123. Border raids still continue; but it is hoped the appointment of two military officers at the head of the police force on the frontier, as noticed in para 30A, will be the means of effectually checking such inroads.

Border raids.

124. At the close of the rainy season of last year the Commissioner was enabled to fulfil his former promise of paying a friendly visit to the King of Burmah at his new capital, Mandalay. After twenty-two days' progress in boats furnished by the King from the frontier, the party arrived at the capital, where they were received by the King and Nobles of the Court with every demonstration of friendship. After a pleasant sojourn of three weeks the party returned by boats to the frontier.

Visit of the Commissioner to the Burmese Capital.

The works of the new city were still in progress.

125. In the month of February last, a fanatical imposter adopting (to the Boodhist) the alluring title of Embryo King, succeeded in collecting an armed rabble from among the more ignorant of the populace of the Toungoo District and the neighboring tribes, and attempted to march on Toungoo, but was intercepted by the Deputy Commissioner with a small police force, accompanied by a few soldiers of Her Majesty's 69th, by whom he was captured; he was tried, and suffered death as the penalty of his rebellion.

An Embryo King, who had rebelled in the Taungoo District, caught and hanged.

126. This Embryo King had no connection with the man who assumed a similar designation, and formerly gave some trouble in the Martaban District. Such impostors frequently appear in various parts of Burmah.

Not connected with the Martaban Min Loung.

127. Though no authentic accounts have been received of affairs in the Chinese Province of Yunân, yet they are believed to be more settled than heretofore. The arrival of a caravan of two thousand laden mules from that Province, at Mandalay, shows that trade has been re-opened. No intelligence has been received of the French Missionaries in that quarter.

Re-opening of trade with Yunân and Burmah.

128. The Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, Captain Lloyd, visited the interior of Karen-nee, or country of the Red Karens, during the past year. It appears that affairs there are much in the same state as has been mentioned in former Reports. Ky-ay-pho-gyee, the Western Chief, does not appear to be able to keep his own people well in hand, settled as they are on distant hills under minor Chiefs; the consequence is, that the trade between the Shan States and the British Territory, for which the best road is through Western Karen-nee, suffers from the caravans being unprotected from plunder.

State of Karen-nee.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

129. In Appendix L is shown the strength of the regular and local force present in the Province on the 30th April 1860. The materials for calculating the exact cost are wanting.

Strength of the Force garrisoning the Province.

130. The general conduct and discipline of the Pegu Light Infantry has continued good during the past year; desertions have decreased from eighty-two in the previous year to fifty-eight in 1859.

Pegu Light Infantry.

131. The classification of the several races in this regiment, at the close of last official year, stood as follows:—

Return of different Races of men in the Corps.

Races.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Naicks.	Sepoys or Privates.	Total.
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malay or Mussulmen	3	12	5	12	101	133
Budhist or Burmese	10	36	11	33	683	773
Talaing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karen...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Caste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakanese	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	48	16	45	784	909

An increase of the Malay element is very desirable; but the expense incurred thereby would be very great.

132. This regiment furnishes detachments, several of which are stationed at outposts along the frontier, situated in unhealthy and comparatively expensive localities, which is one cause of the still

Duties of the Corps

numerous desertions; as, however, no less than sixty deserters of the past and previous years have been captured and punished, it is probable a check has been given to this unsoldierlike practice.

Alteration in Dress.

133. An alteration is about to be introduced in the dress of the men, by substituting a tunic of lighter material for the warm weather, in lieu of the present one of coarse cloth.

Instance of gross neglect on the part of a detachment.

134. This year an instance of the carelessness of the men, when left to themselves on detached command, has again occurred, wherein the pay of a whole detachment and several muskets were carried off in a bold attack made by a party of ex-frontier banditti on the post of Yamycit. An occasional visit from the Police Officers on the frontier will, doubtless, cause the detachments of this corps to keep a sharper look out.

SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

Increase in the Population.

135. There has been an increase in the population of the Province of 57,757 over the previous year.

Comparative statement of Races.

136. The returns for the three last years show the following results in each race :—

Races.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Burmese	571,696	613,244	646,852
Karens...	118,084	139,906	152,234
Talaings	94,465	85,133	92,854
Shans	13,916	12,768	16,080
Khyens	17,864	12,338	10,158
Indians	10,075	10,019	11,000
Yabaings	4,748	5,769	6,000
Chinese	3,562	1,735	2,917
Europeans and their descendants	768	1,070	1,108
Jews	74	78	134
Other Races	4,951	8,914	9,394
Total ...	840,203	890,974	948,731

Proportion of males to females and adults to infants.

137. The proportion of males, females, adults, and infants is given as below for the past year :—

Men	317,680	
Women	297,961	
		615,641
Boys under 16 ...	175,335	
Girls ditto	157,755	
		333,090
Total ...		948,731

The above is exclusive of the residents in the several military cantonments.

138. The increase is considerably over 6 per cent. Of this about 2 per cent. is due to immigration from the Burmese Territory and the Shan States. The balance shows a satisfactory rate of increase by births in the Province. The return is believed still to show somewhat less than the actual amount of population.

Percentage of Increase.

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

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139. There is little to remark on under the head of agriculture during the past year, and that little is not favorable, for, owing to a scarcity of rain in the commencement of the ploughing season, and an untimely inundation towards the end, much damage was done, not only to the rice crops, which constitute the staple product of the Province, but also to the miscellaneous cultivation in the Districts of Bassein, Henzada, and Tharawaddy. At Toungoo some lives and much cattle were lost from the latter cause.

Season unfavorable for cultivation.

140. There has been rather a diminution in the cultivation of tobacco and indigo. The former, which is grown for home consumption in the alluvial deposits left by the streams in the Bassein District, and on the low lands in the Tharawaddy Districts, was almost entirely destroyed by the late inundation. The people do not find much sale for their indigo, as they purchase cloth of British manufacture of that dye at a very reasonable rate. About 40 maunds of indigo was imported from Burmah for the first time.

Tobacco and Indigo.

LIBRARY

141. From an interesting report by Dr. D. Brandis, on the subject of cotton cultivation, the following information is gathered :—

Cotton—Description grown in Pegu.

"The cotton cultivated in Burmah is a variety of *Gossypium herbaceum:* the "shrub is small, with small hairy leaves; the cotton is short stapled, but very fine; with "the exception of a limited quantity in gardens, it is at present cultivated only on "toungyas and clearings on the river side. On hilly spots the seed is cast in June, "after the paddy land has been sown; it flowers about the same time that paddy is "reaped, and is gathered in February and March—a small quantity is gathered in the "second year, but rarely in the third."

142. The hill cultivators would be glad of a description of plant that would attain a sufficient height to over-reach the low jungle that springs up after every rainy season; and there are extensive tracts, Dr. Brandis states, in the mountains between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, where the inhabitants are desirous of cultivating cotton; but do not succeed with the kind at present grown in Burmah. Some plants that were raised from "Upland" and "Sea Island" seed, thrived very well on the slopes in the Myitgwan Valley, and Dr.

Hill cultivators desire a superior description.

Brandis adds:—" If the cultivation should prove successful, vast tracts of fertile mountain "land might become available for cotton cultivation, not only in the tract between "Toungoo and Karen-nee country, which is comparatively well populated, but also "on the whole of the mountains to the south, comprising the plateau of the Upper "Yemzaleen, and the hills between it and the Salween, a country once densely popu-"lated, now in a great measure deserted, but which, under the influence of peace and a "wise administration will, undoubtedly, revert to its former flourishing state."

General result of Dr. Brandis's Report

143. The general result of Dr. Brandis's Report is, that at present the indigenous cotton of Pegu cannot be exported with profit to England; a small quantity finds its way to Eastern Bengal in country vessels.

Exportation from Burmah Proper

144. From Burmah Proper cotton is exported overland to the Chinese Province of Yunân, the estimated annual value of which reaches probably to £250,000. All that can be done at present is to endeavor to introduce into the Pegu Province that description of cotton which shall offer the most inducement to cultivators to undertake its culture, and this object is being steadily pursued.

Cantonment Garden at Rangoon.

145. The cantonment garden at Rangoon is eminently a success, as will appear from the following statement.

Description and quantity of Vegetables produced

146. Return showing the description and quantity of vegetables cultivated in the soldiers' garden during last season, from November to April 1859-60:—

	Celery.	Beans.	Cabbages.	Knol-khol.	Beetroot.	Radish.	Turnips.	Carrots	Lettuce.	Mustard.	Grand Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Total	91	292	4,578	4,875	821	4,752	971	2,414	971	15	19,780

The whole of the above was served out to the European troops, in addition to which 1,802½ lbs. of vegetables were sold to private individuals, at a profit to the garden of Rupees 225-5; besides these direct results, there are the indirect results to be found in affording healthy and profitable occupation for the industriously inclined among the European soldiery of the garrison.

Number of soldiers who applied for plots.

147. About 50 men of the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th raised 12,869 lbs. of vegetables, which they sold to the commissariat, besides what they may have given away, sold privately, or consumed.

Much praise is due to the Commissariat Officer, Captain F. Harris, for his excellent management, not only in working the garden, but also for his exertion in making it a place of agreeable resort for all classes of the community. A bowling alley has been erected for the use of the soldiers, and a "round-about" for the amusement of their children.

Horticultural Show.

148. The usual horticultural show came off on the 1st of February, when vegetables were exhibited by some twenty competitors. A variety of flowers also added not a little to the success of the show, at the conclusion of which games were got up for the men of the garrison.

Gardens at other Stations contemplated.

149. There is also a soldiers' garden at Toungoo, but no report has as yet been received; and the instituting one at Thayetmyo, where there are European troops, is a *desideratum*. There is a garden at Bassein worked by prisoners, chiefly convalescents, which has answered very well, and it is in contemplation to extend the experiment to other District jails.

SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

Comparative Statement of the past and present year.

150. The following is a comparative statement, showing the number of logs sold and amount realized thereon, during the past and previous year:—

Year.	*No. of Logs.*	*Amount realized.*
1858-59	20,561	3,75,923 0 .0
1859-60	15,416	2,11,980 15 6

Number of logs at the different depôts on the 30th April.

151. On the 30th April there were at the different depôts 831 logs, the value of which, at the last year's average rate, would be Rupees 13,755-9. The average rate per ton obtained during the past year was rather over 31 Rupees.

Disbursements.

152. The disbursements of this department for the past year amounted to Rupees 1,73,658-4.

Some Forests worked direct by the Forest Department and by license holders.

153. In consequence of a scarcity of elephants, the contractors, who heretofore conducted the forest operations, found a difficulty in procuring those animals, which are required for dragging timber from the forests. With a view of keeping up the supply of large sized timber, some forests are now being worked under the personal superintendence of Dr. Brandis. Others are being worked by license holders, who, on payment of a fixed rate per tree, are permitted to bring the timber to market, and dispose of it on their own account. It is expected that, from these measures, the supply of timber will not be less than it would have been, had the contractors met with no obstruction.

154. The operations of girdling, marking, and clearing impediments from among young trees, have been attended to during the past year, and a greater proportion of crooks and such like timber, useful in ship-building, has been brought down than formerly.

Operations of the past year.

155. The number of logs sold during the past year has been less than in any year since 1856-57, but it is believed the year 1860-61 will show an increase.

Future prospects.

SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

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156. In last year's Report it was stated that little more of the Province remained to be surveyed beyond a portion of country comprised within the Delta of the Irrawaddy, and a strip of country east of Toungoo. This year it was deemed expedient to complete as far as possible the former section.

Survey of the Delta.

157. The field work performed up to 1st May is set down at—

6,400 square miles surveyed,
100 miles traversed,
40 miles triangulated,

at an expenditure of Rupees 42,416-1-0, which gives an average a little over Rupees 6-10 per square mile. As the season does not close for field work until about the 1st June, it is probable that a total of 6,900 square miles and 200 miles of traverse will have been accomplished. From the Survey Returns it is apparent that the area of the Province will somewhat exceed the area at which it has hitherto been estimated; but it will be as well to leave the rectification until the survey is completed.

Work performed.

158. With regard to the completion of the survey there still remains a portion of the Bassein District on the western side of the Arrakan hills unsurveyed, also the portion of country to the east of Toungoo. With the above exception, the survey of the Province may be considered as accomplished, and if the maps of the native surveyors should prove to contain as much as they are supposed, the general map, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of 1860-61.

What remains to be done.

159. The health of Lieutenant W. H. Edgcombe, of the Madras Engineers, having succumbed to the effects of the climate while employed as Superintendent of the Survey, he was compelled to proceed home at the commencement of the past working season, and the work has devolved upon Lieutenant F. FitzRoy, Bengal Artillery, assisted by Mr. R. Swetenham.

Notice of Officers.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

Success in Vaccination greatly increased.

160. During last year greater success was met with in vaccination than in any previous year. This may probably be accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox during the past season in the Prome and Henzada Districts, where the greatest success was met with; much of the success must also be attributed to the perseverance of the Divisional Superintending Surgeon, Dr. H. Graham, who made application, and obtained a supply of vaccine matter from Simla.

Simla vaccine superior to the Calcutta.

161. The vaccine produced in the cooler region of Simla apparently retains its virtue longer than that obtained from Bengal, for the vaccine received from Calcutta generally failed, whilst by that forwarded from Simla the disease was satisfactorily set up. It is also worthy of note that the Calcutta vaccine was found much less efficacious in the Rangoon District than in those adjoining it, *viz.* Bassein and Henzada; the success met with in the Rangoon District being almost exclusively from the Simla virus.

Statement of results.

162. The following statement will best explain the result obtained during last year:—

Station.	Vaccinated.	Successfully.	Failed.
Rangoon	62	61	1
Bassein	33	20	13
Prome	937	503	434
Henzada	700	600	100
Tharawaddy	0	0	0
Toungoo	0	0	0
Total ...	1,732	1,184	548

Proposal to convey the virus into the interior on inoculated bodies.

163. In the Tharawaddy and Toungoo Districts no success was met with. The Superintending Surgeon has promised to endeavor to convey the virus into the interior, especially in those Districts where it has heretofore failed, on inoculated bodies.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensary at Rangoon re-opened.

164. The services of a native dresser having at length been made available, the Rangoon dispensary was re-opened on the 11th April last, in a house erected for the purpose, in a more sulubrious locality than the site occupied by the former building. Having been so recently opened,

there is scarcely time to judge of its success; but the donations and subscriptions collected, and promised, warrant the supposition that, with a vigilant watch over the expenditure, it will not again be requisite to close the door of the institution from want of funds.

Dispensary at Thayetmyo opened.

165. A charitable dispensary has also been established at Thayetmyo, in a building provided by Government on the northern outskirts of the native town.

This charitable dispensary was originally instituted at the recommendation of Dr. J. L. Ranking, of the Madras Army, when Civil Surgeon at the above station; and his successor, Dr. W. Williams, of Her Majesty's 68th, has since extended to it his fostering hand. This institution will, doubtless, be a boon to the native population of the place.

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Failure of sheep farm at Thayetmyo.

166. The experiment which it was hoped would result in occasionally supplying a mutton ration to the European troops, started under very favorable circumstances; but in the end has lamentably failed. It is difficult to assign a cause; but, as a general rule, in whatever locality in this country live stock are massed, sooner or later an epidemic is sure to appear. The same result has repeatedly been experienced where elephants and slaughter cattle have been kept. Since the fatal epidemic which first appeared in the flock in September 1858, there has been a gradual decrease by deaths, which amounted to 256 between the 1st May and 31st December 1859.

Financial results of the experiment.

167. Notwithstanding that the sheep were removed from the spot where the flock was first attacked, no material improvement took place. The total outlay, up to the commencement of this year, had reached 57,647 Rupees, and the value of the stock on hand was about 19,690 Rupees—the balance is total loss. It is feared that the closing of the experiment is inevitable. It is proposed to distribute the more healthy survivors among the villagers in various localities in the province, but the chances of success in Burmese hands is very doubtful.

Bulls.

168. The endeavor to increase the size of the country cattle by a cross with the larger breeds of Indian cattle may be said to be a failure. There are some of the offspring of imported bulls existing, but they do not appear to find much favor in the eyes of a Burman, and it is difficult to condemn his taste in the matter, for the small cattle of the province are not only well formed, but far more active, if not more useful than the large breed of India.

Elephant catching.

169. Experiments have been made in capturing wild elephants which abound in all parts of the Province. The plan adopted for securing the animals was that practised by the Burmese, namely, by hunting them with powerful tusked elephants. But few or none exceeding 6 feet in height can be caught by that method, and as no elephant under 7 feet is of use for army commissariat purposes, the result of the operations has not been satisfactory. The system of capturing elephants by driving a herd of them into a stockade was deemed too expensive and too uncertain for trial.

Plough Cattle.

170. The animals used for agriculture in Pegu are buffaloes and oxen. The former are chiefly employed in the heavy clay soil and damp atmosphere of the Delta; the latter in the lighter soil and drier climate of the upper Districts. So great is now the demand for these animals, and so constant is the drain for slaughter bullocks, that prices have risen about five fold since the British occupation of the Province. In the District of Rangoon a pair of buffaloes is now worth from 180 to 190 Rupees; and a pair of bullocks in the Northern Districts about 80 Rupees. The scarcity of cattle is becoming a serious impediment to the agriculture of the Province.

Remarks on the applicability of a portion of the Rangoon District for immigrants skilled in husbandry.

171. The following extract on the adaptability of a portion of the Rangoon District for immigrants skilled in husbandry is taken from the Report of the Settlement Officer, Captain Browne:—

" The Twantay 'Tangyee' or 'forest tract' commences abruptly at Twantay, " and runs down through the circles of Twantay, Eingdapoora, Kanhmoo, and Lawadee, " to within a short distance of the Thak-wot-peng-myet (Bassein Creek), or the " channel connecting the Rangoon and China Bakir Rivers. Its length, therefore, is " about 20 miles, and it has an average breadth of from 5 to 7 miles. It is " covered throughout with fine forest trees, and abounds in perennial springs of limpid " water. The soil is extremely fertile, but is thrown away upon the present population " (chiefly Karens), who know no method of turning it to account, except by the " wretched system of 'toungyas.' Numerous fine trees are thus yearly sacrificed, in " order that a single crop of brinjals or cucumbers may be produced from their ashes. " The value of the timber destroyed is certainly greater than that of the crops raised " in its place. This ridge would form an admirable locality for settling any foreign " immigration acquainted with the finer modes of cultivation, who could be attracted " to Pegu. Excellent water is procurable every where by sinking wells, not to " mention the reservoirs which might be formed by arresting the waters of the numerous " springs which now trickle down into the plains, where they are not required. A " numerous colony of Shans has been formed in the neighborhood of Twantay, which " every year receives fresh accessions of strength by bands of new immigrants. But " these industrious people, though most anxious and willing to adopt any improvements " in husbandry, of which they can gain a knowledge, at present merely imitate the " slovenly habits of the Burmese. Unlike the Burmese, however, they have an

" impression that they do not get as much out of the grounds as they might, and are " most anxious to improve. They would be useful and willing instruments in carrying " out any experiments for the improvement of the present or the introduction of new " products into the Province."

Death of Captain D'Oyly.

172. The Commissioner has to record with deep regret the demise of Captain George F. D'Oyly, 67th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, an officer who had earned the entire confidence of the Government he served, and won the affections of the people he ruled. His memory will long be revered among the Karens of the Toungoo District, who looked to him as a friend and protector, and who expressed deep regret for his death. Captain D'Oyly, foregoing his intention of visiting England for the benefit of his health, had proceeded to Toungoo at the urgent request of the Commissioner, but was taken ill on his way up the Sittang, and only survived a few days after reaching his destination.

French at Mandalay.

173. The French traders and artizans who proceeded to the capital of Burmah Proper, as noticed in para. 168 of last year's Report, appear not to have succeeded in their enterprise so well as they expected—several of their artificers have left the capital and settled in Rangoon. The steamer also which was to have traded on the River Irrawaddy has gone elsewhere in search of more lucrative employment.

Resort of Pilgrims from Yunân and Laos to Rangoon.

174. It may be noticed as an interesting circumstance connected with immigration into the Province of Pegu, that pilgrims, both men and women, from the Chinese Territory, the south-western portion of Yunân, and some from the Laos tribes bordering thereon, begin to arrive in considerable numbers to worship at the Rangoon Pagoda. Many of them appear disposed to settle in the country. From the Burmese dominions also many of the Kathay tribe (inhabitants of Munipore) have come down and settled in Prome and other towns as silk weavers.

CONCLUSION.

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175. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the estimable services of the undermentioned Officers in the Civil Administration of the Province of Pegu :—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major A. Fytche.	E. O'Riley, Esquire.
Captain R. D. Ardagh.	Captain G. F. D'Oyly.
Major T. P. Sparks.	Lieutenant M. Lloyd.
Major D. Brown.	Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
Captain E. J. Spilsbury.	

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Captain B. Ford.

Settlement Officer.

Captain Horace Browne.

Personal Assistant to Commissioner.

Captain H. Nelson Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant G. Sanders.	G. Hough, Esquire.
Lieutenant A. G. Duff.	P. B. Doyle, Esquire.
T. J. Fallen, Esquire.	D. F. Lonsdale, Esquire.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.	

Extra Assistants.

C. Phillips, Esquire.	J. Treacy, Esquire.

Superintendent of Forests.

Doctor D. Brandis.

Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla.

Captain A. Brooking.

Master Attendants.

Captain H. Lewis.	Lieutenant Aylesbury, I. N

Collectors of Customs.

R. S. Edwards, Esquire.	G. E. Barr, Esquire.
H. P. Onslow, Esquire.	R. Kinchant, Esquire.

The names of the following Medical Officers are recorded as those who have zealously exerted their professional skill in their several stations :—

Doctor J. Cowie	...	...	... *Prome.*
Doctor J. Davis	...	...	... *Bassein.*
Doctor C. Stewart	...	...	... *Pegu Light Infantry.*
Doctor J. Dickinson	...	...	... *Rangoon.*

LIBRARY

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
II.—Judicial—Civil Justice	Civil Statements and Reports therein for the year 1859, from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Judicial Depy. Commissioner	No. 18, dated 23rd Feb. 1860,
	Bassein	Deputy Commissioners of Districts	No 152, dated 18th April 1860.
	Prome		No. , dated 31st Jan. 1860.
	Henzada		No. 148, dated 16th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No 16, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo		No. , dated 24th Jan. 1860.
			No. 79, dated 8th May 1860.
			No. , dated 2nd Jan 1860.
			No. , dated 15th April 1860.
III.—Judicial—Criminal Justice ...	Annual Criminal Returns and Reports for the year 1859 from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioner ...	No. 201, dated 28th Jan. 1860.
	Ditto Town	Magistrate ...	No. , dated 15th Jan 1860.
	Ditto Cantonment		No. 1, dated 15th Feb 1860.
	Bassein	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	No. 147, dated 8th May 1860.
	Prome		No. 49, dated 7th Feb 1860.
	Henzada		No. 15, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tarawaddy		No, , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo		No. , dated 17th Feb. 1860.
IV.—Judicial—Police ...	Annual Police Statements, with Report thereon, for the year 1859, from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate ...	No. 306, dated 21st Feb. 1860.
	Rangoon Town		No. , dated 13th April 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment ...		No. 385, dated 4th April 1860.
	Bassein		No. 154, dated 20th April 1860.
	Prome		No. 50, dated 7th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada		No. 17, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo		No. , dated 14th April 1860.
	Report on Dacoity from the Burmese Territory	Captain G. F. D'Oyly, late Deputy Commissioner, Prome ...	No. , dated 22nd Jan. 1859.
		Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 10-6, dated 3rd March 1859.
	Report on Karen Police Corps ...	Captain H. Hopkinson, Officiating Commissioner of Pegu, and Captain D'Oyly	Commissioner, No. 214, dated 3rd Oct 1857. Government, No. 4968, dated 9th Dec. 1857. Deputy Commissioner, No. 15, dated 29th March 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No 19, dated 28th May 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No. 30, dated 11th June 1858. Government, No. 5620, dated 14th Sept. 1859. Deputy Commissioner, No. 87, dated 27th Nov. 1859. Commissioner, No. 5-1, dated 9th Jan. 1860 Commissioner, No. 7-2, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Government, No. 540, dated 17th Feb 1860. Commissioner, No. 84-33, dated 26th April 1860.

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.—(Continued.)

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
V.—Jails ...	Annual and Half-yearly Reports and Jail Returns from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Magistrate ...	No. , dated 28th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1860, and 1st Jan 1860. No. 133, dated 13th June 1860
	Bassein	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	No 40, dated 19th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 11th July 1860, and 6th Jan. 1860.
	Prome		No. , dated 5th Jan. 1860. Nos 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 1st July 1859, and 5th Jan. 1860.
	Henzada		No. 14, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1859, and 3rd Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. 81, dated 20th March 1860. No. 30, dated 8th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 8th July 1859, and 4th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo		No. 52, dated 20th March 1860. No. 19, dated 10th Jan 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 30th June and 31st Dec. 1859.
VI.—Revenue...	Revenue Report and Demand Statement from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	No. 872-4, dated 1st May 1860. No. [illegible], dated 14th June 1860.
	Bassein		No. 4, dated 7th May 1860.
	Prome		No. 15, dated 19th May 1860.
	Henzada		No. , dated 5th June 1860. No. , dated 15th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. 25, dated 18th June 1860. No. , dated 15th May 1860
	Toungoo		No. , dated 21st June 1860. No. , dated 31st May 1860.
	Customs Returns and Reports from		
	Rangoon	Collectors of Customs ...	No. 10, dated 8th May 1860.
	Bassein		No. 7, dated 9th May 1860.
	Meaday		No. 11, dated 30th April 1860.
	Toungoo		No. 1, dated 11th May 1860.
VII.—Education. ...	Report on Government School at Rangoon for 1859-60.	Local Committee of Instruction.	No. , dated 30th Sept. 1859.
	Report on the Karen High School at Rangoon.		
	Report on the Karen Normal School for young men ...	Reverend B. C. Thomas ...	No. , dated 17th March 1860.
	Report on the School at Henzada		
	Report on the Karen Normal School at Bassein	Reverend J. L. Beecher ...	No. , dated 24th Nov. 1859.
	School supported by the Roman Catholic Mission in Pegu ...	Dr. P. Bigandett, Bishop of Ava and Pegu ...	No. , dated 15th March 1860.
	Education among the Karen Mountain Tribes	Dr. Mason	No. , dated 15th June 1860.

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.—(Continued.)

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
VIII.—Department Public Works ...	Report on the Progress in the Province of Pegu for 1859-60...	Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer of Pegu	No. 73, dated 13th June 1860
IX.—Post Office ...	Report on the Post Office ...	Mr. H. N. P. Grant ...	No. , dated 28th June 1860
X.—Electric Telegraph ...	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Reports ...	G O'Donnell, Esquire ...	No. , dated 26th June 1860 No 967, dated 22nd July 1860.
	Report on the construction of the Electric Telegraph line between Prome and Toungoo ...	Lieutenant J. S. Pugram, Executive Engineer, P. and A. Road ...	No 96, dated 17th July 1860.
XI.—Marine...	Receipts and Disbursements of the Irrawaddy Flotilla ...	Captain A. Brooking, Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla ...	No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of Naval Dock Yard ...		No , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Rangoon Port Fund ...		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Bassein Port Fund ..		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Earnings of the Irrawaddy Flotilla		No. , dated 30th May 1860.
XII.—Financial ...	Disbursement Statement from the Districts of		
	Rangoon ...	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	No. 133, dated 20th June 1860.
	Rangoon Town ...		No. , dated 15th May 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment ...		No. , dated 2nd June 1860
	Bassein ...		No. , dated 2nd June 1860.
	Prome ...		No. , dated 8th June 1860.
	Henzada ...		No. , dated 1st June 1860.
	Tharawaddy ...		No. , dated 21st May 1860.
	Toungoo ..		No. , dated 31st May 1860.
XIII.—Political ...	Visit to the Court of Ava ..	Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 224-12, dated 13th Dec. 1859.
	Appearance of a Min-Loung in Toungoo ...	Lieutenant Lloyd ...	No. 31, dated 5th March 1860. No. 59, dated 1st May 1860.
	State of Karen-nee ...		No. 30, dated 25th May 1860.
XIV.—Military	Annual Report of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion ...	Captain Acton, Acting Commandant P. L. I. B.	No. 140, dated 13th May 1860.
XV.—Population ...	Population Returns from the Districts of		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	No. 38, dated 17th Jan. 1860.
	Bassein		No. , dated 10th Feb. 1860.
	Prome		No. 88, dated 29th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo		No. 39, dated 2nd Jan. 1860.
XVI.—Agricultural ...	Report from Deputy Commissioners of Districts of		
	Rangoon	Deputy Commissioners of Districts ...	Revenue Reports.
	Bassein		
	Prome		
	Henzada		
	Tharawaddy		
	Toungoo		
	Soldiers' Garden in Rangoon Cantonment	Captain Harris, Assistant Commissary General ...	No. 201, dated 16th June 1860.
	Report on Cotton Cultivation ...	Dr Brandis, Superintendent of Forests ...	No. , dated 30th Aug. 1859. No. 99, dated 26th Jan. 1860.
	Ditto ditto in Tharawaddy ...	Lieutenant Lloyd ...	No. 52, dated 5th April 1859.

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.—(Concluded.)

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
XVII.—Forests	Receipts and Disbursements for 1859-60, and report on the Forests	Dr. D. Brandis ...	No. 56, dated 30th May 1860.
XVIII.—Topographical Survey ...	Progress Report for 1859-60 ..	Lieutenant Fitzroy ...	No. 26, dated 20th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements ...	S. T. Survey ...	No. 51, dated 29th June 1860.
XIX.—Vaccination ...	Annual Report on Vaccination in Pegu	Dr. H. Graham, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals ...	No. 146, dated 25th July 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Rangoon ...	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon ...	No. , dated 9th April 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Bassein ...	Dr. Davis, Civil Surgeon ...	No. 23, dated 19th April 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Prome ...	Dr. Cowie, Civil Surgeon ...	No. 10, dated 18th April 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Henzada ...	Dr. Griesback, Civil Surgeon	No. , dated 1st and 26th May 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Myan Oung ...	Dr. C. Stewart, M. D. ...	No. , dated 20th April 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Toungoo ...	Dr. G. Gordon, Officiating Civil Surgeon ...	No. , dated 27th April 1860.
XX.—Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	Charitable Dispensary at Thayetmyo	Dr. Williams, Officiating Civil Surgeon ...	No. , dated 15th April 1860.
	Ditto ditto at Rangoon ...	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon.	
XXI.—Miscellaneous ...	Failure of the Sheep Farm at Thayetmyo	Secretary to Government, Military Department	No. 169, dated 3rd Aug. 1859.
		Commissioner of Pegu ...	No. 4, dated 10th March 1860.
	Report on Bulls	Captain Spilsbury ...	No. 15, dated 21st June 1860.
	Report on Elephant Trapping ...	Captain Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, Tharawaddy ...	No. 39, dated 4th April 1860
			No. 21, dated 23rd Feb. 1860.
			No. 77, dated 9th May 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Area, Population, and Revenue of Pegu, for the year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population—number of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs.	Fisheries.	Abkarry including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	GRAND TOTAL.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon	9,800	2,22,446	16	4,61,803	2,06,501	4,21,319	2,00,421	3,10,135	494,064	20,94,243
Bassein	8,900	2,25,876	15	2,45,833	2,15,439	30,766	1,26,396	50,911	59,435	7,28,780
Prome	5,500	2,00,560	17	2,51,464	2,19,589	4,98,817	7,764	21,845	66,369	10,65,848
Henzada	2,200	1,14,731	7	1,68,767	1,37,290	.....	41,666	31,396	30,094	4,09,213
Tharawaddy	1,950	1,24,617	7	1,02,056	97,756	.....	13,560	3,255	13,074	2,29,701
Toungoo	3,900	60,501	4	32,357	39,123	16,047	7,487	14,877	14,250	1,24,141
Total ...	32,250	9,48,731	66	12,62,280	9,15,698	9,66,949	3,97,294	4,32,419	6,77,286	46,51,926

NOTE.—The following items are not included in this return, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Municipal Fund	80,203	7	10
Bazar Fund	25,587	5	6
Ferries	2,892	12	0
Sale of Land	60,925	13	3
Total Rs. ...	1,69,609	6	7

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, European and Native, in the Province of Pegu in the year 1859.

Districts.	No. of Suits pending at the close of 1858.			No. of Cases instituted in 1859.			No. of Cases disposed of in 1859.			No. of Cases pending at the close of the year.			Amount value of Civil Suits.
	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Rs. As. P.
Rangoon	523	52	575	7,210	214	7,424	7,511	256	7,767	222	10	232	37,37,344 4 10
Bassein	179*	31	210	7,350	276	7,626	7,430	192	7,622	99	115	214	4,42,084 13 6
Promo	68†	14‡	82	4,559	183	4,742	4,494	78	4,572	133	119	252	5,50,354 15 2
Henzada	86	30	116	4,666	216	4,882	4,655	194	4,849	97	52	149	1,82,092 0 0
Tharawaddy	3	0	3	1,628	19	1,647	1,627	17	1,644	4	2	6	34,738 1 5
Toungoo	23	6	29	1,282	52	1,334	1,284	48	1,332	21	10	31	Not given.
Total ...	882	133	1,015	26,695	960	27,655	27,001	785	27,786	576	308	884	49,46,614 2 11

*181, † 66, ‡ 11 } These were clerical errors in the Returns furnished to the Commissioner's Office for 1858

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL RETURN of Regular Appeal and Miscellaneous Suits pending, instituted and disposed of by the Commissioner of Pegu during the year 1859.

Nature of Suits.	Remaining on the 31st December 1858.							Instituted during the year 1859.							Grand Total.	Disposed of during the year 1859.													Remaining on the 31st December 1859.							Remarks
	Rangoon	Bassein.	Prome	Henzada.	Tharawaddy	Toungoo	Total	Rangoon.	Bassein	Prome	Henzada.	Tharawaddy	Toungoo	Total.		Rangoon	Bassein	Prome	Henzada	Tharawaddy	Toungoo.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in favor of Appellant.	Number of cases in favor of Respondent	Number of cases settled by Razeenamah.	Number in favor of Appellant.	Number in favor of Respondent	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome	Henzada	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total	
I.—Suit affecting Land.																																				
Mortgage ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Houses ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shops ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gardens ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fields ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Dams ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other cases ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II.—Personal Suit.																																				
Debts ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	22	2	0	3	0	2	29	31	19	2	0	2	0	3	26	26*	1	22	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	* 3 cases remanded to be reopened.
Hereditary Rights..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Marriage ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adoption .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Divorce ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Illegitimate children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4†	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	† 1 case remanded to be reopened.
III.—Miscellaneous Suits.																																				
Miscellaneous suits including application for Special Appeals .	4	2	3	12	0	1	22	33	19	7	38	1	14	112	134	28	17	9	34	1	18	102	102	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	1	16	0	2	32	
Total ..	4	2	3	13	0	2	24	59	21	7	45	1	24	157	181	50	19	9	37	1	24	140	140	6	28	0	0	0	13	4	1	21	0	2	41	

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended on Criminal charges, and how disposed of in each district of the Province of Pegu during 1859, also the value of property stolen and recovered.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.													10	11.	12.
Districts.	Number of persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description.	Number of persons arrested and brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons acquitted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Awaiting trial or committed to the Sessions.	Proportion of Convictions to arrest omitting fractions.	Detention of Witnesses.													Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Proportion of amount recovered to that stolen, omitting fractions.
								1 Day	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	Total.	Rs As P	Rs As 1	
Rangoon District ..	2,153	1,894	943	861	24	66	49 per cent. ..	840	137	30	21	0	2	3	10	6	0	0	0	1,049	13,234 13 6	2,931 2 7	22 per cent.
Ditto Town .	2,427	2,309	1,107	1,174	26	2	47 per cent. ..	929	62	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	40,179 11 3	7,595 3 6	18 per cent.
Ditto Cantonment ..	1,087	1,087	898	120	74	0	82 per cent. .	114	44	21	2	13	0	0	3	12	3	0	0	212	2,899 10 0	509 11 0	17 per cent.
Bassein ..	5,905	5,739	3,443	2,247	3	46	59 per cent. ..	3,158	566	217	63	57	6	0	6	0	0	0	2	4,075	28,884 12 6	11,704 4 0	40 per cent
Prome ..	4,640	3,809	2,354	1,317	15	123	61 per cent. ..	2,043	291	178	43	55	22	5	9	0	0	0	0	2,646	48,653 13 6	4,363 1 9	9 per cent
Henzada .	3,934	3,462	1,820	1,494	22	116	52 per cent. ..	1,162	411	142	66	36	3	9	2	5	3	0	0	1,839	17,094 11 6	11,573 7 3	67 per cent.
Tharawaddy ..	1,342	1,018	622	364	25	2	61 per cent	464	167	82	21	18	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	763	10,261 3 8	2,813 13 2	27 per cent.
Toungoo .	1,202	1,202	521	671	3	7	43 per cent. .	927	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075	6,885 0 0	1,551 1 4	22 per cent
Total ..	22,589	20,515	11,703	8,248	202	362	56 per cent. ..	9,628	1,826	689	230	179	39	17	30	28	6	0	2	12,674	1,68,093 11 11	23,741 12 9	27 per cent

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several Districts of the Province of Pegu during the year 1859.

Crimes.	Rangoon.			Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total
	Deputy Commissioner.	Magistrate.	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.						
First Class.									
All crimes attended with murder or wounding, with intent to murder:—									
1. Murder	4	2	0	7	6	3	2	1	25
2. Gang robbery and river dacoity	2	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	13
3. Highway robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
4. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Cattle-stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Wounding with intent to murder	1	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	10
Second Class.									
1. Culpable homicide	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	10
2. Gang robbery with wounding	1	0	0	1	14	8	2	0	26
3. Highway robbery with wounding	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
4. Burglary with wounding	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
5. Theft with wounding	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6. Cattle-stealing with wounding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Assault with wounding or great injury ..	13	11	0	3	4	10	3	0	44
8. Arson and incendiarism	2	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	11
9. Rape	0	4	0	21	11	7	1	0	44
10. Affray and riot with violent breach of the peace ..	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
Third Class.									
1. Gang robbery on land	37	15	2	25	70	53	1	6	209
Ditto ditto on river	9	2	0	10	2	7	2	0	32
2. Highway robbery	6	11	0	1	11	5	5	0	39
3. Burglary	5	47	0	6	27	23	3	1	112
4. Theft	108	265	71	738	262	343	167	43	1,997
5. Cattle-stealing	31	3	0	21	111	61	24	6	257
Fourth Class.									
1. Receiving stolen property	4	12	0	18	20	7	1	1	63
2. Child stealing for selling into slavery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ditto ditto for other illegal purposes ..	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
4. Importation of slaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Counterfeiting coin or altering base coin ..	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
6. Forgery	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
7. Perjury or subornation of perjury	2	2	2	9	8	6	2	0	31
8. Adultery	1	1	0	5	19	14	0	8	48
9. Attempt to committing of the above ..	5	17	4	11	12	0	5	1	55
Fifth Class									
1. Disorderly conduct	0	114	224	0	44	0	1	12	395
2. Breach of local regulations	53	226	216	207	151	113	45	33	1,044
3. Nuisance, public or indecent, exposure of persons .	0	51	51	0	25	4	0	0	131
4. Neglect of duty in police	18	62	61	95	172	72	31	18	529
5. Disobedience of orders in Government servants ..	36	11	35	216	102	243	21	0	664
6. Abusive language	221	59	9	608	395	371	174	118	1,955
7. Petty assault	230	348	33	433	339	363	69	82	1,900
8. Gambling	55	43	3	264	81	235	32	50	763
9. Fraudulently appropriating property found ..	0	0	0	4	150	18	0	1	173
10. Other cases	237	202	219	276	521	249	77	264	2,045
Total ..	1,090	1,513	931	2,987	2,579	2,237	671	646	12,624

APPENDIX F.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount Demand of Revenue for the year 1859-60.

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	DISTRICTS.							Total.
	Rangoon.	Town of Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Land ..	4,61,803 4 2	0 0 0	2,45,833 8 7	2,51,464 15 9	1,68,767 13 0	1,02,056 4 10¾	32,357 9 3	12,62,283 7 7¾
Capitation ..	2,06 501 2 11	0 0 0	2,15,499 7 10	2,19,589 8 1	1,37,290 0 0	97,756 0 0	39,123 0 0	9,15,699 2 10
Fisheries .	2,00,421 0 0	0 0 0	1,26,396 0 0	7,764 4 0	41,666 0 0	13,560 3 3	7,487 0 0	3,97,294 7 3
Salt ..	48,811 4 0	0 0 0	15,171 8 0	0 0 0	205 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	64,188 4 0
Forest Produce ..	50 0 0	0 0 0	1,047 0 0	0 0 0	192 0 0	249 8 0	0 0 0	1,538 8 0
Excise ..	3,10,135 0 0	0 0 0	50 911 0 0	21,845 0 0	31,396 0 0	3,255 0 0	14,877 8 0	4,32,419 8 0
Sea Customs ..	4,21,819 15 9¾	0 0 0	30,766 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,52,086 9 1¾
Inland Customs ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,98,817 6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,047 13 2	5,14,865 3 8
Port Dues and Marine Receipts ..	92,078 12 0	0 0 0	3,211 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	95 290 10 0
Rent on Town building lots ..	63,226 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	63,226 14 11
Timber and Miscellaneous proceeds of Forest Department ..	2,33,215 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,913 6 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,488 8 0	2,38,617 13 4
Fines and Fees ..	33,531 2 9	6,664 12 7	34,720 15 2	33 819 14 0	27,568 6 2	9,452 4 7	6,104 11 3	1,51,870 2 6
Sale of Unclaimed Property ..	1,358 11 3	17 0 6	2,029 9 6	3,407 4 9	200 5 2	239 11 6	176 10 5	7,429 4 11
Postage Stamps ..	12,730 6 0	0 0 0	1,242 10 0	1,902 6 0	685 8 0	128 6 6	1,696 2 0	18,385 6 6
Miscellaneous ..	2,379 8 8	0 0 0	2,003 15 10	23,326 14 8	1,242 12 11	3,004 5 6	911 3 0	32,868 12 2
Karen Chiefs' Tribute ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,874 0 0	3,874 0 0
Total Rs ..	20,87,563 0 5¾	6,681 13 1	7,28,782 2 0	10,65,850 15 11	4,09 214 5 3	2,29,701 12 2¾	1,24,144 0 11	46,51,938 2 10¼

NOTE.—During the year 1859 60, land to the amount of Rupees 60 554 0 2 was sold in Rangoon—this is not included in the Regular Revenue.
Ditto ditto ditto 371 13 1 ditto Bassein.

	Rangoon District.	Rangoon Town	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipal Fund ..	2,167 12 0	42,255 6 8	12,655 7 5	11,199 7 0	11,925 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	80,203 7 10
Bazar Rent ..	0 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,733 10 11	14,476 0 6	3,922 6 0	441 12 7	3,513 7 6	25,587 5 6
Ferries ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	419 0 0	1,156 0 0	0 0 0	288 12 0	1,029 0 0	2,892 12 0
Total Rs. ..	2,167 12 6	43,755 6 8	14,808 2 4	26 831 7 6	15,847 12 3	730 8 7	4,542 7 6	1,03,683 9 4

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Sea and Inland Frontier Custom Houses of the Province of Pegu for the year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

1.	2	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8	9.	10.
Articles exported by Sea	Value of articles exported by Sea.	Articles imported by Sea.	Value of Articles imported by Sea	Articles exported by land, river included beyond Frontier.	Value of Articles exported by land, river included beyond Frontier.	Articles imported by land, river included from beyond Frontier.	Value of Articles imported by land, river included from beyond Frontier.	Grand Total.	REMARKS
	Rs. As P		Rs As. P		Rs. As. P.		Rs As P	Rs. As. P.	
1. Timber ..	4,59,060 11 1	1. Cotton Piece Goods ..	23,06,681 4 5	1 Cotton Piece Goods ..	5,58,235 14 0	1. Cotton Piece Goods ..	3,91,711 15 0		
2. Rice and Paddy ..	17,66,722 0 3	2 Silk ditto ditto ..	13,38,467 14 0	2. Silk ditto ditto ..	2,43,117 2 0	2 Silk ditto ditto ..	4,52,655 0 0		
3 Cutch ..	7,60,229 5 10	3. Twist ..	13,03,509 6 8	3. Twist ..	1,84 829 0 0	3. Wheat ..	3 610 0 0		
4 Stick Lac ..	60 600 14 0	4. Woollens ..	3,02 061 9 4	4. Woollens ..	68.811 0 0	4 Gram ..	23,794 8 0		
5. Hides and Horns ..	81,802 8 10	5. Timber .	44.720 0 4	5 Rice and Paddy ..	22,26,007 15 10	5. Raw Cotton ..	36,582 4 0		
6. Lead ..	54,547 12 0	6. Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c.	8,73,982 4 0	6 Salt ..	3,41,369 3 2	6 Ponies ..	1,07,495 0 0		
7. Petroleum ..	1,11,554 1 6	7 Tobacco ..	2,38,961 10 4	7. Betel-nut ..	1,70.575 2 0	7 Tobacco ..	53 465 2 0		
8. Yellow Orpiment ..	6,923 0 0	8. Treasure ..	0 0 0	8. Ngapee, dried, fish, &c	11,47,877 1 5	8. Timber ..	1,57,767 8 0		
9. Copper ..	87,410 2 8	(a) for Government ..	4,13,009 0 0	9 All articles not enumerated above ..	2,99,025 6 0	9. Cutch ..	1,56.018 7 6		
10. Raw Cotton ..	41.569 12 0	(b) for private parties	29,42,583 8 5			10. Stick Lac ..	42,840 1 8		
11. Tobacco ..	49,145 0 0	9 All articles not enumerated above ..	38,667,15 14 7			11. Dyes ..	9,521 10 0		
12. Treasure ..	15,000 0 0					12. Lead ..	22,972 0 0		
(a) for Government ..	0 0 0					13. Copper ..	39,709 1 2		
(b.) for private parties	22,56,731 12 0					14. Gold Leaf ..	17,273 0 0		
13. All articles not included above ..	17,96,663 13 4					15. Petroleum ..	76,449 9 11		
						16. Jaggery and Molasses ..	3,33,355 14 0		
						17. Lacquered Ware ..	2,57,520 6 6		
						18. Jessamin Oil ..	5,41,116 6 0		
						19. Hides, Bullock and Buffaloe ..	17,910 5 0		
						20. Hard Ware ..	50,052 11 6		
						21. Metal Ware ..	29,625 13 9		
						22 Tea (dry) ..	5,087 0 0		
						23. Pen Wet (Pickled) .	85,418 2 6		
						24. All articles not enumerated above ..	3,16,119 13 5		
Total Rs. ..	75,50,055 12 6	Total ..	1,27,80,683 8 1	Total ..	52,39,847 12 5	Total ..	32,28,071 11 6	2,87,98,658 13 6	

Value of Exports and Imports by Sea, Rupees .. 2,03,30,739-5-7

Value of Exports and Imports by Land, Rupees .. 84.67,919.7-11.

APPENDIX H.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the value of all Imports and Exports by Sea and River to and from the Province of Pegu during the year 1859-60, *and amount of duty realized thereon, ending* 30*th April* 1860.

Names of Port or Custom House.		Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.			Total.			Amount of Duty realized.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
SEA.	Rangoon ...	72,10,535	15	11	1,25,32,844	15	9	1,97,43,380	15	8	4,18,061	8	0¾
	Bassein ...	3,39,519	13	7	2,47,838	8	4	5,87,358	5	11	29,567	10	1
RIVER.	Meaday ...	47,80,265	13	6	26,56,089	11	8	74,36,355	9	2	4,94,522	0	3
	Toungoo ...	4,59,581	14	11	5,71,981	15	10	10,31,563	14	9	16,011	9	5
Total Rs. ...		1,27,89,903	9	11	1,60,08,755	3	7	2,87,98,658	13	6	9,58,162	11	9¾

REMARKS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal Imports by or on account of Government Survey			
Instrument	750	0	0
Coals	1,34,440	0	0
Timber	7,653	0	0
Treasure	4,13,000	0	0
Military and Ordnance Stores	1,62,577	8	0
Cattle	1,500	0	0
Naval Stores	40,676	0	0
Commissariat Stores	7,35,903	4	0
Electric Telegraph Stores	8,452	0	0
Opium	3,84,000	0	0
Total Rs. ...	18,88,951	12	0
Amount of Fines and Savings from Pay and Confiscations, during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, not included in the amount of Duty ... ... Rs.	8,789	10	2

APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Grain (Rice husked and unhusked) Exports by Sea and River from the Province of Pegu, during the year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

Number.	Port or Custom House and Nature of Grain.		To United Kingdom. Quantity. Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Value. Rs. A. P.	To all other Ports. Quantity. Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Value. Rs. A. P	Total Quantity. Baskets	Tons.	Cwt.	Total Value Rs A. P	Total of each Custom House. Rs. A. P
1	Rangoon.	Rice ..	5,86,357½	16,491	6 0 10	7,99,937 9 2	5,88,068½	16,539	8 2 3½	6,77,895 0 9	11,74,426	33,030	14 2 13½	14,77,832 9 11	15,07,990 11 6
		Paddy ..	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 0 0	18,734½	434	18 0 18	13,723 1 7	35,649½	827	11 2 6	30,158 1 7	
2	Bassein.	Rice ..	1,09,340	3,068	3 2 13	1,14,352 15 0	1,31,183	3,695	10 3 25	1,37,311 9 0	2,40,523	6,763	14 2 15	2,51,664 8 0	2,58,731 4 9
		Paddy ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	
3	Meaday.	Rice ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	22,24,339 15 10
		Paddy ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	
4	Toungoo.	Rice ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	300	7	13 0 0	750 0 0	300	7	13 0 0	750 0 0	1,668 0 0
		Paddy ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 0 0	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 0 0	
	Total,	Rice ..	6,95,697½	19,559	9 3 0	9,14,290 8 2	9,35,583½	25,739	17 1 12½	12,12,802 9 8	16,31,281	45,299	7 0 12½	21,27,093 1 10	39,92,730 0 1
		Paddy ..	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 0 0	16,53,703	34,761	13 1 1½	18,49,201 14 3	16,70,618	35,154	6 2 17½	18,65,636 14 4	

APPENDIX K.

DISBURSEMENTS on account of Salaries of Establishment and Contingencies in the Province of Pegu, for the year 1859-60.

No.	Items	Rangoon.	Bassein	Prome.	Henzada.	Thaiawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	Judicial.								
1	Civil and Criminal Courts and Office Establishments .. .	99,173 13 1	68,832 11 4	62,598 7 9	42,781 7 6	27,340 10 1	23,694 8 11	3,24,420 15 4	
2	Town Police	32,698 13 1	5,616 0 0	8,940 9 4	1,488 0 0	0 0 0	2,880 0 0	51,623 6 5	
3	Rural Police	26,810 12 10	36,960 0 0	18,264 0 0	19,656 0 0	19,116 0 0	4,224 0 0	1,24,530 12 10	
4	Police Battalions and Frontier Guards	10,526 0 0	74,496 0 0	1,09,415 8 5	0 0 0	71,760 0 0	73,832 1 0	3,39,529 9 5	
5	River Police	26,855 0 0	8,604 0 0	6,060 0 0	2,700 0 0	8,600 0 0	0 0 0	47,819 0 0	
6	Jail Establishments (permanent and temporary)	20,633 9 9	16,854 0 1	7,938 0 0	10,060 13 4	8,508 11 11	6,438 0 0	70,433 3 1	
7	Prisoners' maintenance	49,228 14 3	13,918 3 4	15,683 4 7	12,145 12 0	7,560 15 1	10,834 9 0	1,69,756 3 11	
8	Contingent Expenses	11,071 15 3	15,624 8 2	19,689 8 4	10,442 3 8	8,556 6 3			11,28,113 3 6
	Revenue								
9	Office Establishments	21,567 13 7	13,200 0 0	10,140 0 0	8,658 0 0	6,336 0 0	5,478 0 0	65,379 13 7	
10	Contingent Expenses including Commission to Thoogyees	1,01,724 4 11	53,525 0 4	65,250 4 7	37,788 15 10	17,429 3 4	10,233 9 1	2,85,751 6 1	3,51,131 3 8
	Customs.								
11	Establishment (Sea Customs)	27,430 0 0	14,284 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	41,764 0 0	
12	Contingent Expenses	26,305 2 8	332 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	26,637 10 2	
13	Establishment (Inland Customs)	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,460 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,720 4 3	25,180 4 3	
14	Contingent Expenses	0 0 0	0 0 0	656 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	114 1 6	770 9 6	94,352 7 11
	Marine.								
15	Port Establishment	20,778 9 9	9,468 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30,176 9 9	
16	Port Contingent Charges	4,088 13 1	873 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,962 1 1	
17	Dock Yard Establishment, including day laborers' wages, Coal Depôt Hulk, and Cargo Boats	1,03,839 15 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,03,839 15 11	
18	Contingent Charges	1,781 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,781 8 9	
19	Naval Stores, Timber, &c., &c.	11,970 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,970 2 4	
20	Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla and Office Establishment	19,977 7 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19,977 7 8	
21	Flotilla Contingencies including Douabew Coal Depôt Establishment ..	6,193 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,193 4 2	
22	Cost of Coal and Wood Fuel	46,831 15 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	46,831 15 4	
23	Salaries of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, &c., of Flotilla Vessels ..	1,38,061 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,38,061 8 2	
24	Contingent Charges	0 0 0	621 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	621 1 0	
25	River Pilotage Establishment	4,932 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,932 12 0	3,69,348 6 2
	General.								
26	Commissioner's Court and Office Establishment	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	67,152 0 0	
27	Contingent Expenses	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,217 12 0	
28	Topographical Survey	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42,416 1 0	
29	Establishment and Contingencies of Electric Telegraph . ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60,914 5 7	
30	Pegu Light Infantry	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,39,041 16 8	
31	Forest Department	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,73,658 4 0	
32	Post Office	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	53,048 0 0	5,38,448 1 8
									24,81,398 6 0

The following items exhibit expenditure incurred in the Marine Department for purposes other than those for the Province of Pegu :—

Coaling Her Majesty's Navy	Rupees	1,973 14 11
Pilotage for ditto	..	1,793 9 8
Expense of Alguada Reef Light House ..	..	681 1 10
Coal purchased for stock	..	40,221 14 11
Total, Rupees		44,650 9 4

APPENDIX L.

RETURN of Troops, Regular and Local, serving in the Province of Pegu on the 30th April 1860.

Stations.	Regular Corps.	Camp, Garrison and Cantonment.				Remarks.
		European Officers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Europeans, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	
Rangoon ...	Artillery ...	7	1	87	47	A portion of H. M.'s 69th Regiment is stationed at Showeggeo. The remainder of the P. Sapper Corps is stationed in Martaban.
" ...	H. M.'s 68th Regt. ..	16	2	761	0	
" ...	23rd M. N. I. ...	9	1	2	618	
" ...	24th ditto ...	0	0	0	43	
" ...	41st ditto ...	7	1	2	710	
" ...	51st ditto ...	5	1	2	422	
Bassein ...	Artillery ...	1	0	16	11	
" ...	52nd M. N. I. ...	3	0	0	257	
Henzada ...	24th ditto ...	7	1	1	516	
Mengyee ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0	118	
Prome ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0	188	
Thayetmyo ...	Artillery ...	4	0	47	0	
" ...	H. M.'s 68th Regt. ..	11	1	274	0	
" ...	11th M. N. I. ...	8	1	2	902	
" ...	42nd N. I. ...	12	1	2	893	
Meeaday ...	H. M.'s 68th Regt. ..	1	1	90	0	
" ...	42nd M. N. I. ...	6	1	2	792	
Toungoo ...	Artillery ...	4	0	96	44	
" ...	Sappers ...	1	0	0	189	
" ...	H. M.'s 69th Regt. ..	13	3	673	0	
" ...	2nd M. N. I. ...	11	0	2	903	
Total ..	....	131	14	2,059	6,753	
Station.	**Local Corps.**					
Myanoung .	P. L. Infantry ...	5	1	2	425	
Kademnatha ...	" ..	0	0	0	105	
Mendoon ...	" ...	0	0	0	78	
Yaymiet ..	" ...	0	0	0	56	
Tabullah ...	" ...	0	0	0	107	
Zin ...	" ...	0	0	0	22	
Escort duty, sick leave, &c. ...	" ...	0	0	0	118	
Town of Pegu ...	Pegu Sapper Corps ..	0	0	0	176	
Total ..	....	5	1	2	1,085	

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

INTRODUCTION.—This, the Fourth Annual Report of the Administration of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, purposes to furnish an abstract of the progress of affairs in all departments of the Administration, the Judicial and Police excepted, the returns in which are made up always to the 1st January, from the 1st May 1859 to the 1st May 1860.

Divisions and Administrative Officers

2. The divisions of the Administrative Officers remain the same as given in last year's Report.

3. The following is the classification and arrangement of subjects of which this Report treats:—

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.
- Part I.—Civil Justice.
- „ II.—Criminal Justice.
- „ III.—Police.
- „ IV.—Jails.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.
- Part I.—Land.
- „ II.—Capitation Tax.
- „ III.—Fisheries.
- „ IV.—Teak Timber { Foreign Timber / Home Forests.
- „ V.—Excise, including Salt
- „ VI.—Customs.
- Part VII.—Marine.
- „ VIII.—Judicial.
- „ IX.—Post Office.
- „ X.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.
- „ IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.
- „ V.—POST OFFICE
- „ VI.—MARINE.
- „ VII.—FINANCIAL.
- „ VIII.—POLITICAL.
- „ IX.—MILITARY.
- „ X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits and appeals instituted.

4. The following Statement exhibits comparatively the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals instituted in the several Courts of the Provinces during the years 1858-59, and gives an increase of 1,872 regular and miscellaneous suits, and a decrease of 75 appeals for the last-mentioned year:—

Instituted.	Regular and Miscellaneous Suits.	Appeals.
1858.		
Tenasserim	15,904	800
Martaban	2,310	112
Total	18,214	912
1859.		
Tenasserim	17,459	668
Martaban	2,627	169
Total	20,086	837
Increase	1,872	0
Decrease	0	75

Statement A of the Appendix.

5. Statement A of the Appendix shows the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals pending from the year 1858, the number instituted and disposed of, together with the number pending at the close of the year.

Amount of business disposed of.

6. There were for trial before all the Courts a total of 21,538 cases, of these 20,554 were regular and miscellaneous suits, and 984 appeals: 20,840 cases were disposed of, the regular and miscellaneous suits numbering 19,945, the appeals 895.

Proportion of Appeals to Suits tried.

7. Of the 19,945 regular and miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year, 895 or about 4½ per cent. were appealed, a ratio of ½ per cent. under that of the previous year.

Appeals to Commissioner's Court.

8. In the Court of the Commissioner there were for trial 240 appeals, which are 90 less than in the previous year: 227 were disposed of, and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals from each District, together with the orders passed by the Apellate Court. I attribute the diminution in the number of appeals to the improvement of the superior Courts, and the greater correspondence observed with fixed principle of law than formerly. The great number of decisions reversed to

decisions confirmed in Moulmein town arose from my inability to provide throughout the year for sufficiently experienced Officers in the First Class Assistant Commissioner's Court. The small proportion of reversals again in Tavoy and Mergui partly arises from the circumstances that they are seldom intricate.

Districts.	No. of Appeals pending at the close of 1858.	No. of Appeals instituted during 1859.	Total.	Disposed of.				Total disposed of in 1859.	Total pending at the close of 1859.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.		
Amherst	8	32	40	26	11	1	1	39	1
Moulmein	27	133	160	46	39	68	1	154	6
Tavoy	.....	18	18	16	2	.....	.....	18	.....
Mergui	.....	16	16	8	1	1	.....	10	6
Martaban	6	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	41	199	240	99	56	70	2	227	13

Average duration of Appeals.

9. The average duration of appeals before the Commissioner's Court was 1 month and 20 days. I hesitate to return an average for suits in the Districts, as I do not think their statements are sufficiently accurate: the ministerial officers do not rise beyond copyists. One Deputy Commissioner wrote me that he "had to calculate himself the actual duration of every one of 286 cases," to enable him to make me a return; he then found an average duration of 45·2 days. There were no cases pending above one year; and the oldest appeal in the Commissiner's Court was of little more than a month's standing, or of the 26th November 1859.

Statistical Returns.

10. Measures are now in progress to familiarize the Courts with the preparation of statistical returns after the model of the Punjab.

Improvement in the Pleaders.

11. A marked improvement has taken place in the pleaders, who practise in the principal Civil Courts. They now form three classes, according to the place they take at examinations, which are to be held twice a year, and I here gladly bear testimony to the assistance I have received from the first class, who plead before me, namely, Messrs. Brady, Dawson, Saunders, and Law.

Original Jurisdiction by Officers in charge of Districts in Civil Suits revived.

12. An original jurisdiction by Deputy Commissioners or Officers in charge of Districts in civil suits indirectly provided for by the Rules, but which has long been dormant, has been revived. Officers in charge of Districts now try all original suits in which the cause of action respects property of 500 Rupees and upwards in value, except at Mergui,

where the limit is fixed at so low as 250 Rupees. The new Code of Civil Procedure, or Act VIII. of 1858, came into operation at the close of the year, and it was hardly introduced before its advantages became manifest. A report upon its working will, however, belong to a future year.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of persons for trial.

13. There were for trial before the several District Officers the cases of 6,609 persons. Of these 25 persons were pending from the previous year, and 6,584 persons were apprehended during the year of review: this is rather a larger number than in the previous year, when 5,981 persons were apprehended—the increase is largest in Province Amherst.

Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

14. At the close of the year but 45 persons awaited trial, the cases of 6,564 having been disposed of.

Proportion of persons convicted to persons tried

15. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to persons tried is, for all the Provinces, 68 per cent.—this is 8 per cent. better than the previous year, while at the same time I believe crime to have been more freely reported. Province Amherst still makes the best return under this head. In Moulmein the acquittals naturally bear a larger proportion, because in a large town complaints are not only more readily made, but made much more often, without sufficient foundation. In Martaban again there is more difficulty in procuring evidence than there is in Province Amherst. A great improvement has taken place in Mergui in the proportion of convictions to acquittals.

16. The following Statement shows the number of persons for trial on criminal charges before the several District authorities, during the year 1859, together with the manner of the disposal and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried:—

Districts.	No. of persons pending trial from 1858.	No. of persons arrested in 1859.	Total number of persons for trial.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	No. of persons committed to the Sessions.	No. of persons pending trial at the close of 1859.	Total.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
Amherst	9	983	992	819	139	6	7	21	992	85
Moulmein	9	3,508	3,517	2,270	1,219	8	12	8	3,517	65
Tavoy	3	672	675	466	207	...	2	...	675	69
Mergui	2	694	696	466	200	3	24	3	696	71
Martaban	2	727	729	410	299	1	6	13	729	58
Total ...	25	6,584	6,609	4,431	2,064	18	51	45	6,609	68

Number and duration of attendance of witnesses.

17. In all the District Courts 5,368 witnesses were examined, of these 4,263 or 79 per cent. were in attendance one day.

770	... ...	2 days.
213	.. ..	3 „
86	... ...	4 „
20	... ...	5 „
9	... ...	6 „
7	... ...	7 „

This return may be regarded as a remarkably satisfactory one, when it is considered that the Magistrate in these Provinces is also Collector, Civil Judge, and Superintendent of Police, and has usually no Assistant.

Appeals to Commissioner.

18. The appeals from the several Magistrates to the Commissioner's Court number 32; 17 were confirmed and 15 reversed. The number is not very great, but the proportion of modified or reversed to confirmed is perhaps larger than it should be.

Commitments to the Sessions Court.

19. Before the Sessions Court there were for trial 23 cases, and 51 persons; of these latter 13 were acquitted, 1 died, 4 remained pending trial, and 33 were convicted and sentenced as below:—

To death	... ...	1 Person.
„ imprisonment for life	... ...	16 „
„ „ „ 9 years	... ...	1 „
„ „ „ 7 „	... ...	2 „
„ „ „ 5 „	... ...	1 „
„ „ „ 3 „	... ...	7 „
„ „ „ 1 „	... ...	5 „
	Total ...	33 persons.

20. Statement B of the Appendix gives in detail the nature of cases committed from each District to the Sessions Court, the convictions, sentences. and acquittals.

No remarkable incidents calling for any particular notice during the year.

General remarks.

21. I cannot call to mind any remarkable incident in the Criminal Administration of these Provinces during the past year, which calls for particular notice. On the whole, I believe, that it will sustain scrutiny without discredit to the Officers to whom it is extended. The Police is defective, but when a case once reaches the Criminal Court, it is, in most instances, properly disposed of. There is little delay; the record, by the Magistrate, of the proceedings, in English, in his own hand-writing secures his intimate acquaintance with the facts. The rules of evidence are

regarded, and it is the aim of every Officer that his decisions shall be ruled by law, or by precedent having the force of law; that these Provinces are classed as Extra-Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces is a circumstance which the criminal authorities are disposed to regard less as conferring upon them a latitude in procedure than as requiring them to study it more closely, and to strive always after its closer application.

PART III.—POLICE.

Police Forces, their number and annual cost.

22. The Police forces of every description serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and of all ranks, number 1,439 men, and cost 2,24,424 Rupees per annum.

23. The number and cost of each class is given below :—

	Number.		Cost.
Interior armed Police	196	Rs.	24,744
Provincial Police	399	„	69,432
Kareen Levy	200	„	32,472
Town Police	404	„	61,488
River Police	240	„	36,288
Total ...	1,439	Rs.	2,24,424

Explanation of increase of Police shown as compared with former years.

This return does not tally with that furnished in former years, but shows an increase both in men and money; this is, however, owing not to the entertainment of any additional establishment during the year of review, but to certain functionaries having been omitted from former returns, whom I have now included under the class of Provincial Police, and the most notable among them are the Ywa-goungs or village constables, a body of 255 men, and costing 3,00,600 Rupees, who are certainly Police, though they also perform revenue duties. The cost of the interior armed Police was also wrongly calculated last year. A reduction has been made of 1 tindal and 23 lascars in the Amherst River Police, reducing the total number of this description of force from 264 to 240 men, at a decrease in cost of 2,928 Rupees per annum. I should also add, that both the Karen Levy and interior armed Police are kept up at a strength much below their authorized number; and I have proposed that they should be permamently reduced, the former from 200, and the latter from 100 to 60 each, rank and file—this will operate a decrease of cost of 24,936 Rupees a year. The actual decrease just now is even greater than this, for there are only 44 men in all ranks now serving in the Karen Levy, and only 50 men in the armed Police, costing at the rate, say, of 15,000 Rupees a year at the outside, instead of 57,216 Rupees at their full strength. The Town Police in Maulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui are paid for by the inhabitants; their contributions at present amounting to 36,852 Rupees per annum, raised by a house assessment, from 2 Rupees down to an anna. The Maulmein people

do not, however, pay for two bodies of men, one called the Police reserve company, and the other Police mounted company, though both are employed in town duties in Maulmein; but I hope to see them both soon disbanded or absorbed into the Town Police properly so called. The Police reserve company has been already much reduced. Altogether, taking into account these various items of reduction in the nominal cost of the Police of these Provinces, its actual cost to the State cannot be rated at above 140,000 Rupees per annum.

24. Statement C of the Appendix shows the number and nature of crimes ascertained to have been committed in each District, and the amount of property stolen.

Number and nature of crime.

25. The number of crimes of every description ascertained to have been committed during the year of review amounts to 4,089, of which the large number of 3,659, or 89 per cent., were brought to trial; of these all but 814 were of a trifling character, such as petty assaults, suits for wages, breaches of municipal regulations, and the like.

Heinous offences in 1858-59

26. The heinous crimes committed during the past two years are as follows :—

Years.	Offences against life	Dacoity	Highway Robbery	Burglary.	Theft.	Cattle Stealing	Other Cases.	Total.
1858	11	3	3	23	617	32	92	781
1859	12	6	6	8	646	35	101	814
Increase.....	1	3	3	.....	29	3	19	33
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ratio of heinous crime to population

27. The ratio of heinous crime to population for the past two years is given below :—

Years.	Total of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Total Population.	Proportion of heinous crime to Population.
1858	781	3,32,046	1 to 425
1859	814	3,39,264	1 to 416

Explanation of increase of crime.

The statement shows a trifling increase in the percentage in 1859 over the crime of the previous year, but of the 814 cases entered as belonging to it, no less than 646 cases come under the denomina-

tion of theft, leaving only 9 offences against life, and 26 in which robbery has been committed, with more or less of force and violence. Whether from the absence of the criminal element or the efficiency of the Police, Maulmein, a town containing close upon 50,000 inhabitants, has been singularly free from offences against property attended with violence. There was not a single dacoity committed there throughout the year. The crime of theft again, where it has been committed, has been seldom the work of professed thieves, and its prevalence, so far as it is prevalent, is attributable to the extraordinary carelessness of the people in regard to the safe keeping of their money and valuables.

Cause of increase of crime in Province Amherst.

28. In Province Amherst there was a net increase of 10 crimes of a heinous nature. The Deputy Commissioner referred this to causes of a quasi-political nature. "Nearly all such crimes," he says, "are committed by Shans and Toungthoos, a race who live as much out of as within "our jurisdiction, and are constantly on the watch to murder and rob and then escape "over the boundary into a region where there is no Government, and no responsible "person to aid in bringing such refugees to justice. * * * We are at times left "quiet for months from them, either being peaceably disposed or having moved off to "commit their depredations in some other region, and then we are liable to be suddenly "and secretly visited by a gang." In confirmation of Major Tickell's opinion, I may state that it is seldom that I have to try a dacoit in Province Amherst or Martaban that I do not find that he is a Shan or Toungthoo.

Tavoy District almost free from heinous crime.

29. With the exception of one case of wounding with intent to murder, the District of Tavoy was free from all heinous crime against life or against property attended with violence to the person.

Decrees of heinous crime in Mergui.

30. In Mergui also the past year contrasted favorably with the preceding one in regard to the diminution of crime. In heinous crimes there was a decrease of 7 cases, and there was not a single case of wilful murder. For years the returns from this Province have not been so good.

State of crime in Martababan Province not so favorable as in the previous year; but Police operations better.

31. The state of crime in Martaban Province, during the year of review, as contrasted with the previous year, appears unfavorable: there was an increase both in heinous crimes and petty offences, but the results of the Police operations in the past year were better than in the year 1858. On the other hand, throughout 1859, peace reigned from one end of the District to the other, the first time for some years past.

Crime apparently stationary in 1859 on a general view.

32. On a general view it would appear that crime had been stationary during the year 1859 in these Provinces. There has been less murder, but more highway robbery; burglaries appear more numerous, but thefts are fewer; but a burglarious entry into a house in this country is a very different thing from what it is in England, and the difference between burglary and theft is often more formal than real. Forgeries have increased principally, because the Civil Courts have been more active in persecuting them.

Conduct of Police.

33. Of the conduct of the Police I cannot speak very favorably, except at Moulmein; but, as I have elsewhere observed, the fact of a Burman becoming a policeman is *primâ facie* evidence that he is an inferior man of his class; he must be more or less idle, thriftless, wanting in energy and manly independence if he quit the illimitable field for private industry which the country offers to the humblest and poorest, for the prospects which the service of Government held out to him. I might illustrate the case by a reference to the army of the United States which, small as it is, it cannot be recruited, I believe, from Native Americans only. The peasant of Tenasserim can afford to contribute at the rate of Rupees 4-8 per head of the population, yet I imagine is better fed, better clothed, and better housed than the peasant of Oude, who pays at the rate of Rupees 1-5 per head.

Amount of property stolen and recovered.

34. The value of property stolen is computed at Rupees 58,379-7-8, of which sum Rupees 159-11-4, or about 27 per cent., were recovered. This result is not so favorable as the previous year, when 30 per cent. of stolen property was recovered.

Number of persons arrested.

35. During the year 6,518 persons were brought to trial on criminal charges, and of this number 4,453 were convicted against 6,518 tried.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Arrangements made for facilitating Jail discipline in the absence of a Jail for Local Prisoners.

36. Another year has passed without a separate jail being built for local prisoners at Moulmein; but the inconvenience has been greatly mitigated by the arrangement of sending all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for three years and upwards, by the Courts of Province Amherst and Moulmein, to the Tavoy and Mergui jails, while the life prisoners at those jails have been withdrawn to the Moulmein jail. The progress of the Tavoy jail has also been arrested for financial reasons.

Daily average number of Prisoners.

37. The daily average number of prisoners in each of the jails is given below:—

Amherst	233
Moulmein	1,269
Tavoy	343
Mergui	233
Martaban Province	76

Health of Prisoners.

38. The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good for Moulmein. Major Sankey reported it exceedingly good, nevertheless the Moulmein jail was visited by the epidemic small pox, which proved fatal in fifteen cases. A milder form of epidemic (small pox) which visited Tavoy, also extended to the jail there, but was fatal in three cases only. Cholera

appeared as an epidemic at Mergui at the end of the year, but, though it found its way into the Mergui jail, was fatal only in two cases. Altogether, I believe, that the prisoners in the jails in these Provinces enjoy better health than the free-man outside.

Decrease in number of escapes.

39. The number of escapes registered during 1859 are 3, fewer than in the previous year; while the number re-captured is 1 more; the only successful escapes were from the Moulmein and Martaban jails; the latter are mere wooden enclosures or pens, and the guards, natives of Martaban, more careless than those at the other jails. The escapes from the several jails are given below:—

	Escaped.	Re-captured.	At large.
Amherst	2	2	.....
Moulmein	10	6	4
Tavoy	9	8	1
Mergui	2	2	.....
Martaban Jails.....	7	3	4
Total	30	21	9

Averge cost of expenses per head per annum.

40. The average cost of all expenses per head per annum, in the several jails, is as follows:—

Amherst	...	...	...	...	52	1	11
Moulmein	...	...	..	...	73	9	4
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	61	11	0
Mergui	...	...	...	...	65	6	4
Martaban	...	...	...	...	104	2	7

Explanation of high average in Martaban jail.

41. The high average shown for the Martaban jail is attributable to the heavy proportionate rate charged for establishments, which proceeds from two causes, *first*, that the custody of a small number of prisoners necessarily employs a larger ministerial establishment in proportion, as for instance the Jailor, Civil Surgeon, Native Doctor, &c., which are required at Martaban for the service only of a daily average of 65 men, could equally well look after ten times the number, as they have to do in the other jails; and, *secondly*, the higher salaries paid to guards who are all free men in Martaban, while 2nd class convicts are employed at the other jails. In food and clothing the Martaban jail is closely on a par with the Moulmein jail.

Employment of convicts in the several Jails, and nature of employment.

42. The daily average number of convicts belonging to the Moulmein jail, and employed under the Executive Engineer on public buildings, was 331. On the public roads 337. In trades and manufactures 383. Prison servants 94. At the Amherst jail, for invalids, roads repairs, so far as the prisoners were capable of it, was their principal employment. Under the Magistrates at Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, the prisoners were principally employed on the roads. The following are some of the more important works, which were carried on by convict labor at Moulmein, under the vigorous superintendence of Major Sankey, Superintendent of Convicts, Macrae's wharf, quay wall, timber bridge at Dinewoon Quin (a suburb of Moulmein), Government main wharf, which involved the construction of a very complicated roof, and the new civil court-houses, which were just commenced at the close of the year. At Tavoy, Captain Stevenson, besides keeping the town roads in repair, undertook the construction of two very useful district roads, and Lieut. Carthew, at Mergui, laid out some excellent suburban roads, which were much wanted.

Summary of financial results of Moulmein Jail.

43. The financial results of the Province Amherst jails, that is to say the two jails at Amherst and Moulmein worked under a Superintendent of Convicts on the Singapore system, may be this summed up.

Total value of convict labor or Public Works, and sale of produce	Rs. 1,50,658	5	9
Total expenses for maintenance and all other charges, Cattle Department included	Rs. 1,17,179	12	3
Total Profit,.. Rupees	33,478	9	6

For Tavoy a loss was returned, amounting to Rupees 3,096-12, and for Mergui a profit of Rupees 1,656-12-9.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

Land Assessment.

44. It was observed by Mr. J. R. Colvin, "That a peculiarity of these Ultra-Gangetic Countries, and one which has broadly distinguished their state from the political system of which we have any historical knowledge in India Proper is, that the revenues of their governments have not been mainly derived from an organized heavy taxation on the land." It was not probably the object of the present financial system of these Provinces to recognize this pecu-

liarity, indeed, the land revenue has been always the object of chiefest solicitude, as in the scheme of Indian taxation; but circumstances were too powerful, and at this hour, or before the first levy on account of the Income Tax has been made, the proportion of land to total revenue in these Provices is only 30 per cent.

Conditions under which levied.

45. This land revenue is levied under the following conditions :—

A population of about eight souls to the square mile.

A peasant proprietary.

A soil of surpassing fertility, the low lands eminently suited to the cultivation of rice, but only a small portion of them, and that not universally the richest, owned, occupied, or under cultivation in consequence of the paucity of cultivators.

Copious and never-failing periodical rains, so that there is never any resort to artificial irrigation.

Excellent water communication between the chief producing Districts and the largest markets, which are also sea ports.

A foreign demand beyond the utmost capacity of the cultivators to supply, from mere want of hands for the principal article of agricultural produce—rice.

The price of rice regulated by the foregoing foreign demand.

The land assessment therefore resolves itself into a pure tax on labor.

Former system of Assessment.

46. Previous to the year 1842-43 revenue was derived from the land by an assessment on the yokes or ploughs employed in cultivating it, the assessment varying in inverse proportion to the quantity of seed required for the area ordinarily ploughed by one plough. This plan was superseded in the year 1842-43 by a tax taken on the land itself at so much an acre. The rate at first fixed, Rupees 4-3-1 per acre, was found too high, and it was lowered in succeeding years, until in 1845-46 the average rate was only 2 Rupees an acre, which yielded a revenue more than 18,000 Rupees below that of 1841-42, the last year of the plough assessments.

System of Qweng Settlements introduced by Col. Durand, and developed by Mr. J. R. Colvin.

47. In December 1845 Captain now Colonel Durand, in a letter to Dr. Richardson, one of his Principal Assistants, introduced the system of graduated assessments which, developed and refined upon by Mr. J. R. Colvin, in the beginning of 1848, remains still in force, has been extended to Arakan and Pegu, and is known as the system of Qweng Settlements. It assumes that the land tax upon every specific tract of cultivated rice land, of two or three hundred acres, shall be closely adjusted to the value of the gross produce of the tract; and those whom I may call the more advanced adherents of the

method prefer to discriminate between two or three bushels of paddy difference in the yield of an acre.

Highest rate of Assessment.

48. The highest rate authorized by the Government on any Qweng is Rupees 2-8 an acre, and "it is to be assumed that the ordinary amount "of the Government share of the paddy crop is one-fifth "or 20 per cent. of the gross produce"; but as the average value of the gross produce of an acre of paddy is about 25 Rupees, and there is very little cultivation, indeed, which does not yield produce to the value of from Rupees 12-8 to Rupees 15 the acre, it is obvious that the principle of the Qweng Settlement can only have effect in the case of the most inferior land. At the same time it follows that the amplest security is afforded against more than one-fifth of the gross produce being taken, notwithstanding the most extravagant over estimate, by the limit fixed of Rupees 2-8 an acre as the maximum assessment, while, if the mistake lies the other way, the ryot gets off with the payment of a merely nominal percentage.

Result not precisely what was expected.

49. This is not precisely the result looked for by Captain Durand but the opening of the European market for rice to these Settlements, since his day, has had an effect in raising the value of produce analogous to that which followed in Europe the discovery of the Americas.

Value of 100 baskets of Paddy.

50. The standard of value taken by Captain Phayre, in 1847, was at the rate of 25 Rupees per 100 baskets of paddy, but 50 Rupees is now a low rate for a hundred baskets, so that where Rupees 2-8 was a tax equal in value to one-fifth of the gross produce in 1847, it would now be equivalent to 10 annas only. I give in the margin a statement obtained from the Collector of Customs, showing the value of paddy for the last six years.

Years	Average Price per 100 baskets.
1855-56	Rs. 55 to 75
1856-57	" 45 to 55
1857-58	" 40 to 50
1858-59	" 50 to 60
1859-60	" 50 to 70
1860-61	" 55 to 65
Average value for the last 6 Years	57½

Mode of collecting Land Tax.

51. The land tax is collected in the following way:—Each District in the Provinces is formed into divisions under superior native officials, called Goung Gyoups, and circles under officers subordinate to them, who are called Thoogyees, in which are included villages, either with or without Deputy Thoogyees, termed Kyay Dangrees.

Circles how divided.

52. Each circle again, as above explained, is divided into portions of country called Qwengs, upon which a separate assessment is fixed.

Mode of procedure against defaulters.

53. Every year the Thoogyee carefully measures all the new cultivation in his circle (and any old, about which there is any doubt), and delivers to the Goung Gyoup, not later than the 15th February, a land register for each Qweng, which shows the

names of the owners or mortgagees, along with those of the actual cultivators and tax-payers for the year of the lands included in it. The Goung Gyoup sends a copy of this document on to the District Officer, who, after revising it carefully, prepares with its aid a bill for each person named in it, containing a distinct specification of each item of demand, and when all the bills are completed, they are forwarded to the Thoogyee for collection.

Capitation Tax.

54. The Capitation Tax is levied at the same time on all males between the ages of 18 and 60, at rates varying from 5 Rupees to 1 Rupee per annum, the maximum rate being for non-cultivators, and then at decreasing rates, according to the amount of land cultivated. Defaulters are proceeded against, *first*, by distraint and sale of personal property; *second*, by sale of land; *third*, by imprisonment.

Grants of waste lands.

55. Small portions of waste or jungle land are granted tax free for a period proportioned to the time and expense required for bringing them into cultivation, and when they are given for the purpose of planting fruit trees, they remain tax free, until the time arrives when the trees should bear fruit.

56. From the foregoing brief outline it will be understood that the land settlement of these Provinces is ryotwaree in its simplest form.

Total Revenue.

57. The gross revenue of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the year under review, aggregates Rupees 15,34,772-4-11, and exceeds that of the preceding year by a sum of Rupees 59,042-15-10.

Revenue of Tenasserim and Martaban shown separately for the past three years.

58. The following Statement exhibits the revenue of each Province for the past three years.

Provinces.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.		
				1858-59.	1859-60.	Total.
Tenasserim	10,08,922 8 4	11,41,523 14 4	11,70,003 6 10	1,32,601 6 0	28,479 8 6	1,61,080 14 6
Martaban	2,95,304 5 2	3,34,205 6 9	3,64,768 14 1	38,901 1 7	30,562 7 4	69,463 8 11
Total	13,04,226 13 6	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11	1,71,502 7 7	59,041 15 10	2,30,544 7 5

Collections.

59. Of the total demand of Rupees 15,34,772-4-11 for the year of review, Rupees 14,92,838-0-8 were collected up to the 30th April 1860. The sums recommended for remission were, in Tenasserim

Rupees 670-13-9, and in Martaban Rupees 5,135-1-0; and the balances left uncollected at the close of the year were as follows:—

Tenasserim	Rs.	511	11	7
Martaban	„	35,616	8	7
Aggregating	Rs.	36,128	5	6

By the 15th of August the whole of the balance in the Tenasserim Province, and Rupees 21,275 in the Martaban Province, had been paid into the treasury.

60. The details or separate items of revenue will now be passed in review.

Land Tax.

61. There has been an aggregate increase of land revenue during the year of review, amounting to Rupees 31,384-14-2 in the proportion to each Province given below:—

Tenasserim	11,840	9	5
Martaban	19,544	4	9
Total ..	31,384	14	2

Cause of increase.

This increase is the result of extension of cultivation.

Population and Area of Cultivation.

62. The following is a comparative Statement of population and area of land under cultivation in the past two years, and shows an increase of 7,218 souls, and of 1,523 acres under tillage in the year of review:—

Provinces.	Years.	Population.	Area under Cultivation.
Tenasserim	1858-59	2,26,564	1,95,261
	1859-60	2,30,496	2,02,409
Martaban	1858-59	1,05,482	74,076
	1859-60	1,08,768	82,051
Total	1858-59	3,32,046	2,69,337
	1859-60	3,39,264	2,84,460
Increase in	1859-60	7,218	15,123

63. The proportion of cultivated area of land to population is very nearly the same in the two years, or about $\frac{21}{23}$ths of an acre per head; and the proportion of the total revenue to population also is very nearly alike, *viz.* about $4\frac{1}{3}$ Rupees per head per annum, or very much more than twice the rate in the Punjab, and more than three times as much as is paid in Oude.

Proportion of cultivated area to population, and of total revenue to population.

PART II.—CAPITATION TAX.

64. In this branch of the revenue the total collections during the year of review aggregate 1,62,333 Rupees, or less by 3,213 Rupees than in the former year.

Decrease in Capitation Tax.

65. This decrease seems to be entirely referrable to the operation of the orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 5091, dated 19th August 1859, in the Martaban Province, where claims by cultivators of four acres and upwards to be admitted to the reduced rate of 2 Rupees —Capitation Tax have been recognized to the amount of 3,434 Rupees.

Cause of decrease.

PART III.—FISHERIES.

66. The collections under this head amounted to Rupees 59,460-2-0, and exceed those of the previous year by Rupees 12,057-2-0. This increase is owing to higher bids having been made for the fisheries in all the sub-divisions of the Martaban Province, where they exist; and it is the more gratifying that excessive competition on the part of out-siders was discouraged, and the settlement made in almost every instance with the villagers in the vicinity of which the fishery, the subject of the settlement, was situated.

Increase of Revenue from Fisheries and its cause.

PART IV.—TIMBER.

67. In this branch of the revenue the collections during the year of review amounts to Rupees 164,301-1-5 against Rupees 175,814-1-9 in the previous one.

Decrease in collections.

68. The decrease is owing to a diminution in the supply of timber from British forests, that is, the forests of the Thoungyeen; these forests are not annually worked, or timber is not annually removed from them, and 1858-59 being a year in which timber was removed, there was none beyond the balance of that year to come out in 1859-60. There was also a smaller amount of old balances left to collect.

Cause of decrease

Timber imported in 1858-59 and 1859-60.

69. The following is an abstract comparative statement of timber imported into Moulmein in 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

YEARS.	British Timber.	Foreign Timber.	Total.	Amount.
1858-59	8,660	51,917	60,577	1,66,724 15 3
1859-60	1,953	54,219	56,172	1,55,441 4 10
Increase	.....	2,302	.....	.....
Decrease	6,607	.....	4,405	11,283 10 5

Ship and Boat Crooks.

70. The above is exclusive of ship and boat crooks, of which there were imported in 1858-59 3,111, and in 1859-60 2,408.

PART V.—EXCISE.

Increase of Revenue.

71. The items composing this branch of the revenue have been noticed in the last year's Report. The total collections aggregate Rupees 3,09,275-4-8, and exceed that of the previous year by a sum of Rupees 66,163-6-10. The amount derived from each source is given below :—

Opium and its preparations	Rs.	1,33,787 0 0
Spirituous liquors	,,	1,55,068 8 8
Salt	,,	20,419 12 0
Total	Rupees	3,09,275 4 8

PART VI.—CUSTOMS.

No Sea Port dues in Martaban Province.

72. There are no sea ports in the Martaban Province: the collections under this head are therefore confined to the Tenasserim Provinces.

Increase of Collection.

73. The collections during the year amounts to Rupees 1,27,203-14 against Rupees 79,777-8-3 in the former year; there has thus been an increase of Rupees 47,426-5-9, notwithstanding the general stagnation of European trade and the diminution in the number of vessels that arrived at the Port of Moulmein in the year of review. This increase is ascribable entirely to the enhanced rate of duty levied under Act VII. of 1859.

Value of Exports and Imports.

74. The following Memo. shows the aggregate value of imports and exports, and the duty collected in the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, in the Port of Moulmein:—

Years.	Aggregate value of Imports and Exports.	Amount of Duty collected.
1858-59	1,12,79,569	73,184 4 7
1859-60	1,08,97,026	1,15,392 10 2
Increase	.....	42,208 5 7
Decrease	3,82,542	.....

75. The imports consist principally of thread, cotton, and silk piece goods, woollens, malt, wines and spirits, together with sundries and private treasure; and the exports comprise timber, grain, cutch, sticlac, hides, horns, and sundries.

Number of Vessels that visited the Port.

76. The number of vessels that visited and left the Port of Moulmein, and their tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

Years.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Tonnage.
1858-59	406	428	3,29,111
1859-60	311	331	2,21,105
Decrease	95	97	1,08,006

Falling off in the number and tonnage of Vessels.

77. This is a sad falling off, both in the number and tonnage of vessels, and is attributable to overtrading in previous years, to the reaction against the low freights which had been ruling at Moulmein, when ship-owners could not obtain terms which would pay their working expenses; and, *lastly*, to the events in China operating a general rise in freights at a time when the state of the rice and timber market did not justify engagements for Moulmein at high freights.

Export of Timber.

78. The timber exports from Moulmein is shown below:—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
1858-59	77,620	37,44,847
1859-60	60,218	31,89,518
Decrease	17,402	5,55,329

In the margin is given the exports for the four years preceding 1858-59. It will be observed that in 1857-58 the trade received a sudden impulse, under which it sprung at a bound from 47,126 to 69,371 tons, being an increase of more than 22,000 tons, or nearly 50 per cent.

1854-55 ..	36,661	Tons.
1855-56 ...	32,179	"
1856-57 ...	47,120	"
1857-58 ...	69,371	"

79. The following is a comparative Abstract Statement of grain exported from the Ports of Moulmein and Tavoy during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

Exportation of Grain

Ports	Years	Quantity of Grain exported in tons.	Value in Rupees.
Moulmein	1858-59	16,162	5,74,398
	1859-60	17,770	6,55,515
Tavoy	1858-59	3,187	1,00,478
	1859-60	2,696	97,803
Total	1858-59	19,349	6,74,876
	1859-60	20,466	7,53,318
Increase	1859-60	1,117	78,442

80. What was done in grain was in the first half of the year. Moulmein could have sent away 20,000 tons easily, but hardly a ton was shipped during the last four months.

PART VII.—MARINE.

81. The Marine Receipts have fallen off to the extent of Rupees 8,336-5-6 in the year under review, owing, of course, to a smaller number of vessels having visited the Ports than in 1858-59.

Receipts fallen off

Total amount of Revenue in the three Ports.

82. The total amount of revenue in the three Ports of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui aggregate Rupees 27,905-4-4.

PART VIII.—JUDICIAL.

83 The total receipts under this head amounts to Rupees 1,17,340-13-6, or less by Rupees 40,297-8-6 than in the previous year; but the difference is nominal, or only one of account.

Total receipts.

PART IX.—POST OFFICE.

84. This department will be treated of under its proper section, *viz.* section V. It is sufficient to note here that there has been a falling off in its revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,237-0-10.

Treated under Section V

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Falling off of Miscellaneous Receipts.

85. In miscellaneous receipts, which aggregate Rupees 73,591-7-11, there is an apparent falling off of Rupees 33,391-13-9. But from this sum of Rupees 33,391-13-9 must be deducted a sum of Rupees 10,223-6-4, arising from profits of sale of opium and licenses for vend of European liquors in the Martaban Province, which last year was included under the head "Miscellaneous Receipts." The balance represents the difference between the gross receipts (the net receipts tell a different tale, as will be shown in the proper place) in the Forest Department in 1858-59, and the year of review.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Government School.

86. There is only one Government School in these provinces. It is at Moulmein; and the average number of pupils attending it during the past year was 47. All the pupils pay school fees: the amount of fees realized for the year being 494 Rupees, and 106 Rupees by sale of books.

Course of study.

87. The general course of study is of quite an elementary character. The two first classes only read early English reading books, and are taught Geography, Arithmetic, and English writing, and the 3rd and 4th classes are still in their Primers.

Grants-in-aid.

88. No educational institutions are at present in the receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government.

Indigenous Schools.

89. In regard to Indigenous Schools, every Phoongee, Kyoung or Monastery of Boodhist Priests is a school, and throughout these Provinces they are more than needfully numerous.

Desire of Burmese to acquire English.

90. A great desire prevails among the Burmese to learn English. In the towns it is universal, and every enterprising and intelligent Burman, wherever he may happen to be, covets the acquisition of English, not out of mere vanity to appear more learned than his countrymen; not to have an excuse for free-thinking and free-living, or to curry favor with his conquerors by his ability to speak their language; not from the small ambition of becoming a copyist in a public office; but because he regards it as the key to all knowledge.

Number of English Schools.

91. English Schools accordingly flourish in Moulmein. The following are the more important:—Saint Patrick's Male School, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Bishop and Resident

Chaplains; The Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Apparition, who have the management of two Female Boarding and Day Schools; an Anglo-Vernacular Boys' and Girls' Schools, also by the Roman Catholic Mission. Under the American Baptist Mission there are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools, but for the most part the teaching is in English at them. This Mission has also a Female School, containing 25 pupils, who are taught reading and writing in Burmese. Then there is a Karen Normal School and a Karen Theological School. A very excellent English School is also maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a small Boarding School is supported principally by the congregation of the Church of England in Moulmein. I may close the list by mentioning that there are two or three Schools kept by natives, at which English is taught—all these schools belong to Moulmein. At the Town of Amherst the American Mission have a Vernacular School, under the charge of a Burman Pastor. At Tavoy there is the Karen Anglo Vernacular School.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Operation in D. P W.

92. The operations for the year in the Department of Public Works have not been of any great importance.

MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Execution of minor works.

93. Under this head I have only to record the execution of minor works, not requiring specific or detailed notice.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Progress of new Court-houses in Moulmein.

94. At Moulmein the new Court-house has been put in hand, and at this writing the workmen are laying the rafters of the verandahs. When finished it will be by far the handsomest building in British Burmah, under the able superintendence of Captain Forlong. The labor of the convicts has been found quite adequate to the performance of all the details of construction, and the appearance of the building is even handsomer than it promised in the design; and altogether it does the greatest credit to the architect, Major Sankey. The new main wharf has been completed. At Shoaygyeen the Electric Telegraph offices and godowns have been completed.

ESTABLISHMENT.

95. The Chief Engineer reports favorably on Captain Forlong, Executive Engineer for the Tenasserim Provinces, and Lieutenant Williams for the Martaban Provinces. I desire also to record my sense of the services of Captain Newmarch, the Chief Engineer.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

96. The receipts from postage aggregate Rupees 10,310-14-11. There has been a falling off under this head of Rupees 1,237-0-10, chiefly in Province Amherst. Of course this is owing to the fewer number of packets that have passed through the Post Office from or for the Province, but why they should have been fewer cannot be stated. There was less trade to write about, and the diminished number of vessels, officers and crews, constituting a class with which the Post Office is largely concerned, would naturally tend to reduce the correspondence.

Decrease in collections and cause

Receipts on Bearing Covers.

97. The postage collected on bearing covers and parcels in the Moulmein Post Office is as follows:—

Years	Letter Postage	Parcel Postage	Total
1858-59	2,013 5 6	519 2 0	2,532 7 6
1859-60	1,498 4 6	272 15 0	1,771 3 6
Decrease	515 1 0	246 3 0	761 4 0

98. The number of covers received and despatched from the Moulmein Post Office for two years is shown below:—

Covers Received		Covers Dispatched.		Total
1858-59	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60	
85,669	97,276	90,358	90,505	3,63,808

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

99. In this Department nothing has occurred which calls for particular observation.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

Total Revenue increase shown

100. The gross amount of revenue for the past year aggregated Rupees 15,34,772-4-11, which is an increase over that of the previous year of Rupees 59,042-15-10. The disbursements during the year were Rupees 8,97,666-2-9, or Rupees 59,191-8-9 less than the expendi-

ture in 1858-59, and which, deducted from the receipts, leave a surplus of Rupees 6,37,106-2-2—the disbursements including all charges, Public Works and Military excepted.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

101. There is absolutely nothing to record under this head for the past year.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

Military force same as in 1858-59.

102. The Military force employed in these Provinces has remained as constituted in 1858-59. Appendices E. and F. show the numerical strength of every branch, European or Native, of the regular force in garrison, together with their stations.

SECTION X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.

103. The population of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the past year, numbers 339,264 souls, giving an increase over that of the previous year of 7,218 souls, or 2,127 per cent.

Proportion of population to area

104. The proportion of population to area is the same as it was in the preceding year, or omitting fractions, about 8 souls to the square mile. Appendix G gives full particulars of the number of the different races comprising the population of each District, together with the amount of live stock.

IMMIGRATION.

Number of Immigrants and Emigrants.

105. During the past year, in the Town of Moulmein the following number of persons immigrated and emigrated.

Denomination.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Christians	475	238
Natives.....	10,822	6,491
Total.....	11,297	6,729

which leaves a surplus in immigration over emigration of 4,568 souls.

AGRICULTURE.

Nature of Agriculture.

106. Agriculture in these Provinces implies simply the culture of rice, and the tendency appears to be towards a closer restriction of the term to this sense, for I believe there is less cotton and tobacco grown than there was formerly. The fact can be justified probably on sound economical principles—rice cultivation gives the best returns, and with so scanty a population, the agricultural portion of it should be employed on what gives the best returns.

Province			
Amherst	Acres	122,910
Tavoy...	"	48,805
Mergui	"	30,694
Martaban	"	82,051

107. In all the Districts the area of land under cultivation, of every description, is 269,338 acres,* of which 195,533 is under paddy cultivation. A Burman will readily consume his full seer of rice a day, his wife less, his children in proportion, according to their age; but, allowing only half a seer per diem per head, of the population, and taking that in round numbers at 340,000 souls, we shall have a local annual consumption of 57,083 tons of cleaned rice (27 maunds to the ton), to this must be added 20,000 tons, the quantity annually available for exportation—making in all 77,083 tons of cleaned rice, equivalent to 154,166 tons of paddy, on 195,533 acres, giving an average yield of 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 2lbs., or say, 31 bushels an acre; the value of the 154,166 tons of paddy, at 50 Rupees a hundred baskets, amounts to 30,83,320 Rupees, and the amount of paddy land-tax being 3,57,863 Rupees, it follows that the proportion of tax on gross produce is scarcely more than one-ninth.

FORESTS.

Collections less than last year.

108. The receipts in this branch of the administration, during the past year, were 44,090 Rupees, the disbursements 21,805 Rupees, leaving a balance to profit of Rupees 22,284-10. It is true that 21,140 Rupees of this sum belong to balances of former years, but in the same way the returns for this will be shown next year; the nature of the forest transactions hitherto not allowing of the returns on expenditure coming in in the same year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Experimental attempt made to work Forests on the permit system.

109. An experimental attempt has been made to work the Martaban, Upper Salween, and Thoungyeen Forests by the issue of annual permits; it has been tried, however, only on a small scale on timber already killed and felled, and for the most part of inferior quality; but though the result cannot be positively known before the end of this year, it promises, I think, exceedingly well. Notwithstanding the arduous nature of his duties in Pegu, Dr. Brandis has found time to visit all the Tenasserim and Martaban Forests, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their resources and capabilities; he has also embodied the information acquired in his various explorations in a series of valuable records, among which I would particularly cite his report on the Attaran Forests. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sense of the obligations these Provinces are under to Dr. Brandis, for his services in the

ascertainment of one of their most valuable products. His Deputy, Mr. Local Superintendent Barker, is most favorably reported on by Dr. Brandis.

SURVEY.

Operations in.

110. This department is represented in a very humble way in these Provinces by a small establishment, costing altogether only 550 Rupees a month, and which is attached to the Commissioner's Office. During the past year it was engaged in surveying the tract of country included between the waters of the Going and Salween, in prosecution of a general Survey of Province Amherst. It is also frequently employed in occasional or special surveys of independent tracts for revenue or police purposes.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Moulmein General Hospital.

Continued usefulness.

111. This admirable institution has fully sustained its reputation during the past year, under the able and zealous management of Doctors Falconer and Marr, and for a short time of Doctors Macdonald, Donnelly, and Whitelock.

Admission of Europeans fewer.

112. Owing to the paucity of shipping in the river during the period under review, the admissions of Europeans have been much fewer than in former years—the number was only 377, of whom 12 died.

Largely used by Natives.

113. The natives largely avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital; the out-door cases, that is, the cases of those who prefer residing in their own homes, and attending daily for treatment, exceed by 2,000 the number recorded in 1858-59.

114. The income of the establishment arising from the monthly allowance, by Government, of 100 Rupees, and the payments of patients has been found sufficient to meet all demands.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

115. Has not been prosecuted to any extent during the year, owing to the want of supplies of lymph.

CONCLUSION.

116. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the administration of Pegu from the following officers:—

Deputy Commissioners.

Major S. R. Tickell.
Captain J. C. Haughton.
„ J. P. Briggs.
„ E. M. Ryan.
„ J. F. I. Stevenson.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant R. C. Burn.
„ M. Carthew.
„ E. B. Sladen.
„ W. P. Harrison.
„ H. S. Hill.
„ H. C. Menzies.
„ C. W. Hill.
„ W. W. Pemberton.
„ C. E. Watson.
Captain Stoll.

3rd Assistants.

Mr. E. Abreu.
Moung Shoay Kyee.
Moung Soke.
Moung Shoay Doh.

Superintendent of Forests.

Dr. D. Brandis.
Mr. J. Barker.

Master Attendant.

Mr. T. C. Harton.

Collector of Customs.

Mr. W. Twemlow.

Medical Officers.

Asst.-Surg. D. M Falconer, } Moulmein.
„ G. Marr, }
„ G. W. Walter, } Tavoy.
„ B. Hook, }
„ R. Dempster, } Mergui.
„ J. M. Donnelly, }

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY HOPKINSON,

Commissioner, T. and M. Provinces.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

APPENDICES

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

TO THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of the Regular Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted and disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the year 1859.

	No. pending at the close of 1858.				No. instituted during the year 1859.						No. disposed of during the year 1859.					No. remaining at the close of the year 1859.			
	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Received by transfer.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Grand Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Transferred to other Courts.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces ...	...	41	...	41	...	199	...	681	880	921	...	227	...	681	908	...	13	...	13
Amherst	164	4	65	233	5,865	249	1	5,033	11,148	11,381	5,689	228	1	5,037	10,955	340	25	61	426
Moulmein	137	...	12	149	805	...	25	870	1,700	1,849	842	...	21	886	1,749	98	...	2	100
Tavoy	21	90	1	112	1,422	169	2	1,999	3,592	3,704	1,410	223	2	2,000	3,635	33	36	...	69
Mergui	12	11	...	23	741	51	...	43	835	858	788	62	...	43	843	15	...	...	15
Martaban	14	1	14	29	2,173	169	...	454	2,796	2,825	2,152	155	...	448	2,750	35	15	25	75
Total	348	147	92	587	11,006	837	28	9,080	20,951	21,538	10,831	895	24	9,090	20,840	521	89	88	698

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Cases committed to the Sessions Court, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and disposed of during the year 1859.

Districts.	Nature of Crime.	No. of Cases and Persons pending at the close of 1858.		No. of Cases and Persons committed during the year 1859.		Total of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Pending at the close of 1859.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.
Amherst.	Dacoity with wounding ..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	Imprisonment for life ..	..	..
	Theft ..	..	..	1	4	4	1	3	Ditto with labor in irons for 3 years ..	..	..
	Embezzlement ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	Ditto Ditto ..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	3	7	7	4	3		..	..
Moulmein.	Murder ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	Imprisonment for life ..	..	..
	Theft ..	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	Ditto with labor in irons for 3 years each ..	..	..
	Receiving stolen property ..	..	..	..*	2	2	2	..	Ditto ditto „ 1 ditto ..	..	..
	Forgery or uttering forged documents ..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	Ditto ditto „ 5 ditto ..	..	..
	Perjury and subornation of perjury ..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	* Belongs to the above 4 cases of theft ..	..	..
	Accessory to theft ..	..	..	..	1†	1	..	1	† Ditto ditto ..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	9	12	12	8	4		..	..
Tavoy.	Wounding with intent to murder ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	Imprisonment with labor in irons, for 1 year ..	..	..
	Counterfeiting coin ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1		..	..
	Total ..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1		..	..
Mergui.	Homicide, culpable ..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	7 years' imprisonment, with hard labor in irons	..	..
	Dacoity unattended with violence ..	..	..	1	1	1‡	..	..	‡ Died ..	..	..
	River dacoity with murder ..	..	..	1	17	17	13	4	For life ..	..	..
	Highway robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	9 years' imprisonment ..	..	..
	Theft ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..		..	..
	Receiving stolen property ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1		..	..
	Rape ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..			
	Total ..	..	..	8	24	24	18	5		..	..
Martaban.	Murder ..	..	..	3	6	6	2	..	1 For life, and 1 sentenced capitally, and referred to Nizamut Adawlut ..	1	4
	Total ..	..	..	3	6	6	2	..		..	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	25	51	51	33	13			

HENRY HOPKINSON,

Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MOULMEIN,

The 26*th September* 1860.

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE Statement of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the years 1858 and 1859.

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	Murder. By Thugs. 1.	Murder. On the river. 2.	Murder. Other cases. 3.	Wounding with intent to murder. 4.	Homicide, culpable. 5.	Dacoity. With murder. 6.	Dacoity. With torture. 7.	Dacoity. With wounding or personal injury. 8.	Dacoity. Unattended with aggravating circumstances. 9.	River Dacoity. With murder. 10.	River Dacoity. With wounding or personal injury. 11.	River Dacoity. Unattended with aggravating circumstances. 12.	Highway Robbery. With murder. 13.	Highway Robbery. With wounding or personal injury. 14.	Highway Robbery. Unattended with aggravating circumstances. 15.	Burglary. With murder. 16.	Burglary. With wounding or personal injury. 17.	Burglary. Unattended with aggravating circumstances. 18.	Theft. With murder. 19.	Theft. With murder of children for their ornaments. 20.	Theft. With wounding or personal injury. 21.	Theft. By administering poisonous or stupifying drugs. 22.	Theft. Other cases. 23.	Cattle stealing. With murder. 24.	Cattle stealing. With wounding or personal injury. 25.	Cattle stealing. Unattended with aggravating circumstances. 26.	Child stealing. For the purpose of selling into slavery. 27.	Child stealing. For other illegal purposes. 28.	Receiving stolen or plundered property, &c. 29.	Importation of slaves and sale and purchase of imported slaves. 30.	Affray. With homicide. 31.	Affray. With violent breach of the peace. 32.	Assault with wounding or personal injury. 33.	Arson. 34.	Incendiarism. 35.	Forgery or uttering forged documents or papers. 36.	Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin. 37.	Perjury or subornation of perjury. 38.	Rape. 39.	Adultery. 40.	Sattees, aiding and abetting. 41.	Crimes and offences not specified above. 42.	Attempts to commit any of the above. 43.	Computed number of persons concerned. 44.	Number of persons apprehended and brought to trial. 45.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
Moulmein Town...	1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1,898	19	...	3,437	18,817 9 0	4,853 2 11
	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	341	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	2	2	4	1	...	1,887	20	3,944	3,508	32,095 12 0	8,292 10 9
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	13,278 3 0	3,439 7 10
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	1858	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	61	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	682	18,449 5 0	6,213 0 0
	1859	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	18	...	...	4	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	1	1,049	983	13,279 15 0	3,251 5 0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	...	301	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,169 6 0	2,961 11 0
Tavoy	1858	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	298	3	...	626	2,494 8 4	454 5 9
	1859	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	357	4	729	672	4,019 2 10	406 4 6
	Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	...	46	1,524 10 6	...
	Decrease	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 1 3
Mergui	1858	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	256	2	...	494	1,303 9 0	295 2 0
	1859	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	301	2	704	694	2,730 9 10	834 15 9
	Increase	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	200	927 0 10	538 13 9
	Decrease	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martaban	1858	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	300	...	...	664	5,563 15 0	2,885 12 0
	1859	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	326	1	761	727	6,254 0 0	3,126 0 0
	Increase	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	26	1	...	63	750 1 0	540 4 0
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1858	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	21	1	...	...	...	617	1	...	32	...	...	22	...	...	11	18	...	...	...	3	3	8	1	...	3,105	24	...	5,903	47,068 14 4	14,402 6 8
	1859	...	...	4	2	3	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	3	3	3	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	645	...	...	35	...	1	18	...	...	2	21	...	...	7	2	7	11	2	...	3,275	28	7,187	6,584	58,379 7 8	15,911 4 0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	170	4	...	681	11,311 9 4	1,508 13 4
	Decrease	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total increase of all Crimes 237

Total decrease ditto 34

Net increase 203

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

APPENDIX D.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, in the years 1857-58, 1858-59, *and* 1859-60.

REVENUE.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land Tax	3,92,862 4 6	4,51,665 8 0	4,83,050 6 2
Capitation Tax	1,41,043 0 0	1,65,546 0 0	1,62,333 0 0
Fisheries	46,465 0 0	47,403 0 0	59,460 2 0
Timber	2,10,220 8 1	*1,75,814 1 9	1,64,301 1 5
Excise	2,11,556 6 0	2,43,111 13 10	3,09,275 4 8
Custom	91,766 2 3	79,777 8 3	1,27,203 14 0
Marine	49,995 6 2	36,241 9 10	27,905 4 4
Judicial	1,12,770 15 6	1,57,638 6 0	1,17,340 13 6
Post Office	9,095 13 9	11,547 15 9	10,310 14 11
Miscellaneous	38,452 5 3	1,06,983 5 8	73,591 7 11
Total	13,04,227 13 6	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11
DISBURSEMENTS.			
General Department	19,535 1 6	16,836 7 3	16,885 4 3
Judicial ditto	4,50,798 2 4	4,87,621 10 8	4,96,197 7 6
Revenue ditto	1,59,729 1 11	1,77,260 10 10	1,97,492 3 7
Marine ditto†	1,86,972 4 7	1,26,187 11 8	92,456 3 9
Customs ditto	23,523 2 3	30,864 13 10	26,170 9 5
Post Office	19,403 12 0	21,759 5 9	23,389 8 1
Education	5,924 12 0	5,797 13 3	5,635 0 0
Pensions	5,932 5 11	7,033 0 0	6,778 2 8
Miscellaneous	74,994 12 9	83,496 2 4	32,661 11 6
Total	9,46,813 7 3	9,56,857 11 6	8,97,666 2 9

HENRY HOPKINSON,

Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

* In last year's Return the Timber Revenue Collections for 1858-59 were, by a mistake, put down as Rupees 1,96,918-2-3, instead of Rupees 1,75,814-1-9, which is the correct figure.

† Includes pay of Officers and Crew of H. M.'s Bengal Steamer *Pluto*, and cost of coal for all Government Steamers visiting the Port.

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of European Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CORPS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Buglers and Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Gun Lascars.			Quarter Masters' Department.		
									Native Officers.	Havildars.	Lascars.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.
Tenasserim Province.														
Company of Madras European Artillery—														
Present at Moulmein	1	2	0	5	10	1	28	0	1	4	29	5	0	5
Absent in India	0	1	0	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total ...	1	3	0	7	12	2	35	0	1	4	30	5	0	5
Wanting to complete	0	1	0	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Establishment	1	4	0	7	12	4	60	0	1	2	60	5	0	7
Supernumeraries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Martaban Province.														
½ Company of Madras European Artillery ...	0	1	0	1	2	1	12	0	0	0	7	2	7	0
H. M.'s 69th Regiment, 2 Companies ...	1	2	1	6	6	3	0	125	0	0	0	8	2	0
Total ...	1	3	1	7	8	4	12	125	0	0	7	10	9	0
Total of effective strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	2	5	1	12	18	5	40	125	1	4	36	15	9	5

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Native Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CORPS.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeant Majors.	Qr. Master Sergeants.	Subadar Majors.	Subadars.	Jemedars.	Duffadars.	Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Bugle Majors.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Naiques.	Privates.	Recruit boys.	Qr. Masters' Department: Bhoosties.	Qr. Masters' Department: Artificers.	Qr. Masters' Department: Lascars.	Medical Establishment: Sub-Assistant-Surgeons.	Medical Establishment: Assistant Apothecaries.	Medical Establishment: 2nd Dressers.	Medical Establishment: Totes.
TENASSERIM PROVINCE.																													
31st Regiment M. L. I.																													
Present at Moulmein	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	0	43	0	12	41	599	3	15	2	9	0	1	2	2
Tavoy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	2	6	85	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mergui	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	2	6	59	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Absent in India	1	0	5	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	7	85	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	1	6	11	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	10	10	0	0	63	0	18	60	828	24	20	2	12	0	1	2	2
Wanting to complete	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	172	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	0	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	0	1	2	2
Supernumeraries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
32nd Regiment M. N. I.																													
Present at Moulmein	0	1	3	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	10	0	0	53	0	18	56	774	3	19	4	12	0	1	1	2
Absent in India	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	0	8	6	105	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	1	7	11	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	61	0	21	62	879	29	20	4	12	0	1	1	2
Wanting to complete	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	0	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	0	1	1	2
Supernumeraries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARTABAN PROVINCE.																													
1st Pegu Police Battalion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	1	68	1	14	62	873	29	22	5	3	1	1	0	0
Total of effective strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces ...	1	2	4	11	4	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	17	20	19	1	171	1	48	172	2,390	35	60	11	26	1	3	3	4

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICS of Population, Live Stock, and Area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Europeans and other Christian Emigrants.	Taliens and Burmese.	Shans and Toungthoos.	Karens.	Chinese.	Malays.	Natives of India.	Jews.	Total.	Live Stock. Buffaloes.	Live Stock. Bullocks and Cows.	Live Stock. Elephants.	Live Stock. Ponies.	Area or Square Miles.	REMARKS.
Amherst	1,986	80,302	9,326	26,945	2,640	269	17,467	61	1,38,996	35,286	6,789	512	1,224		
Tavoy	55	50,501	163	5,040	1,161	70	692	0	57,682	21,038	1,588	31	10	28,000	
Mergui	168	20,610	2,977	6,432	1,058	880	1,693	0	33,818	11,602	122	4	4		
Martaban	24	52,837	10,381	45,047	180	0	299	0	1,08,768	15,311	1,684	46	79	10,000	
Total	2,233	2,04,250	22,847	83,464	5,039	1,219	20,151	61	3,39,264	83,237	10,183	593	1,317	38,000	

MOULMEIN,
The 26th September 1860.

HENRY HOPKINSON,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

From 1858-59 to 1859-60.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

From 1858-59 to 1859-60.

JUDICIAL.

1. THE Judicial Department in every branch has, during the past year, performed its duty in a satisfactory manner.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

2. The number of original suits instituted during the past year is 10,287, which, added to those remaining on the file at the beginning of the year, makes a total of 11,368, all of which have been disposed of, excepting 540, which remained in arrear on the 30th of April 1860.

3. The proportionate number of suits decided in favor of the plaintiff has scarcely altered, being 83·1 against 84·1 of the previous year.

4. Rather more than 5 per cent. of the suits filed were for landed property, and above 94 per cent. for personal property; the number of the latter, for sums under 20 Rupees, *viz.* 3,818, being summarily disposed of by the amildars, and the number disposed of by the higher courts being 470.

5. About one-sixth of the claims preferred were wholly rejected. In all other cases the amount claimed was awarded either in full or in part.

6. The value of the property litigated in the whole Territory, including the cantonment of Bangalore, amounts to 12,61,392 Rupees, or on an average 101 Rupees each suit.

7. About 40 per cent. of the above sum was disallowed; the proportion awarded in full to plaintiff being as 7 to 5.

8. Only 48 suits of more than one year standing remained on the 1st May 1860; the number of this class on the file at the end of the previous year was 87.

9. The appeal file shows little variation from that of the previous year. Only 25 cases in excess; and there are only 6 more cases in arrears, a number too small to call for special remark.

Appeal Suits.

10. Only 1,192 suits were appealed out of 7,689 open to appeal, scarcely more than 15 per cent. The percentage in favor of appellants was Rupees 47-1-0, nearly the same as in previous years.

Fees.

11. At the close of 1858-59 the arrears of fees, including the cantonment of Bangalore, was 24,291 Rupees at the end of 1859-60, the balance still uncollected was 21,380 Rupees. The amount imposed during the year was 32,444 Rupees, of which 33,220 Rupees were realized, and 2,135 Rupees remitted.

Fines.

12. Fines to the extent of 820 Rupees were imposed during last year, which added to the arrears remaining from the previous year, gave a balance of 1,074 Rupees, of which 451 Rupees have been collected, leaving a balance of 623 Rupees still pending.

Debtors' Prison.

13. Only four prisoners remained in the civil jails at the close of the year 1859-60.

Decrees.

14. At the end of 1858-59 879 applications for execution of decrees were pending, and 5,361 were received during the past year—making a total of 6,240. Of these 5,210 have been executed, leaving 1,030 still pending.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. The number of cases on the file during the past year, including arrears, amounts to 15,170. Of these 15,076 were disposed of by the several criminal courts, leaving a balance, on the 30th of April 1860, of 94 only, or 48 less than at the end of April 1859, when 142 cases remained on the file.

16. In the cases disposed of, 29,888 individuals were brought to trial, and 62 per cent. or 18,573 were convicted, nearly the same as in previous year.

17. The crimes may be classified briefly in the following manner, which will show that the greater number were petty cases, disposed of magisterially by the amildars. It is the number of these that has swelled the file, in which they are all entered as tried and disposed of

Crimes against the person	490
Ditto against property	3,417
Miscellaneous offences	678
Petty cases	10,585
Total ...	15,170

18. The increase of 418 in the number of cases filed during the past, compared with the preceding year, is almost exclusively under the head of petty offences.

19. Under the head of crimes against the person, 50 cases were for murder with and without robbery, and 11 for manslaughter. The prisoners in all the manslaughter cases were convicted, and in 22 of those for murder.

20. There is little worthy of remark under the other heads. The number of gang robberies was 55, or one more than in the preceding year.

21. The manner in which the prisoners were disposed of is shown by the subjoined table:—

Fined on an average Rupees 1-2-6	...	15,361
Flogged and released ...	...	110
Banished the jurisdiction	...	23
Dismissed the service ...	...	62
Imprisoned for less than one month	...	1,922
Imprisoned from one month to 14 years		1,170
Suffered capital punishment	...	15
Transported for life ...	...	10
Total	...	18,673

22. In those cases which were tried, the stolen property was valued at Rupees 63,813-7-3, of which amount Rupees 16,768-3-9 was recovered, and the sale of the property of the convicted realized a further sum of Rupees 1,121-1-6.

23. The proportion which crime and litigation bear to the population of this Territory has scarcely varied for some years; the value of all property stolen averaging about 3 pice per head of the people, and the litigants being in the proportion of 3 per 1,000.

Police.

24. No alterations calling for remark have been made in the constitution of the police force in this Territory during the past year, and there have been very few complaints against the members of it. Offences have been discovered, and the offenders apprehended and brought to justice in the usual proportion. With some little improvement, as regards organization and pay, it will remain as it ever has been—an efficient instrument of good government.

Jails.

25. The number of prisoners at the end of the past year in all the jails of this Territory amounted to 1,784. Of these 1,497 were under sentence, 1,264 were employed in road gangs, and 427 were employed in the jails. The mortality was 15 and 74 respectively, or barely 1 per cent. in the road gangs, and 17 in the jails; a difference accounted for by the fact that the most healthy and robust only were selected for out-door labor, and the sickly and infirm retained within.

26. The expenditure on account of the jails in 1859-60 was 84,582 Rupees, or Rupees 1,037-1-3 less than the preceding year. The average cost per mensem, of each convict, under every head, was Rupees 4-2-6, and the estimated value of his labor per month was 3 Rupees.

27. The number of persons killed by wild beasts, and the casualties by suicide and accidental death, for the past year, amounts to 1,582, or an increase of 265 on the year preceding.

Suicides ...	...	297
Accidental death	...	1,234
Killed by wild beasts	...	51
	Total ...	1,582
Wounded by wild beasts	...	15
Wild beasts killed	...	357

CANTONMENT POLICE COURT.

28. The Courts in the cantonment have worked remarkably well during the past year. Of 1,636 suits decided, 674 were disposed of by the Superintendent of Police and Principal Sudder Moonsiff, and the remainder for sums under 20 Rupees by the cutwal and his officers.

29. The criminal business in the cantonment has gone on increasing, as was to be expected, from its depraved population—the past year exhibiting 2,907 cases, or an excess of 291 over the preceding year. The number of individuals tried is 4,752, and the number convicted 3,110. Only 6 cases were in arrears on the 30th of April 1860.

REVENUE.

Land.

30. On the whole, the past season commenced more favorably than the four seasons immediately preceding; the copious showers of the south-west monsoon giving the promise of an abundant crop of dry grain. But, unfortunately, the hopes then formed were, to a great extent, disappointed by a considerable defalcation of the rains of the north-east monsoon, on which the wet cultivation chiefly depends, and which are required to bring the dry grain to maturity. The consequence has been a great increase of prices throughout the Territory, without, however, I am happy to say, causing serious distress; the wages of labor having risen in about the same proportion. The condition of the people in general is, indeed, exceedingly prosperous; the revenue has been easily collected, and in the Division (Bangalore) where I am now writing, unprecedently large as it is, without leaving 1 rupee in arrears, or distraining to the amount of a single anna.

31. The gross revenue for the year 1859-60 amounts to Rupees 1,01,25,260-5-9, from which, deducting Rupees 2,47,836-6-9, repaid by the Madras Government on account of batta to the Irregulars of Mysore, employed beyond the Frontier during the disturbances, there will remain under the head of revenue Rupees 98,77,423-15-0, being considerably the highest ever collected in Mysore, even during the regency of Poorniah.

32. The principal heads may be arranged as follows:—

Wet land	25,38,268	15	7
Dry land	27,04,329	9	1
Gardens	11,13,813	0	3
Enam or permanently and lightly assessed villages	3,31,071	12	8
Halut or Excise on Coffee, Betel Nut, Pepper, and Cardamoms	5,90,669	1	11
Sayer or Excise and Town Duties on twenty other articles	3,23,706	2	0
Excise on Tobacco	1,26,338	9	4
Abkarry	9,33,382	4	8
Mohaturpha	3,88,086	4	9
Productive Groves	95,630	13	10
Sandalwood...	2,77,292	6	6
Forest Timber	1,00,368	8	3
Chillur Bob, including all farms, licenses, &c. ...	1,72,094	1	1
Miscellaneous	4,30,208	11	10
Total, Rupees ...	1,01,25,260	5	9

33. The total increase is divided among the several divisions, thus:—

Bangalore	5,18,547	9	7
Chittledroog	2,15,600	7	0
Astagram	1,40,346	12	2
Nuggur	2,91,066	2	11
Total ...	11,65,560	15	8
General Treasury, Madras refund	2,49,863	7	8
Grand Total, Rupees ..	14,15,424	7	4

34. There has been an improvement under every head except the excise on pepper. But nine-sixteenths of the whole was derived from the cultivation of new lands on battayee tenure, or division of crop, an ancient system, to which the people of this Territory are greatly attached.

CUSTOMS.

35. The custom duties (or sayer revenue) are now levied in the form of an excise on twenty-five articles in all—betel-nut, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, and tobacco, all pay at certain rates per maund of 28 lbs., and this form of the customs is designated halut. On all other articles it is an *ad valorem* duty, leviable once at the place of export or sale, and is now an extremely modified form of the old sayer system. Full and complete reports on the halut and sayer systems of Mysore have been drawn up, and will, before the end of July, be ready for despatch. They contain full particulars as to the working of the old and new systems, and show the process by which the complicated machinery of former years has been reduced to simplicity and order. The amount realized under the general head of sayer, in 1859-60, was Rupees 9,64,243-13-6.

EXCISE.

36. The abkarry revenue has also increased. It amounted to Rupees 9,33,382-4-8 for the past year, being an increase on the preceding year of nearly 87,000. No extra tax has been imposed under this head, nor have any efforts been made to increase the sale of spirits.

STAMPS.

37. The revenue derived from stamps was only Rupees 7,686-3-0.

OPIUM.

38. The value of the opium crop in Mysore is trifling; it amounted in the past year to no more than Rupees 1,74,789-11-5, paying duty to the amount of Rupees 13,102-1-9. The market rates have not varied; they are the same as those which prevailed in the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. Under this head the "mohaturpha" or tax on houses, "looms," mills, and shops is included, also many petty "farms and licenses," the tax on "productive groves," and a number of small items, which bring in only a trifling revenue; they may be considered as very nearly the last relic of the indiscriminate and capricious taxation of former times, and their abolition is now under consideration. The total amount realized under the above head, during the past year, was Rupees 6,46,455-0-2.

40. The sum derived from the sale of sandalwood, and from the teak, blackwood, &c., produced in the Government forests, together with all those items which usually come under this head, are comprised in the general term "extra revenue," making up an aggregate for the past year of Rupees 8,04,373-5-4. It is necessary to

mention that a refund of nearly Rupees 2½ lakhs from the Government of Fort Saint George, on account of batta paid to the Mysore Horse, employed beyond the Frontier during the two previous years, is included under this head.

41. I would fain hope that the general result will be considered satisfactory. The revenue has exceeded ninety-eight lakhs of Rupees, and the collections upwards of one crore. The subsidy of twenty-five lakhs (including 50,000 Rupees rent for the unprofitable Island of Seringapatam) has been regularly paid, and after the adjustment of all demands in full, including the Rajah's fixed stipend, and fifth share of the net revenue, a surplus of 16½ lakhs remain from the past year's revenue for the improvement of the country.

EDUCATION.

42. No new schools have been opened in Mysore during the past year; but every endeavor has been made to improve those already existing. The high school at Bangalore has been affiliated to the Madras University, and a new school-room was opened in February last. The establishment is now furnished with apparatus for illustrating a complete course of experiments in natural philosophy, a branch of instruction highly attractive to the generality of native youths. The number of pupils on the books of the high school is 234, and the average daily attendance 216. The Bangalore schools, which receive grants-in-aid, are very efficient.

43. The Anglo-Canarese schools at Simogah and Toomkoor are tolerably well attended. The former shows a daily attendance of 102 pupils studying English, and of 46 the Vernacular, and the latter 135. The new school at Toomkoor was opened in October last.

44. In the Government schools, which prepare for the University, there are 582 pupils. In those of a lower class, and in private schools, there are 425—total 1,007. Of these 605 are Hindoos, 66 Mahomedans, and 336 of other castes—nearly 800 are learning English.

45. Measures have been taken to give effect to the instructions of Government, which require that all Europeans employed in this department should pass in the Vernacular within a given time.

46. Fifteen petitions have been received from the same number of towns praying for the establishment of Government schools, and it will shortly be ascertained what amount the petitioners are willing to contribute in aid of the expense.

47. It may not be out of place to mention, in closing these remarks, that while the higher and more ornamental parts of education are by no means neglected, the greatest care is taken to store the pupil's mind with the knowledge which will prove most advantageous to him in his passage through life; and, above all, which will tend to reconcile him to his condition, and teach him to act uprightly and speak the truth.

PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

48. No new roads have been constructed during the past year, but those in existence have been kept in good repair. The new road from Bangalore to Cuddapah has progressed slowly, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in that part of the Territory.

49. The Bhoond ghât has been much improved, and the great Munzerabad ghât has been put in a state of thorough repair, and is in first-rate order.

50. The Toonga bridge of fifty arches has been completed, and the Budra bridge on the same line of road is now finished, with exception of a portion of the parapets and road-way. The total cost of these great works has been respectively Rupees 1,01,538-0-2 and 71,865-9-2. These bridges have between them sixty-three arches of 50 feet span, and the admirable manner in which they have been supervised will be fully apparent, when it is mentioned that, during the execution of these works, notwithstanding occasional overwhelming floods, but one accident occured to life or limb.

RAILWAYS.

51. The branch line from Vaniembady to Bangalore has been marked out, and the position of the station has been decided upon. The land required by the Company throughout this Territory has been made over to the appointed agents, and it is understood that the work will progress rapidly as soon as the land required for the line beyond the Mysore Frontier shall have been made over to the Company's Engineers—not only Europeans, but the natives of the country look forward to the completion of this work with a feeling bordering on excitement. It is a constant subject of conversation among the latter.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

52. The Keeramadavur dam, which was carried away during the freshes in the Hamavuttee River, in 1859, has been almost entirely restored. The work is reported to have been admirably done, at a less cost than that laid down in the estimate. The restoration of the Luchmunpoor dam across the Nagoo River has been commenced; and the great Chickadavaroy Saugur Irrigation Channel or Canal has been completely repaired, at a cost of 26,430 Rupees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

53. Under this head it may be mentioned that several talook cutcherries, a sudder moonsiff's court, and some minor works have been commenced, and are progressing fairly, although, in consequence of the somewhat late receipt of sanction, the full amount of anticipated progress has not been made—a balance to the extent of 40,630 Rupees under the head of new works therefore remains in hand.

New Works..	75,989	1	10
Repairs	4,47,778	15	7
Work Establishment	1,00,775	12	0
Total ..	6,24,543	13	5
Permanent Establishment ..	1,58,216	2	11
Grand Total ..	7,82,760	0	4
Account of Budget for 1858-59 ..	8,33,390	0	0
Balance, Rupees..	40,360	0	0

54. A brief statement, showing the expenditure under each head and the balance in hand, is given in the margin.

POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

55. Under these heads there is nothing calling for special remark on the part of the Mysore Government. No new lines have been opened or offices constructed. Both departments appear to be in good working order.

MARINE.

56. Mysore has no seaboard, and none of its rivers are navigable.

FINANCIAL.

57. An abstract statement of the revenue and expenditure, similar to that submitted last year, is appended to this Report for facility of reference. A statement of the revenue collections and also of the net cash balance in hand in the several treasuries, on the 1st of May 1860, is given in the margin. The expenditure of the past year, and the actual surplus on the collections is also given. The expenditure is less than that of the preceding year by rather more than four lakhs of Rupees, the principal items of decrease being 1¾ lakh in public works, nearly one-half in advances and diminished supplies of forage, &c., to His Highness the Rajah, and about one lakh in the suspension of batta previously paid to the Mysore Horse employed beyond the Frontier. The financial statement for the past year, on the whole, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory. The surplus of the year under review has been added to the net balance to the credit of the Mysore Government, which amounts, as above shown, to upwards of seventy-one lakhs of Rupees.

Revenue for 1859-60	1,01,25,260	5	9
Collections to 30th April 1859-60	99,04,574	8	1
Net balance on hand on the 30th April 1859-60	71,15,680	5	7
Expended in 1859-60	82,56,841	7	2
Surplus of 1859-60	16,47,733	0	11

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH'S INCOME.

58. His Highness's stipend of 3,50,000 Rupees has been duly paid, together with the fifth share of the net revenue, Rupees 11,65,417-15-3, making up an aggregate income of Rupees 15,15,417-15-3.

SUBSIDY.

59. The subsidy of 24,50,000 Rupees has been paid to Her Majesty's Government, as also 50,000 Rupees for the rental of the Island of Seringapatam.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND POLITICAL.

60. Nothing calling for comment has occurred under these heads.

MILITARY.

61. The whole of the detachments of Mysore Horse employed beyond the Frontier having returned, a reduction to some slight extent has been made, by simply not enlisting as vacancies occurred—the numbers of the horse and foot on the 30th of April were as below given:—

Mysore Horse	2,397
Mysore Infantry or Barr	2,151

The proportion of the castes has scarcely varied since the last Report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

62. The population, according to the usual Census Returns sent in annually, is computed at 3,821,864. There is a gradual and steady increase each year. The health of the country has been tolerably favorable, with the exception of the town of Shemogah, the head quarters of the Nuggur Division, where cholera showed itself for a short time in a most virulent form. I regret, however, to state, that since the close of the past year, both fever and cholera have prevailed to a most destructive extent, and that scarletina, a disease never before known in this Territory, has been introduced by the families of the Dragoon Guards lately arrived from England.

EMIGRATION.

63. There is nothing worthy of note under this head, unless it be that every endeavor to raise recruits in Mysore for service in the Ceylon Rifles has proved unsuccessful.

AGRICULTURE.

64. Waste lands to a great extent were taken up during the past year, in many parts of the country where nothing but a large expanse of low jungle and uncultivated lands was to be seen in former years, extensive patches of cultivation now exist,

chequered with well cultivated fields. The number of ploughs has greatly increased, there being upwards of 400,000 according to the last return.

FORESTS.

65. The conservation of the forests continues to be carefully carried out, and the system is getting into excellent working order. The revenue realized from this source, during the past year, was nearly one lakh of Rupees. The timber sold being principally teak, blackwood, and a valuable wood called honnay.

COFFEE.

66. Coffee is fast becoming a staple produce of this Territory, and it has been found necessary to issue rules some what more stringent than those of former years, to prevent smuggling, and to enable the Government to know more accurately the extent of land taken up by this cultivation throughout the Western Forests.

HORTICULTURAL GARDEN

67. This garden is improving rapidly in appearance and utility, under the energetic and careful supervision of Mr. New. The general control and guidance in all important matters remaining with the accomplished Botanist, Dr. Cleghorn, M. D.

MINING.

68. The quantity of iron and steel produced in the year under Report was 100,311 maunds; of this 21,030 maunds of iron and 1,883 maunds of steel were exported to Her Majesty's Territories. The amount of tax paid by the smelting furnaces was Rupees 12,769-7-9.

SURVEY.

69. No revenue survey department has yet been introduced in Mysore, owing to the want of competent surveyors.

VACCINATION.

70. The number of individuals vaccinated in this Territory, during 1859-60, was 94,463, nearly 500 less than in the previous year.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

71. The number of patients treated last year in the civil hospitals and dispensaries in Bangalore reached 13,257, which is an increase of nearly 1,000 upon the preceding year. In the District hospitals the number treated was 6,760, being an

increase of about 1,200. The patients comprised every caste inhabiting or visiting this part of the country, and the efforts and success of this department is best proved, by stating that the highest percentage of deaths among the patients in any hospital was 10, and in the Bangalore Petah hospital no more than 5.

72. The cost of the medical establishments for the past year was Rupees 59,258-13-9, which is an increase of rather more than 5,000 Rupees upon the previous year; but the high prices which have prevailed throughout the whole period as regards all the necessaries of life has been the cause of this, and considering that 20,000 patients have been treated, and nearly 100,000 people vaccinated, the cost at which the establishments have been maintained cannot, I should hope, be considered exorbitant.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

73. The progressive annual increase of revenue since the assumption of the country is exhibited below:—

1831-32 ...	Co.'s Rs.	43,56,337	4	0	1846-47 ..	Co.'s Rs.	76,04,072	14	4
1832-33 ...	„	55,[illegible]6,337	8	9	1847-48 ...	„	79,26,751	6	11
1833-34 ...	„	58,25,756	8	0	1848-49 ...	„	80,08,339	6	8
1834-35 ...	„	67,70,277	3	6	1849-50 ...	„	80,03,953	11	0
1835-36 ...	„	76,87,751	9	8	1850-51 ...	„	78,37,219	14	0
1836-37 ...	„	71,13,703	13	7	1851-52 ...	„	80,18,977	7	3
1837-38 ...	„	69,30,581	8	6	1852-53 ...	„	78,07,926	11	9
1838-39 ...	„	71,91,818	7	0	1853-54 ...	„	82,07,926	11	9
1839-40 ...	„	77,50,439	6	11	1854-55 ...	„	78,62,386	14	7
1840-41 ...	„	76,48,125	7	5	1855-56 ...	„	83,88,954	1	0
1841-42 ..	„	75,66,381	6	5	1856-57 ...	„	82,88,523	6	0
1842-43 ...	„	75,64,855	1	5	1857-58 ..	„	85,77,938	1	11
1843-44 ..	„	72,59,119	7	1	1858-59 ...	„	87,09,835	14	5
1844-45 ..	„	72,89,669	10	0	1859-60 ...	„	1,01,25,260	5	9
1845-46 ..	„	71,00,370	3	7					

74. Several of the circumstances which have contributed to raise the collections for the past year cannot be expected to occur again; such as the repayment of a large sum by the Madras Government, and the unusually high prices realized on the Government share of the buttayee crops: and I regret to state that the current year's revenue will exhibit a considerable falling off, owing to the almost total loss of the May wet crops of rice, sugar, &c., from want of water.

75. I cannot conclude without reporting that the unwearied industry of the Officers of the Commission in the performance of their several duties has been most praiseworthy.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office;
BANGALORE,
The 17th July 1860.

Dr..... { *STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory, for the year Sidharty, or from May* 1859 *to April* 1860. } *.....Cr.*

RECEIPTS.								
Ordinary Revenue.								
CURRENT.								
Land Revenue ...	...	61,40,628	11	0				
Sayer ...	...	9,46,785	10	0				
Punjboh ...	...	8,58,546	6	11				
Miscellaneous items ...	...	4,84,805	2	4				
					84,30,765	14	3	
ARREARS.								
From 1848-49 to 1858-59	...	...	...		6,74,208	8	2	
					91,04,974	6	5	
Extra Revenue ...	...	...	...		7,91,475	13	7	
Recoveries of Tuccavee	...	...	...		8,124	4	1	
								99,04,574 8 1
Total, Rupees ...								99,04,574 8 1

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	As.	P.
General charges	2,31,087	1	5
Revenue charges	15,14,083	9	4
Public Works Department	5,37,629	15	7
Judicial charges	3,85,282	6	10
Military charges	2,63,036	8	2
Pensions	70,510	14	2
Charitable allowances	3,00,257	5	5
Medical charges	59,258	13	9
Tuccavee	3,496	5	3
Experimental Sheep Farm	4,165	10	6
H. H. the Rajah's fixed allowance	3,50,000	0	0
Rajah's one-fifth share of net revenue	8,94,437	9	1
Subsidy	24,50,000	0	0
Silladars	8,56,388	3	11
Bargeers	2,405	9	8
Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam ...	36,672	5	1
Educational Institutions	40,997	5	3
Government Press	15,489	12	1
Horticultural Garden at Bangalore	3,150	0	0
Ecclesiastical	589	0	0
	80,18,888	7	6
Surplus ...	18,85,686	0	7
Total, Rupees ...	99,04,574	8	1

STATEMENT showing the purposes to which the Surplus of the year 1859-60 *has been applied.*

	Rs.	As.	P.
Surplus	18,85,686	0	7
Total, Rupees	18,85,686	0	7

	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid for constructing and repairing Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges, and Drains	2,37,952	15	8
Add to the Balance of the last year	16,47,733	0	11
Total, Rupees ...	18,85,686	0	7

Mysore Commissioner's Office;
BANGALORE,
The 17*th July* 1860.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Mysore Territories—Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1859-60.

REVENUE.			1859-60. Rs. As. P.
Ordinary.			
Land Revenue			93,17,390 11 2
Extra Revenue, viz.:			
Amount recovered from the Madras Government, being batta paid to the Silladars, who proceeded on foreign service in accordance with the terms of the treaty	2,47,836 6 9		
Extra Revenue	5,60,033 3 10		
			8,07,869 10 7
			1,01,25,260 5 9
Particulars.			
Collections			91,67,609 14 11
To be collected			9,57,650 6 10
Total, Rupees			1,01,25,260 5 9

EXPENDITURE.	1859-60. Rs. As. P.
Ordinary.	
General	2,37,014 13 5
Revenue	15,15,870 2 7
Public Works	7,77,243 11 2
Judicial	3,85,880 10 10
Military	11,26,119 7 8
Pensions	70,375 8 8
Charitable	3,00,451 1 5
Medical	59,193 5 9
Paid to His Highness the Rajah, on account of the fifth share in the Revenue of the country and of the stipend of Rupees 3,50,000.....	15,15,417 15 3
Subsidy paid to the Madras Government	24,50,000 0 0
Tuccavee or advances made to indigent ryots	3,496 5 3
Experimental Sheep Farm	4,165 10 6
Educational Institutions	40,597 5 3
Government Canarese Press.....	15,617 12 1
Horticultural garden at Bangalore	8,150 0 0
Ecclesiastical	539 0 0
Net loss sustained by the rent of the Island of Seringapatam	36,672 5 1
	85,42,105 2 11
Balance	15,83,155 2 10
Total, Rupees	1,01,25,260 5 9

Mysore Commissioner's Office;
BANGALORE,
The 17th July 1860.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Mysore Territories—Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

REVENUE.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Ordinary.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Land Tax	60,74,199 1 10	66,31,773 10 5
Excise and Stamps	17,13,956 1 5	18,78,875 4 6
Postals, &c.	19,610 6 1	20,851 5 0
Miscellaneous	6,16,439 11 3	5,95,723 1 1
Total, Ordinary	84,25,205 4 7	91,27,223 5 0
Extraordinary	3,39,197 0 10	7,77,351 3 1
Grand Total, Rs.	87,63,402 5 5	99,04,574 8 1

EXPENDITURE.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Ordinary.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General	2,20,663 4 2	2,31,087 1 5
Judicial	3,97,283 7 3	3,85,282 6 10
Revenue	9,67,772 5 6	9,86,671 7 6
Excise and Stamps.....	2,49,480 0 8	2,79,999 12 2
Postal, &c.	72,015 0 9	76,708 1 3
Miscellaneous	1,49,979 6 10	1,70,704 4 5
Military	12,59,852 14 5	11,21,830 5 9
Paid to His Highness the Rajah, on account of the fifth share in the Revenue of the country, and of the stipend of Rupees 3,50,000	13,91,724 1 7	12,44,437 9 1
Subsidy paid to the Madras Government	24,50,000 0 0	24,50,000 0 0
Net loss sustained by the rent of the Island of Seringapatam	34,333 3 10	36,672 5 1
Endowments to religious places of worship, &c.....	3,02,962 13 7	3,00,257 5 5
Pensions	76,081 0 9	70,510 14 2
Medical	53,883 5 10	59,258 13 9
Educational Institutions	41,148 14 0	40,997 5 3
Government Canarese Press	14,260 11 6	15,489 12 1
Horticultural Garden at Bangalore	16,336 8 0	3,150 0 0
Experimental Sheep Farm	4,201 10 1	4,165 10 6
Ecclesiastical	0 0 0	539 0 0
Total, Ordinary	77,01,978 12 9	74,77,762 2 8
Extraordinary		
Public Works	9,50,653 5 8	7,75,582 15 3
Miscellaneous	8,629 8 0	3,496 5 3
Total, Extraordinary	9,59,282 13 8	7,79,079 4 6
Grand Total, Rs.	86,61,261 10 5	82,56,841 7 2

Mysore Commissioner's Office;
BANGALORE,
The 17th July 1860.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 9.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,

TO

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department,

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit for submission to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, copy of the Administration Report received from the Superintendent of Coorg, for the year 1859-60, together with a Financial Statement.

2. The Report seems to require no particular remark, excepting that the Superintendent is rather too sanguine in his expectation of nearly doubling the Coffee Tax so soon as next year, although there can be no doubt that the cultivation of this article of export will gradually add to the revenue, and ultimately prove a mine of wealth to the country.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

NUNDYDROOG,
The 22nd June 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICT,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

No. 355.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. M. ELIOTT,

Superintendent of Coorg,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,

BANGALORE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the statements as per margin, and to make the following report on the administration of the Coorg Territories for the official year 1859-60, for the information of the Commissioner.

Finance Statement.

On perusing the Finance Statement, the first point which prominently strikes one is, that the income for the year has increased by upwards of 12,000, Rupees and the expenditure has been diminished by upwards of 13,500 Rupees. The chief cause for this reduction in expenditure arises from a smaller expense in public works. This year no works of any magnitude have been undertaken, and the expenditure on this head has been wholly confined to annual repairs. The increase in the income is gained chiefly under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, from which source an increase of upwards of 8,500 Rupees is derived. No other item appears to call for any especial remark here. The total collection or revenue for the year amounts to Rupees 2,64,196-10-3, while the expenditure is only Rupees 1,06,745-15-1—which gives a surplus of Rupees 1,57,450-11-2 in favor of the District.

Season.

The rains having commenced early and come down abundantly and seasonably, there was very little necessity this year for remissions for failure or loss of crops, the greater proportion of which was owing to the depredations of wild animals. The ryots being thus encouraged by the prospects of a favorable season, took every advantage of it by cultivating to the utmost of their power, and the increase in the amount of nuzzur kanikay paid would show

they were not slow in taking advantage of the season to increase their profits by converting their lands on the sagoo tenure into jummah.

Land Revenue.

Increase from extra wet cultivation ..				3,150	6	7
„ from dry land and bagayet ..				311	1	1
„ from the value of dhooly and koomery paddy				433	1	0
Increase from other species of grain ..				31	0	0
Total from extra cultivation ..				3,925	8	8
Increase from shamil bunjur brought to book				843	7	0
Total increase ..				4,768	15	8
Deduct amount reduced on account of waste land as per hookoomnamah ...	393	15	1			
Deduct salaries of potails, &c.	43	6	4			
				437	5	5
Total ..				4,331	10	3
Add less amount of remission granted for failure of crops				37	3	4
Total net increase in land revenue ..				4,368	13	7

Under the head of land revenue there is a net increase this year, amounting to Rupees 4,368-13-7. This is mainly attributable to extra cultivation; a part of it, however, arises from shamil bunjur being charged this year, which had in former years been unauthorizedly omitted to be charged by the carelessness of the Shambogues and others.

Marginally is given the particulars of the increase.

The total revenue from the land tax amounts to Rupees 1,50,318-0-8.

From abkarry and other rent of farms a revenue of 35,687 Rupees is derived, as shown in the margin, which gives an excess of Rupees 3,421 over last year. The increase in abkarry amounts to 3,000 Rupees, and in the other rent of farms to 421 Rupees. This year the abkarry of the District has been taken under Government management. For the first year, in consequence of the heavy outlay in purchasing the necessary articles for distilling the spirits, and for other obvious reasons, the revenue from abkarry may not much exceed the amount paid for the monopoly by the contractors; but hereafter I am convinced it will amount to half a lakh of Rupees, while the people will be furnished with a superior description of spirits. There is no revenue derived from stamps in this District, as they have not yet been introduced.

Excise and Stamps.

Abkarry.. ..	34,050	0	0
Other rent of farms	1,637	0	0
Total ..	35,687	0	0

In the margin is given the sources from which miscellaneous revenue is derived, and the amount yielded this year under each head—the total is an increase of Rupees 6,022-2-9 over last year. Among these items coffee takes the most prominent position, not only as yielding the largest revenue, but as being a valuable article of commerce, which is fast assuming an important place as an Indian export.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

Mohaturpha	11,501	6	7
Nuzzur Kanikay	1,835	10	0
Cardamoms	27,147	13	4
Coffee	27,941	12	8
Sandalwood	4,632	11	5
Sundries	939	5	1
Total ..	73,998	11	1

Coffee.

The revenue derived from coffee amounts this year to Rupees 27,941-12-8 against Rupees 16,715-9-6 received last year, giving an increase of Rupees 11,226-3-2. This increase, I have every confidence, will be nearly doubled next year, and thus the revenue gained from this

valuable product will, in the short space of four years, have quadrupled itself, and be brought into the position of being the second most profitable source the District yields. The rage for this cultivation among all classes—Europeans and Natives—is very great. Every day it may be said lands are being taken up for coffee cultivation. The present admirable system of levying the tax is, no doubt, the only one suited to the natives, and how highly they appreciate it, is evidenced by the fact, that out of the Rupees 27,941-12-8 derived from the tax, the natives have paid no less a sum than Rupees 25,997-3-2. At present, therefore, any alteration in the system would, I venture to think, be unadvisable, if not inexpedient.

Next to coffee in importance as well as revenue comes cardamoms, which have this year yielded a revenue of Rupees 27,147-13-4, making an excess of Rupees 700-8-11 over last year. This has been derived from the sale of the cardamoms grown in the jungles, which were proved to have been held clandestinely by the ryots of the Paddynucknaad Talook.

Mohaturpha this year brings in a revenue of Rupees 11,501-6-7, being an increase of Rupees 546-2-8 over last year. By the sale of sandalwood a sum of Rupees 4,632-11-5 has been received, which is the proceeds of the re-sale of 54 candies 16 maunds and 20 seers of sandalwood confiscated from its former purchaser, Mahadaviah, in consequence of his having failed to act up to the terms of his agreement. Mahadaviah not having paid for this, it was re-sold at a profit of Rupees 7-8-0 per candy, and therefore entered in the accounts under this head. No regular sale of sandalwood has taken place this year, consequently there is a decrease shown under this head, amounting to Rupees 7,442-13-0. The next largest item under the head of miscellaneous revenue is nuzzur kanikay, which amounts this year to Rupees 1,835-10-0, showing an increase of Rupees 742-6-0. Under the head of sundries the articles as per margin are included; the revenue from them amounts this year to Rupees 939-5-1, which is an increase of Rupees 249-11-0 over last year.

Sandalroots	569	10	8
Arecanuts	26	12	10
Pepper	55	9	5
Tamarind	170	15	5
Resin	116	4	9
Total ..	939	5	1

Extraordinary Revenue.

The extraordinary revenue for this year, the jummabundy of which amounts to Rupees 6,136-7-4, shows a real net increase of Rupees 1,579-13-8. The principal item under this head is fines; they have realized Rupees 3,343-8-11, which is an increase of Rupees 642-14-2 over last year. Seignorage being another item under this head, I may mention here that the duty so realized exceeds the amount of last year by Rupees 540-14-4, making a total of Rupees 724-8-0.

Judicial.

During the official year under review, 1,283 original suits were filed in the different cutcherries of Coorg; 1,285 have been disposed of, including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1859, and there now remain 43 undisposed of. The value of property sued for in the

cases which have been determined amounted to Rupees 67,792-3-9, of which Rupees 51,900-9-1 have been decreed to be due.

Thirteen appeal suits depended on the 30th April 1859, and 307 were instituted during the present official year, of which 299 have been disposed of during that period, leaving 21 depending on the 1st May 1860.

Two murders, 4 highway robberies, 1 poisoning, &c., as shown in the statement No. 3, have been brought to notice, the perpetrators of which have been apprehended and brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to Rupees 778-8-1, of which the sum of Rupees 395-6-9 has been recovered, and Rupees 383-1-4 remain unrecovered.

Fifty-two Courts of Inquest were held during these twelve months, of which eight were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and forty-four on those whose deaths were occasioned by accident: 6 of the persons who were supposed to have committed suicide were suffering from cholic pains, and put an end to their lives, 4 by hanging themselves from trees and the roofs of their houses, and 2 by drowning themselves in wells; the 7th was an individual who was suffering from an ulcer on his foot, who also hung himself; and the 8th was a woman who cut her own throat in a fit of rage, in consequence of her husband having struck her.

Wild beasts.

Three elephants, two royal tigers, and fourteen cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to 112 Rupees have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by 64 Rupees.

Population.

According to the census of this year, the population amounts to 118,464, being an increase over last year of 3,311 souls. Though this may not be quite correct, still there has been an increase, owing to immigrations on account of coffee cultivation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. M. ELIOTT,

Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COORG,
The 7th June 1860.

(True copy)

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Coorg Territories—Revenue and Expenditure—for the years 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

REVENUE.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Ordinary.		
Land Tax	1,49,244 14 7	1,48,230 12 0
Excise and Stamps	34,043 11 9	37,805 10 8
Postals, &c.	... ...	... ...
Miscellaneous	63,892 0 8	72,436 15 4
Total, Ordinary ...	2,47,180 11 0	2,58,473 6 0
Extraordinary ...	4,875 9 9	5,723 4 3
Grand Total, Rupees ...	2,52,056 4 9	2,64,196 10 3

EXPENDITURE.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Ordinary.		
General	2,676 0 0	2,676 0 0
Judicial	7,696 15 2	8,442 1 8
Revenue	49,047 6 1	49,477 13 2
Excise and Stamps	... ...	... ...
Postals, &c.	2,244 0 0	2,619 13 4
Miscellaneous	6,929 11 5	6,004 3 10
Endowments to religious places of worship, &c., &c.	14,130 3 10	14,130 3 10
Pensions	11,780 0 0	11,627 9 3
Medical	2,292 0 0	2,233 12 5
Educational Institutions	3,870 0 0	3,870 0 0
Total, Ordinary...	1,00,666 4 6	1,01,081 9 6
Extraordinary.		
Public Works...	19,598 1 1	5,664 5 7
Grand Total, Rupees ...	1,20,264 5 7	1,06,745 15 1

Coorg Commissioner's Office;
NUNDYDROOG,
The 22nd June 1860.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

REPORT.

It was mentioned at the commencement of the last Report, that shortly before the close of the year 1858-59 Sir Charles Trevelyan succeeded Lord Harris in the Government of the Madras Presidency. Within a few weeks of the close of the year forming the subject of the present Report, His Excellency Sir Henry Ward replaced Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration may thus be considered as comprised within the period included in the following narrative of events:—

In September 1859 Sir Charles visited the tract of country under the operation of the great Godavery and Kristna Irrigation Works, and proceeded up the former river for some distance.

His attention was directed to the improvement of the town and port of Cocanada and of the important station of Daulaishwaram, to the development of the system of irrigation works, to the plans for opening the navigation of the Godavery, to the establishment of salt depôts at the highest navigable points on its banks, to the best means of utilizing the public buildings and land at the once important station of Masulipatam, and to the introduction of more economical arrangements in connection with it as a military post and arsenal; also to the settlement of the assessment on the newly irrigated tracts of land, to the working of the Inam Commission, for which the country is in great measure indebted to him, and to the progress of education.

On all these points he recorded many valuable remarks and suggestions, and many of these last have since been carried out.

In January 1860 he again quitted Madras on a tour to the South, in the course of which he visited Cuddalore, the French Settlement at Pondicherry, Negapatam, the Coast terminus of the Great Southern India Railway, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Pulney Hills, Dindigul, Coimbatore, and the Neilgherries, and returned to Madras by way of Salem and the Madras South West Railway early in March.

On this occasion, also, the improvement of towns and harbours, the despatch of public business, the condition of the landholders, the system of irrigation works, the use to be made of the advantages afforded by the Pulney and Neilgherry ranges as

sanitaria for troops, the assessment on land taken up for coffee in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherry and Shervaroy ranges of hills, the state of the jails, and of the communications of the country, received his attention, and were the subject of a series of interesting minutes.

On neither occasion was any opportunity lost of directing the trial in favorable localities of the newly introduced system of selling building sites on freehold tenure, which has received the approval of the Home Government.

Such periodical tours cannot fail to benefit the country, both by improving the knowledge of those who administer the Government, and by infusing additional activity into the local Officers.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. This Report being based on the ordinary Annual Returns, no opinion can yet be formed of the extent to which the new Civil Procedure Act, which only came into operation in this Presidency on the 1st January 1860, will facilitate the trial of suits, and serve to prevent the accumulation of arrears on the files of the Courts.

Statistics of litigation.

The progressive increase of litigation, however, must tend, in a great measure, to neutralize the advantages derivable from more simple forms of procedure in the investigation of disputed claims; and the effects of the Act in question on the Annual Returns may not, therefore, be so marked as they might otherwise be.

3. During the last five years the number of suits instituted has advanced from 105,577 in 1855 to 163,269 in 1859, *i. e.* 64 per cent.; the increase having been at the rate of from 15 to 20,000 a year, excepting only the eventful year 1857, in which it was but little more than 5,000. The additional suits instituted during the last year appear to have been mainly connected with debts, wages, and the like.

Suits instituted.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
105,577	121,670	126,105	143,389	163,269

The only augmentation to the Judicial Department that has taken place during the same period, consists in the creation of five new District Moonsiff's Courts, and the temporary appointment of three Principal Sudder Ameens. In 1855 and 1856 there was one Assistant Judge, and in 1857 two of these Judicatories; but after that period their Courts were abolished. There were, therefore, as an unavoidable consequence,

Suits pending.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
54,287	53,528	57,646	63,735	88,132

no less than 88,132 original suits remaining unadjudicated at the close of the year under review, being 24,397 in excess of the balance of the previous year. The value of the matter in dispute in these undecided suits amounted to (2,14,58,221 Rupees) two crores fourteen lakhs fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one Rupees.

Had not the question of judicial reform been taken up on other grounds, there would have been in the circumstances now described sufficient cause for bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Government; for a tardy system of administering justice cannot but entail hardship upon individual suitors, and lead to serious abuses.

It will readily be understood, that even such excellent provisions as the new Civil Procedure Act contains, for the speedy determination of disputes (generally at a single hearing), must be rendered wholly nugatory if the suits instituted in a Court be so numerous that they cannot each be inquired into within a reasonable period, or if the hearing has to be repeatedly adjourned.

That no exertion has been wanting on the part of the Judicial Officers to perform the onerous duties devolving upon them, is shown by the fact that their decisions upon the merits, that is, the suits in which they delivered judgment after a full investigation of the facts, were 5,967 in excess of those of the previous year.

Suits decided on merits.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
43,659	47,013	46,888	48,181	54,148

The proportion of actual appeals to the number of decrees from which an appeal might have been preferred amounts to 24 per cent. Considering the litigious character of the people, the circumstance of their having acquiesced in 18,077 out of 24,008 appealable decrees, may be taken as conclusive evidence that substantial justice is administered by the present Judicatories. The additional fact, that 86 per cent. of the judgments were in favor of the plaintiffs, seems to indicate that fraudulent litigation, though it undoubtedly exists, does not prevail to the extent generally supposed.

Vide Table B. *

Results of original suits.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
47,437	6,711

Of the 5,931 decrees appealed from, 2,776, or 64 per cent., were affirmed by the Appellate Court, while only 1,560, or 36 per cent., were modified or reversed out of the number (4,336) remaining, after deducting those remanded or disposed of without a judgment. This seems to afford further proof of the generally satisfactory nature of the decisions of the Courts.

Results of appeal suits.
Vide Table B. *

It may be here noticed that the provision in Act VIII. of 1859, which requires all applications for the admission of special appeals to be presented in the Sudder Court, and deprives the parties of

Effect of Act VIII. of 1859 on number of appeals.

* Appendix No. I.

the option of presenting them through the lower Appellate Court, has had the effect of reducing the number of such applications, up to the 30th of April of the current year, from 395 to 257. With the facilities which exist for the employment of pleaders, this provision cannot be considered hard upon suitors, and the actual effect of it will probably be to exclude merely litigious appeals.

Construction of the Law by the Sudder Court affecting refunds of Stamp Duty.

4. Two important constructions have been circulated bearing upon the laws relating to the refund of Stamp Duty, the effect of which must be either to place a wholesome check upon appeals or in some measure to increase the Stamp Revenues.

The first of these constructions laid down that refunds could only be granted under Act XVII. of 1848, where the application for the dismissal of the suit was made by *both parties, i. e.* by both plaintiff and defendant—a principle which has been adopted in Act VIII. of 1859. The practice which had before prevailed of refunding Stamp Duty on the application of the plaintiff alone, had led to much abuse; many suits having, for ulterior purposes of fraud, been instituted, and shortly afterwards withdrawn, on a pretended compromise, while the defendant was utterly ignorant of what was passing in Court.

The other construction has relation to Section 98, Act VIII. of 1859, upon which the Court have ruled that Stamp Duty can be refunded only in original suits, and not in appeals. It is supposed that appeals were often preferred (apart from the chance of procuring a reversal of the Lower Court's decree) in the expectation of inducing the respondent to agree to a compromise, rather than risk the issue in the Appellate Court; the appellant being encouraged by the knowledge that the Stamp Duty would, if his expectations were realized, be refunded to him. If this supposition be well founded, the encouragement to vexatious appeals will now be taken away. If it be groundless, there will be considerable saving to the Stamp Revenues by the non-refund of Stamp Duty in appeals.

Whatever may be the collateral effects of the changes thus introduced, the law unquestionably stands upon a more satisfactory basis than formerly. It is well defined; its tendency is to promote *bonâ fide* agreements between the parties for the amicable settlement of their disputes at a stage of the suit when little or no labor has been entailed upon the Court; and at the same time it precludes the possibility of the indulgence being taken advantage of for purposes of fraud.

Business of the Sudder Court.

5. A very large amount of business came before the Sudder Court during the past year. The applications for the admission of special appeals, which had been yearly increasing in number, had risen from 530 in 1855 to 935 in 1858, and in 1859 were 917; the regular appeals amounted to 30; the admitted special appeals to 205; the civil petitions to 639; the criminal petitions to 222; and the criminal trials, referred and

Special Appeal applications filed.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
530	676	742	935	917

called up, to 169; making an aggregate of 2,182 cases actually brought on the file during the twelve months, besides those pending from the previous year.

Owing to the large arrears with which the current year necessarily opened, no cases have yet been tried under Act VIII. of 1859, though that law is now in full operation in the Lower Courts. It was ruled that such special appeal applications as had been filed prior to the 1st January 1860 should be dealt with according to the then existing law, as provided in Section 387 of the said Act; and this has resulted in the admission of 101 special appeals up to the date of the adjournment which must be decided before the new cases can be taken up.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Amount of Crime. *Vide* Table C.*

6. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 230,551 persons brought before the Police and Magistracy, charged with petty offences. Deducting 83,597 persons, or 37 per cent., who were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 949, who were under trial at the close of the year, it appears that about 42 per cent. of those whose cases were duly investigated were convicted, and 58 per cent. were acquitted. Making allowance for the haste in which accusations of assault, affray, and other petty offences are not unfrequently made, it is not surprising that the ratio of convictions should be so small. Of the whole number of persons summoned, 8 per cent. appeared before the Village Police, 89 per cent. before the District Police, and 3 per cent. before the Magistracy.

Decrease in charges of petty offences. *Vide* Table D.*

A remarkable decrease is observable in the number of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors, of whom there were 3,955, or 14 per cent. fewer than in the previous year. The total number accused was 24,660. Of these 15,790, or 64 per cent., were discharged by the Police and Magistracy, leaving 8,870 persons, who were put upon their trial. These were respectively dealt with by the Magistracy under their extended powers, the Subordinate Judges, the Principal and Moofty Sudder Ameens, the Session Courts, and the Fouzdary Adawlut, according to the nature of their crimes.

These trials resulted in the conviction of 42 per cent., the release of about 52 per cent., and the holding to security of 6 per cent. of the persons tried. Of the offenders convicted by the Fouzdary Adawlut, 51 were sentenced to be hanged and 33 to be transported for life.

Convictions.

Capital sentences and convictions of transportations during the last five years.

Sentences.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Death ..	53	52	59	57	51
Transportation .	55	51	77	41	33

The number of capital sentences has varied very little for the last five years. The sentences of transportation were considerably fewer last year than in previous years.

* Appendix No. I.

POLICE.

Mofussil Police.

Introduction of new Police.

7. The information of the state of crime in each District is unavoidably imperfect. The organization of the Constabulary had only been commenced in a few Districts up to the end of the year, and was far from complete even in the most advanced of these. Criminal statistics could only be fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced, as the proportion of the District comprised in them; and consequently of little use.

During the year eleven Districts have been visited and examined by the Inspector General; their requirements (except as regards two) were carefully estimated in communication with the Magistrates, and detailed reports have been laid before Government.

Act XXIV. of 1859, constituting the new Police, was passed on the 6th September 1859; North Arcot was the first District brought under the operation of the Act (on the 25th October 1859). It had been extended to seven Districts before the end of the official year. The introduction of the new system is gradual in each District, and takes place talook by talook, as the organization of the force proceeds, under arrangements concerted between the Officers of Police and the Magistrate.

North Arcot	25th October	1859
Tanjore, South Arcot, Nellore, and Coimbatore	19th January	1860
Chingleput	17th February	1860
North Canara	9th March	1860
Madura and Salem	27th April	1860

Order of Government, dated 25th October 1859, *No.* 1444.

Tabular Statement of progress made.

8. The following Abstract Statement shows in juxta-position the amount of work to be done in each District to which the Act had been extended, and the progress made up to the end of the official year:—

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Estimated requirements.			Progress made up to 30th April.							
			Total Force to be raised.	Proportion to population.	Cost.	Force raised.	Area of District undertaken.	Its population.	Jails.	Military relieved.			
										Veterans.	Regulars.	Total.	
North Arcot ..	7,526	1,452,550	1,519	1 to 962	1,74,900	1,272	5,490	1,151,457	2	300	36	336	
Chingleput .	3,000	611,200	739	805	81,690	333	..	15,000	2	100	25	125	8 Companies, &c.
South Arcot ..	4,933	1,185,625	1,144	1,036	1,26,620	595	1,365	411,276	1	258	..	258	1 Company and 40 men.
Tanjore ..	3,720	1,580,264	1,534	1,030	1,67,867	1,414	822	455,987	1	..	120	120	
Coimbatore ..	8,099	1,227,298	1,098	1,118	1,26,068	341	683	129,676	1	..	200	200	2 Companies.
North Canara	4,300	483,336	1,060	456	1,11,850	770	1,027	47,611	.	..	581	581	
Nellore ..	8,000	935,700	1,098	853	1,26,000	150	..	..	1	200	..	200	2 Companies.
Madura ..	8,373	1,792,737	1,380	1,299	1,81,300	100	..	..	..	.	15	15	½ Company.
Salem ..	7,610	1,268,200	1,184	1,071	1,55,100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	55,561	10,538,826	10,747	.....	12,03,425	5,034	4,787	2,211,007	8	858	962	1,820	

N. B.—The force raised up to end of May exceeds 6,000 men. The area undertaken is nearly 10,000 square miles. Other military detachments have been relieved.

Details of District operation.

The following paragraphs contain a short notice of the progress made in each District:—

North Arcot.

9. Captain G. Hearn had, by the end of the official year, raised nearly his whole force, *viz.* 1,300 out of 1,500 men. He had brought five-sevenths of his large and arduous District under the full operation of the system. He had relieved all military guards and 250 veterans, and had assumed charge of all jails, treasuries, and escorts. He writes—"The system has been at work for seven months, and I am convinced it will give satisfaction."

This District had fallen into a very sad condition in regard to the prevalence of crime; but the detective energy and success of the new Police have given much satisfaction to the Magistrate, who writes, that his "own impressions are very favorable. "Matters are falling into their places as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. Crime "does now see the light and makes a stir. We know the worst of ourselves; while, under "the old system, a great mass of crime was suppressed. And the Village Police, upon "which the whole system rests, moves already very fairly in the new grooves. With "good men to carry it out, the system cannot fail." The returns of crime also present favorable evidence of the preventive as well as detective action of the Police, and of the energy and ability of their Superintendent and his subordinates.

Chingleput.

The Act took effect from the 17th February in Chingleput. Within 2½ months, Lieutenant C. S. Hearn has raised, drilled, and instructed nearly one-half of his force. He has undertaken the Police duty of the cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount, assumed charge of the jails and treasuries, and has relieved 125 sepoys and veterans. He has prepared the men for the talooks of Chingleput and Tiruporur, which have been undertaken since the commencement of the new official year, and every thing promises fairly for the occupation of the entire District. Captain Hearn writes that "the general conduct of the men has been praiseworthy and obedient."

The organization of the Village Police proceeds *pari passu* with the location of the Constabulary.

South Arcot.

Lieutenant Swanston commenced operations in South Arcot on the 5th January 1860. In four months he had raised half of his force, *viz.* 600 out of 1,144 men, and brought upwards of a quarter of his District under the control of the Police, besides relieving 258 veterans, and undertaking the charge of jails, treasuries, and various cash chests. Arrangements were well advanced for occupying other talooks, which have been since taken up. He writes:—"I may say that the system is working "well; a great deal depends on the Inspector; if he be active, and with his heart in

" his duty, nothing escapes us. Robberies committed a year ago are now detected, " and bad characters feel now that they are watched, and can be, and are hunted down " wherever they may be."

The re-organization of the Village Police is well advanced in this District.

TANJORE.

Lieutenant Duncan commenced his work on the 20th January 1860. Before the close of the official year he had raised, drilled, and instructed nearly his whole force, *viz.* 1,400 men out of 1,500. He had brought nearly one-fourth (containing 450,000 inhabitants) of his Province under the Police administration; had taken charge of the large towns of Tanjore and Combaconum, and of the treasuries and jails of the District; had relieved two detachments of regular troops, and had placed matters in so advanced a position that several talooks have been occupied during the month of May. There is every prospect that, by the end of June, the entire District will have been occupied and brought under the new Police system. The Superintendent writes— " As far as can be judged from a brief experience, the result has been highly " satisfactory. The peace has been quietly, but thoroughly maintained. The starting and " working of the new Police have met with no opposition on the part of the people: " indeed, when the system has been explained to them, they have expressed an interest " in its success, and an appreciation of its advantages." The tehseeldar of the principal talook now under the Police Administration, where crime had been rife, informed the Superintendent that his range has been singularly free from crime since the Police took charge; and the Magistrate, who, with his European and Native subordinates, has taken great interest in the advancement of the organization, reports, that if the system be carried out in its integrity, it will prove an inestimable blessing to the country.

" The establishment of the Village Police proceeds equally with the introduction " of the regular Constabulary, and care has been taken to render effective the " important portion of the force."

The introduction of the new Police has been peculiarly popular in this District, and the vigor and systematic arrangement of the Superintendent have been very successful.

COIMBATORE.

Lieutenant Tennant commenced his operations in Coimbatore on the 4th February. Before the end of the official year he had raised 350 men, relieved 2 companies of regular troops at Coimbatore, and undertaken the charge of jail and treasury of the town of Coimbatore, and of the talook of Polachi. He writes:—" All grades have " shown a general willingness and zeal in performing their respective duties. In some " cases I have remarked an unusual degree of intelligence and judgment amongst the " men. These qualities, if properly cultivated, will soon give us a very valuable class " of men for Constables and Inspectors." Peculiar difficulties have attended recruiting

in this District, and a large portion of the men now in the Police of that District are sepoys, discharged under recent orders for a reduction of the Native Army. The Superintendent adds—"I might have procured double the number of discharged sepoys; "but I was of opinion that too much of a military element amongst so purely a rural population as we have in this District was to be avoided." Arrangements are in progress between the Magistrate and Superintendent, which promise to result in one-half of this District being brought under the new system before the end of September next.

North Canara.

A detailed account of the successful operations conducted by the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Drever, under the orders of the Joint Magistrate of Canara, against the band of insurgents which had so long disturbed this District, and kept about 500 men of the Native Army employed in its unhealthy jungles, does not belong to this section.

Lieutenant Drever was permitted to raise and drill a small body of men for the special duty on which he was engaged. These have now been usefully incorporated into the Constabulary organization, which commenced in February last. Fifteen small detachments of regular troops, scattered over the unhealthy talook of Supa, were relieved in February and March—two permanent detachments at Sedashaghur and Sirci have since been relieved—in all 600 sepoys, besides European Officers. Lieutenant Drever had raised, drilled, and instructed 770 men of the 1,060 required for the Constabulary of his Province, and had occupied and brought under the Police Administration about quarter of the entire District. Matters are progressing very favorably as regards the local or Village Police.

Nellore.

Lieutenant Grove had, by the 30th April, raised 160 men, relieved the veterans stationed at Nellore, and taken charge of the jail and treasury. He has since undertaken Police charge of the town of Nellore, and added considerably to his force. A daring outbreak in the jail, aided by the jail peons, was very effectively dealt with by the Constabulary, which had taken the place of the military guard a few days before it occurred, and were there to support the jail establishment in event of outbreak.

Salem and Madura.

The Act took effect in these Districts so shortly before the close of the year that little progress up to the end of the official year could be reported. Since the commencement of the official year more has been done.

General Remarks.

Organization and administration of the new Police.

10. The principle kept in view in the organization and administration of the Madras Constabulary is set out in the Preamble of the Act XXIV. of 1859, *viz.* to make the Police an efficient instrument

at the disposal of the Magistrate for the detection and prevention of crime and preservation of the public peace. The Superintendent and his Police—Constabulary and Village—are every where acting in subordination to the Magistrate, as the Chief Conservator of the Peace of his District, and in unison and co-operation with *his* magisterial and committing agency of every grade down to the Village *Patel.* The Police is charged with every executive and preventive duty properly belonging to such a body, and with the suppression of outrage and local disorder. The Constabulary has relieved every military detachment or guard *employed on civil duty or maintained at any station for purposes not purely military* in the Provinces already taken up. The services of the two veteran battalions have been almost entirely dispensed with, and most of the detachments of six regiments of regular troops have returned to their respective head-quarters. The Constabulary is in charge of all convict jails in these Provinces, and has become responsible for the safe custody of nearly 2,000 convicts, both while in jail and at work. The Collectors' and taluk treasuries are everywhere guarded by the Constabulary, and a net-work of stations and out-posts, with carefully defined *walks* and *beats*, is steadily spreading over the whole country, and occupying every town. The operations of the village watch are every where being regulated and ordered, and brought into correspondence with the Constabulary, through a body of well-selected Village Inspectors, who will occupy pretty much the place of Justices of the Peace in England in their communications with the Constabulary. The old Police, so far as found fit, is being rapidly absorbed into the new organization. The rest are relieved. The various armed bodies of a purely military (though irregular) constitution, which, under the name of Sibandi Corps, are erroneously classed as Police, are being gradually amalgamated with the Constabulary, in a manner which makes them more available for the ordinary duty of a Civil Police. And, lastly, the Constabulary gives a ready opening for earning a livelihood to the large number of effective men who have been discharged in consequence of the late reduction of the Native Army.

The system of Police administration, which is being introduced into this Presidency, has been somewhat misunderstood. It is modelled on the English County Constabulary, with modifications adapting it to the circumstances and wants of the country and character of the duty to be performed; the whole being brought into intimate relation with the Village Police, the ancient institution of the country, which has been carefully maintained.

The constitution of Madras Police is as follows;—

I. *A Village or local Police*—consisting of, 1*st*, *The Village Watch or local Police Establishment*—constituted, as at present, of the *Talári* or village watcher and detective; but strengthened, improved, adequately remunerated, and properly controlled. The Talári Police is strictly localised, and the limit of their duty duly circumscribed. They do the ordinary Police duty of the village, and are kept in daily communication with each other and with the general Constabulary, through—2*ndly*, the *Village Inspector*, who is one of the principal and most intelligent

ryots of the neighborhood, and supervises the working of the village watchers within a circle of villages conveniently clubbed together, and makes a daily report of all occurrences that take place to the head Constable of his District. The Village Inspector forms an important link in connecting the Police with the respectable rural population of the country.

II. *General Stipendiary Constabulary*, consisting of *Inspectors of Police, Head and Deputy Constables, and Privates.* These latter are formed into Police parties of a strength adapted to the work to be performed, and are located, under the command of Head and Deputy Constables, at the head-quarters of the talook magistracy and in other convenient positions, for the patrol and watch of the highways and country in general; every part of which is visited and communicated with once in twenty-four hours. *District Inspectors of Police* control and supervise the working of both the Village Police and the parties of the general Constabulary. They command them when collected for the performance of any duty, and form, with the petty officers, the detective, and, so far as falls within the proper province of the Police, the prosecuting agency of each District. The lower grades of the general Constabulary are drawn from that class of the people who become peons and enter the native army, and are all of castes and races. The Constables or petty officers will generally rise from the ranks. The Inspectors, the superior officers of the force (a fair proportion of whom will be Europeans and East Indians), are drawn from those superior classes of native society that enter the higher walks of the general service of the Government. They will intelligently guide and carefully watch the conduct and spirit of the ranks, without being too intimately connected either in interest or sympathies with the bulk of the force.

That degree of Constabulary training and instruction, which are indispensable to a body which has to guard treasuries and jails, and may be called upon to support the Magistracy in preserving the peace and ensuring order, is imparted to the force. They learn the use of arms and the simple evolutions that may be required; but they carry no arms beyond the truncheon, the ordinary bage of office, except when occasion requires. The supply of arms to each District will be in a very limited proportion to the force employed. The means of rapid concentration are provided, and are greatly facilitated by the relation the Constabulary stands in to the Village Police.

No distinction is observed between preventive and detective duties. Every Police Officer—whether of the Village Police or general Constabulary—is responsible for every duty belonging to the Police. The smooth working of the Police is specially attended to; and, above all things, they are enjoined not to annoy the people by unnecessary interference. The Police is forbidden by the law to entertain petty complaints of every description; and, even in cases of grave crime, operates generally under a Magistrate's warrant only. Every grade of the Police is amenable to the jurisdiction of the Magistracy.

Results hitherto obtained

11. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in carrying out the scheme, many difficulties are encountered, and are as yet but partially overcome: the experience of three or four months would scarcely, however, justify me in burdening this paper with their detail. They consist chiefly in the difficulty of obtaining the services of fitting men, and the excessive venality and inefficiency which pervades all grades of the old Police. The Inspector General is taking measures to meet the first difficulty, until the force produces men fitted for the varied duties of the higher grades from its own members. Corruption is unsparingly prosecuted when detected, which is now more easily done, from the readiness with which the people complain to the Magistracy, both Native and European, against a body which they no longer look on as identical in interest and sympathy.

An important result of the general plan will be a large expected reduction in the aggregate number of men employed in the public service, while at the same time the duty will be more efficiently performed. The expense of the new force will necessarily be considerably larger, as all grades of the Police will now, for the first time, be fairly remunerated.

No single case of jarring with the Magistracy has occurred.

Presidency Town Police.

Working of Police Courts.

12. The statements included in Appendix No. II. relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Statements numbered from 1 to 5 show the work of the first Magistrate's District or Town Police Court, to which two Magistrates stand appointed, *viz.* Major Wilson and Mr. Maurice Cross.

Statements 6 and 7 illustrate the work of the second Magistrate's District, or Vepery Police Court, over which Mr. T. G. Clarke presides; and No. 8 contains the work of the third District, or Royapetta Police Court, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Colbeck is the Magistrate.

The number of cases disposed of in each Court, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

Town Police Court,	in 1858	7,644 cases,	in 1859	8,366 cases.
Vepery Police Court,	ditto	4,255 ditto,	ditto	6,805 ditto.
Royapetta Police Court,	ditto	4,439 ditto,	ditto	5,484 ditto.

Statement No. 9 gives the number of cases in which Police Officers have been tried by the Commissioner of Police for trifling breaches of discipline, under the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of the Police Act (XIII. of 1856).

13. Number 10 is a comparative statement, in which the increase and decrease of each description of offence, as compared with the preceding year, is clearly shown.

State of crime as compared with previous years.

In the year 1858 the total number of cases put up for trial was 17,753
and during the past year 23,123
being an excess of 5,370

against the latter, which is accounted for by the large number of common nuisance cases brought before the Magistrates during the past year, and also by an excess in the number of cases against Police Officers for trifling breaches of discipline, which last is attributable to the large increase to the strength of the force, occasioned by the addition of the Marine Branch towards the close of the year 1858. In other respects, there is nothing which it appears necessary to call attention to, beyond the fact that offences of a heinous nature were happily very few in number during 1859.

Peace of the Presidency Town.

14. The tranquillity of the place was undisturbed, except in two intances, which occurred whilst the Chief Commissioner was absent from Madras on duty; the one being a panic among the boatman, originating in a false report maliciously spread by some persons unknown, to the effect that their children would be stolen and sacrificed on the occasion of the commencement of the Pier; and the other, a feeling of strong popular excitement among the Mahomedans of Triplicane, arising from the proposed burial of the body of an aged priest of that persuasion at the foot of the steps leading to the large mosque there, to which measure the darogah of the musjeed was opposed. Both alarms were fortunately soon subdued without any serious consequences ensuing, thanks to the energy, promptitude, and judgment displayed by Major Wilson, who was acting as Commissioner of Police.

Kidnapping.

Number of children restored 16
Number of cases committed 7

15. Kidnapping of children by native parties for the purposes of sale was actually discovered to have taken place to some extent, and through the exertions of the Police many children were restored to their relatives, and several kidnappers committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. They have since been convicted and sentenced.

Inquests.

16. The usual report by the Coroner of Madras (No. 11) shows that the number of inquests held last year was 196, being 31 less than during the year 1858.

References and appendices.

17. Statement No. 12 is the Mortuary Report for the year. In the absence of reliable information of the number of persons residing in this city, it is impossible to calculate with any certainty the rate of morality; but this difficulty will be in some measure overcome by the end of the current year, as the Municipal Commissioners have determined to obtain, as far as possible, the following information during this year, *viz.*:—

"Number of men, women, and children residing in each house, distinguishing "Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmen."

Statement No. 13 gives the number of cargo boats floated during the year, in which a Police Officer was sent under (the provisions of) Section II. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, and the sum actually collected by the levy of the tax of 3 annas on each trip, and the sum realized by fines: it is found that the amount so raised will cover about three-fourths of the cost of the Marine Branch of the force.

Statement No. 14 contains the following information:—

1.—Amount realized by fines levied in the Magistrates' Courts.

2.—Proceeds sale of unclaimed property by the Commissioner of Police.

3.—Amount paid for licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section L. of Act XIII. of 1856.

Number 15 is the Report of the number of admissions into, and discharges from, the Penitentiary, with other information regarding that establishment.

JAILS.

Works in progress.

18. In the prisoners' department the only new work in progress is the prison at Ootacamund, originally designed as the station prison, but arranged for the accommodation of thirty-six Europeans under sentence of penal servitude, until the larger European Penitentiary is built; the building consists of thirty-six cells, with a cubic content of 1,000 feet in each, with corridor, entrance, jailor's quarters, dispensary, office, guard-room, store-room, and kitchen; the block of cells is to be enclosed on three sides with a wall 40 feet from the building; the jailor's servants' rooms are outside in a detached building. With the view to the speedy and proper construction of this building, the Inspector General of Jails was directed to undertake it himself.

The Salem prison, constructed on a plan proposed by the Inspector, was nearly completed, when the Engineer Officer in charge was obliged to stop for want of funds, and in this state it was found by His Excellency the Governor, who directed its completion to the extent required for immediate use; the high rate of mortality in the old jail rendering it necessary that no time should be lost in removing the prisoners.

In other prisons improvements have been limited to what was emergent and inexpensive.

Jail Guards.

19. Under the new Police arrangements, the guarding of the prisoners at labor, and of the prisons, has been undertaken by that force; the internal arrangements of the prison and the direction of the convicts at labor being committed to the jailor, assisted by warders, who are aided by maistries selected from well-conducted prisoners, who have undergone a considerable

portion of their sentence; the Inspectors General of Police and of Jails are satisfied that the arrangement works well; it has been introduced gradually in the Districts in which the new Police rules are in operation.

The Police undertake not only the guard duties formerly performed by the prisons' establishments, but that also which was done by the military; thus fixing, what was a divided responsiblity, on one body.

The new arrangement has proved advantageous to discipline.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Health of Prisoners.

20. There has been a remarkable mortality in the Calicut jail; during the months of October and November last, no less than 109 prisoners having died of cholera during about thirty-three days; the average number of prisoners during the quarter was 422, so that the mortality from that disease alone, during those days, exceeded 25 per. cent.; the total number attacked during the period was 156, the deaths being more than double the recoveries; the disease was prevalent and very fatal in the town at the time. The frequency and virulence of epidemics in this jail was noticed by the Inspector in his first Report; arrangements were made for guarding against communication of small-pox, which had hitherto proved frequent and very fatal, and there was reason to hope that the prison had become healthy, until this outbreak, by its virulence, showed that the prison was not free from causes favorable to disease. Independently of deaths from cholera, the mortality in this prison during the year was unusually high, being altogether 153 on an average of 382 prisoners.

At Masulipatam also was a very sudden and fatal recurrence of a disease which some years ago was prevalent there; 18 prisoners died of berriberri, and 17 others similarly affected were transferred to the prison at Guntoor, which has been, for many years, a sanitarium for the Masulipatam prison. The total deaths in this prison were high, being 28 on an average of 127 prisoners.

The old jail at Salem returned a mortality of 46 on an average of 215 prisoners, not one of which was from cholera, affording a remarkable illustration of the argument against the exclusion of deaths from this cause in estimating the unhealthiness of the several jails, which the Inspector maintained in opposition to the former practice of the Medical Board. No less than 32 of the 46 deaths were from those well-known types of unhealthy prisons—diarrhœa, atrophy, anasarca, and dropsies; while 8 more were from dysentery.

The mortality in the prisons of Combaconum and Coimbatore remains high, though not so great as in former years. At Madura the mortality, usually high, has been reduced to 8 on an average of 146 prisoners. The returns, however, of Combaconum and Madura have been reduced at the expense of the prison gangs at Negapatam and

Paumben, to which places sickly prisoners are sent for change; thus Negapatam shows a mortality of 34 on an average of 72 prisoners transferred from Combaconum, and Paumben, a mortality of 14 on an average of 212 transferred from Madura.

The usually healthy prison of Bellary has a mortality of 29 on an average of 445 prisoners, while that at Guntoor maintains its character in having a mortality of only 1 on an average of 151 prisoners.

Ootacamund has proved a very healthy station for prisoners, a gang of which was moved up to assist in excavating the site for the new jail; of two deaths, one was from an accident. With some few the climate disagrees, and these are immediately returned to Coimbatore. Experience of former years, 1830 to 1834, justifies the remark that prisoners employed at Ootacamund have been more healthy than in any other Southern jail.

Escapes.

21. There were 68 escapes during the year, and 48 re-apprehensions. One only of these, of 33 prisoners at Nellore, was attended with violence; of the rest, 13 escaped from the prison at Tinnevelly by breaking out at night. The 33 from Nellore broke out and seized the arms and escaped, followed by a small party of the new Police, and some of their own guards; 14 were apprehended in the pursuit, of whom 4 were killed or mortally wounded; 8 others were brought in wounded, and 9 were subsequently taken.

There was reason to suspect connivance on the part of some of the prisons' guards, both at Nellore and Tinnevelly. At Nellore 7 of the guards were convicted of connivance and judicially sentenced; the other escapes were owing to negligence of guards.

Expenses.

22. In regard to expenses of individual prisoners at different jails, shown in the return,* it should be noticed, that in the zillah jails the cost of the jail establishment is included, while the prisoners in gangs are not debited with the cost of any fixed establishment, which induces an appearance of less cost in these cases.

The cost of diet has been in proportion to the prices of the different Districts; some additional expense is incurred in providing extra diet in the unhealthy jails.

The messing system has been introduced into another prison, that of Cuddapah, with advantage.

REVENUE.

23. For the reasons assigned in the Administration Report of 1858-59, the present Report will be limited to a detail of the results of the past year, 1859-60.

Season and market prices.

The season was of a less favorable character than the preceding one. It opened well, but after November there was a general failure of rain. In Bellary and Kurnool the drought was severe, and its consequences would have pressed heavily on the people, but for the employment afforded by the Irrigation Company. In Chingleput the failure of the latter rains caused considerable loss. In Trichinopoly the fall of rain in July was so excessive, that the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon again burst their banks, submerging the country for miles, and causing much injury. On the whole, the year must be considered less favorable than the average of seasons.

Prices.

Prices generally fell, but were still high and remunerative. The cost of labor rose greatly during the year, and was generally nearly 50 per cent. higher than before.

Revenue for last five years.

The following abstract shows the revenue of the last five years:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,58,91,715	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998
Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors ...	20,78,351	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240
Salt	54,14,154	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763
Sea Customs	12,41,730	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639
Moturpha or Tax on Professions, &c. ...	10,97,337	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,648
Stamp Revenue...	6,67,845	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,55,098
Frontier Customs	1,91,242	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637
Extra Revenue	2,16,079	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,741
Total, Rupees ...	4,68,34,808	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,49,57,764
£ ...	4,683,480	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,495,176

It will be seen from the above Statement, that between 1855-56 and 1859-60, the total revenue has risen from £4,683,480 to £5,495,176, or by upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling. The increase in the year under report—the last of the series—has been £85,551. In reality, however, the increase is greater, because, as explained in last year's Report, a change in the mode of bringing the collections to account caused the inclusion in the revenue of 1858-59 of the receipts of a longer period than had been previously customary. The revenue of the year 1859-60 consequently appears lower than it is in reality, from its being thus compared with that of a year, in the accounts of which, by a mere change of system, the receipts of 12½ months are credited.

Area of land under occupancy.

25. The area under occupancy in 1859-60 comprised 15,663,355 acres, or 550,593 acres in excess of that of the preceding year. It is particularly gratifying to find that there is again a considerable increase in those Districts in which reductions of assessments have recently been effected. The addition of no less than half a million acres of land to the area under

	Acres.
Nellore	48,172
Bellary	116,711
North Arcot	33,446
South Arcot	29,462
Trichinopoly	70,735

cultivation, and this in a year not peculiarly favorable, but rather the reverse, is a satisfactory proof of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural community.

Revenue from Land.
Rupees 4,07,31,998
£ 40,73,199

26. The revenue from land in 1859-60 is less by about £80,000 than was realized last year. This is owing to several causes, *viz.* failure of rain, the smaller amount of arrears due to Government on account of former years, the alteration already mentioned in the manner of bringing the collections to account, and the change in the mode of settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The last cause will be fully explained in a subsequent part of this Report; the others are self-evident.

Revenue from Abkarry.
Rupees 29,28,240
£ 2,92,824

27. The Abkarry of this Presidency (excepting only the town and suburbs of Madras itself) is rented out by public auction for terms of years, and the revenue from this source consequently fluctuates but little. In the year under report there was an increase of 94,650 Rupees, or £9,465. This amount is *exclusive* of the duty on liquor imported by sea, which is included in the item of Sea Customs.

Revenue from Salt.
Rupees 64,58,763
£ 6,45,876

28. The Salt revenue shows an increase of 4,34,450 Rupees over the previous year. On the 19th August 1859 the monopoly price of salt was raised from 1 Rupee to 1 Rupee 2 annas per Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. The prime cost of the article being on an average only 2 annas per maund, or 4¼*d.* per cwt., the monopoly duty amounts to a little under 2*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The season was extremely unfavorable for manufacture in the Districts of Tanjore and South Arcot, and from the pans having also been seriously injured by severe floods, the stocks were so reduced that it became necessary to import from other places and to restrict the sales in the last-named Province. But for this, the increase of revenue would have been considerably larger. In Malabar and Canara also extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring salt, owing to scarcity of the article in Bombay and Goa, Malabar being wholly, and Canara partially, dependent on foreign sources of supply. Great attention has been paid during the year to the administration of this department. In every District, except Malabar, a Deputy Collector has been appointed to the special charge of it. A Member of the Board of Revenue is now engaged in visiting the different places of manufacture, and the establishments are being carefully revised. The results of these measures will be apparent in the returns of future years. A depôt for the sale of salt has been opened at Manikdeo Kunta, in the Nagpore country, about 120 miles from the sea-coast, on an affluent of the Godavari, with every prospect of being highly successful. The salt is conveyed up the Godavari and sold at a price calculated to cover the prime cost of the article, all charges of transit, &c., and the full duty, besides affording a fair profit, so as not to exclude private enterprize. A depôt on similar principles is being established at Buttely, on a navigable river of the Ganjam District. The quantity of salt conveyed inland from Madras by the railway (which was only open for 100 miles) has risen from 8,510 tons in 1858-59 to 13,979 tons in the year under report.

29. The Sea Customs Revenue of the year shows the large increase of 9,64,230 Rupees, owing to the enhanced duties imposed by Act VII. of 1859.

Sea Customs.
Rupees 23,55,639
£ 2,35,563

The following abstract gives the Foreign Trade of the Presidency for a series of eleven years. The Coasting Trade being exempt from Customs Duties, is excluded from the Statement. It will be seen that, taking merchandise and treasure together, the official value of the Import Trade has risen from £1,769,079 to £4,734,671, and that of the Export Trade from £2,980,843 to £4,333,034 between 1849-50 and 1859-60. In the same period the gross duty has risen from £85,642 to £231,475, the high revenue of the last year being owing, as already stated, to enhanced rates of duty :—

Revenue from Land Customs.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	1,34,54,281	42,36 514	1,76,90,795	2,29,28,008	68,80,427	2,98,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850-51	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52	1,34,23,536	61,79.148	1,96.02,684	2.49.65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55.718	3,28,50,966	41,32,943	3,69,83 429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1.06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39.48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,165	12,32,416
1858-59	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750

Revenue from Moturpha.
Rupees 10,94,648
£ 1,09,464

30. The proceeds of the Moturpha, or Taxes on Professions and Trades, fell off to the petty extent of 8,605 Rupees.

Revenue from Stamps.
Rupees 8,55,098
£ 85,509

The revenue from Stamp Duties shows an increase of 47,919 Rupees in the year under review.

Revenue from Land Customs.
Rupees 2,39,637
£ 23,963

The Customs Duties on the land frontiers of foreign settlements have increased by 43,575 Rupees, from the same cause as the Sea Customs Revenue, *viz.* the enhancement of the rates of Import and Export Duty.

Revenue from Extra Revenue.
Rupees 2,87,741
£ 28,774

The "Extra Revenue" is a mere head of account, to which interest, collections after the yearly accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited. The increase this year was 67,591 Rupees.

General Result.

31. The general result of the year under review was, as already stated, a gross revenue of 5,49,51,764 Rupees, being an increase of 8,55,513 Rs. above that of 1858-59, which was the highest on record.

This revenue was collected with facility. The increased facility afforded for the recovery of arrears by the enactment of Act XXXIX. of 1858 has operated

advantageously; recourse to legal process for this purpose was more frequent than in the previous year, but the total amount recovered by the sale of property, *viz.* 24,981 Rupees, is insignificant when compared with the aggregate revenue realized without difficulty. In no instance was any defaulter imprisoned.

The progressive increase in the revenue during the last five years, the rapid spread of cultivation, the rise in the wages of labor, the augmented consumption of articles of luxury, and the greatly extended trade of the Presidency, betoken steady improvement in the condition of the people.

District Exhibition.

32. The only District Exhibition held during the year 1859-60 was a Cattle Show at Addunki, in the Nellore District, at which the cattle breeders of the neighboring Districts were allowed to compete. The result, as has always hitherto been the case at this meeting, was highly satisfactory, and the circumstance that the finest specimens of cattle exhibited on this occasion were only two and three years old, goes to prove that these Cattle Shows, which have now been established for about four years, have been decidedly productive of beneficial results at a very trifling cost to the State.

Local Funds.

33. The "Local Funds" established for the construction of minor roads and communications have proved most useful. In North Arcot, during the last year, 25 miles of road have been made and 130 miles opened. The results in South Arcot, Bellary, Salem, Canara, and Malabar, where also these funds are on a proper footing, continue to be highly satisfactory. The "Cart Tax" in Salem has, however, been abolished; originally a voluntary contribution, a large number of the payers lately refused to continue their payments, and Government deemed it expedient wholly to give up the cess. The income and expenditure of 1858-59 (the last year for which complete accounts have been received) are shown below. The large surplus of that year has been turned to good account in 1859-60, and proved a peculiarly valuable resource, in consequence of the State expenditure on Public Works having been greatly reduced for financial reasons:—

	Balance of 1857-58.	Receipts of 1858-59.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rajahmundry	53	335	388	156
2. Masulipatam	6,179	7,431	13,610	4,378
3. Guntoor	1,082	983	2,065	2
4. Nellore	2,187	9,226	11,413	1,752
5. Bellary	14,256	7,431	21,687	10,604
6. Chingleput	137	166	303	20
7. North Arcot	...	26,314	26,314	...
8. South Arcot	2,306	35,759	38,065	29,086
9. Trichinopoly	552	852	1,404	508
10. Madura	17,521	394	17,915	7,301
11. Coimbatore	2,517	4,456	6,967	352
12. Salem	2,547	3,380	5,927	4,950
13. Canara	11,887	18,210	30,097	13,806
14. Malabar	18,724	41,061	59,785	42,089
15. Madras	5,567	4,181	9,748	1,975
Total	85,515	1,60,173	2,45,688	1,16,979

District Presses.

34. The District printing presses continue most valuable and economical adjuncts to the Collectorate offices. Local Gazettes are issued froms them in every District, except three, in which also they will shortly be established. The expenses of the presses have been more than met by reductions of establishments and receipts for work done for private individuals. The accounts for 1859-60 have not yet been received, but the following abstract exhibits the operations of the presses in 1858-59. The income in that year exceeded the expenditure by £1,000, while the value of the work done, estimated at the usual rates of the Presidency, amounted to £4,229 :—

Districts.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1858-59.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Savings.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	1,850	1,144	910	...	234
2. Rajahmundry ...	2,879	1,731	1,387	...	343
3. Masulipatam ...	2,859	2,822	1,537	...	1,284
4. Guntoor	1,426	1,170	1,122	...	47
5. Nellore	1,364	1,182	1,027	...	154
6. Cuddapah	1,728	895	1,004	109	...
7. Bellary	1,255	1,606	1,268	...	337
8. Chingleput	1,019	900	699	...	201
9. North Arcot ...	3,004	1,266	1,054	...	212
10. South Arcot ...	3,318	2,255	1,648	...	607
11. Tanjore	4,942	1,936	1,435	...	501
12. Trichinopoly ...	1,554	941	707	...	233
13. Madura	2,166	1,263	989	...	274
14. Tinnevelly	626	1,107	450	...	657
15. Coimbatore	2,574	1,723	944	...	779
16. Salem	6,189	3,244	1,396	...	1,848
17. Canara	567	962	564	...	397
18. Malabar	3,022	3,349	1,351	...	1,997
Total ...	42,299	29,496	19,492	109	10,105
				Net ...	9,996

Appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors.

35. The advantages anticipated from the appointment of Uncovenanted Officers as Deputy Collectors and Magistrates have been fully realized. In every Collectorate a Deputy has been appointed to the charge of the treasury and accounts; and the Collector, thus saved from a mass of mere routine work, is enabled to devote his time and attention to the more important duties of his office. In the maritime District also (Malabar alone excepted) Deputy Collectors have been nominated to the special charge of the Salt Department, and the advantage of their supervision and energy is already becoming apparent. Special duties of importance, such as the change of settlement in Tanjore, and the purchase of land for the Railways, have also been entrusted to Officers of this class,

subject to the general control of the Collector, and have been performed in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner.

Management of Public Bungalows.

36. The public bungalows for the use of travellers will shortly be fully supplied with furniture and other conveniences, and at the more important extra servants will also be entertained. A moderate fee is levied for the accommodation afforded. On one important road (*viz.* from Madras to Trichinopoly), where the experiment has been fairly tried, the receipts from fees have not only met all the current expenses, but have also left a considerable surplus.

Administrative changes.

37. The three Districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry have been formed into two, in consequence of the practical inconvenience resulting from three independent revenue authorities having jurisdiction over the tract of country watered from the important irrigation works constructed of late years on the Godavari and Kristna rivers. The new Districts derive their names from these rivers. The saving of expenditure caused by this change has admitted of the division of Canara, on the Western Coast, into two compact Districts, the great length of the old Province rendering efficient administration and supervision extremely difficult. The small Collectorates of Madras and Chingleput have also been amalgamated, and the saving thus effected will admit of the establishment of a new Court in the densely populated and thriving Province of Tanjore.

Revision of Establishments.

38. The revenue establishments have been carefully revised in connection with the introduction of the new Police system. The Tehseeldary Divisions have been considerably enlarged, and the subordinate establishments reduced in numbers, while the pay of the several grades has been materially increased. It is hoped that by these measures a more efficient and trustworthy class of Officers will be obtained for the public service, and the State be secured from frauds and the people from oppression. There can be little doubt that the system of employing an immoderately large staff of subordinate officials, on salaries barely sufficing for maintenance, has operated most injuriously to the interests and morals of the people. The results of the changes in course of being carried out are, that a large number of subordinate revenue officials will no longer be required, and a sum of at least eleven lakhs of Rupees will be saved to meet the expenses of the new Police. At the same time the pay of every grade has been carefully fixed at rates suited to the social position, and sufficient for the reasonable wants of the class of men employed.

Clerks about 1,400.
Peons about 10,000.

Freehold titles.

39. The principle of granting land on freehold tenure, by permitting the redemption of the Land Tax, has been introduced to the following extent:—

(1.) Lands now occupied wholly or in part, by buildings and paying quit-rent to Government, may, at the option of the owner, be converted into freeholds by payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual quit-rent paid at the time of conversion.

(2.) Lands hereafter required for building purposes are to be sold by auction at an upset price of twenty times their yearly quit-rent or tax, and are thereafter to be held by the purchaser on freehold tenure.

(3.) Lands on the Neilgherries, Shevaroy, and Pulney Hills, and *coffee* lands in the Wynaad talook of Malabar, are similiarly treated, except that the upset price of building sites on the hill tracts has been specially fixed at 10 Rupees or £1 per acre.

(4.) Private lands subject to quit-rent in the town and suburbs of Madras may be converted into freeholds on the same terms, *viz.* twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent.

(5.) For town lands *not* liable to quit-rent, freehold titles are granted without payment, on good *primâ facie* evidence of title being afforded.

(6.) Owners of lands coming within the scope of the rules, who are unable or unwilling to redeem their quit-rent, can obtain permanent title-deeds, with a reservation of the quit-rent and the option of hereafter converting their lands into freeholds.

(7.) The liability of landholders to payments for municipal or other local purposes, and for the Moturpha, is not affected by the conversion into freeholds.

In all the above cases title-deeds are granted under the seal of Government.

By a more recent order, on the Neilgherries and Shervaroys, allotments of land for coffee and farming are also sold without any upset price, subject to an annual quit-rent of 1 Rupee per acre, with the power of conversion into freeholds at twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent.

The assessment on coffee lands in Wynaad has also been fixed at 2 Rupees per acre on the area actually under coffee; no tax, however, being levied until the plants are two years old. It is open to planters to make proposals for a fixed assessment over their entire estates. Land planted with any other crop than coffee pays the usual local assessment. The Export Duty on coffee, it may be remarked, has been abolished by Act X. of 1860.

"Ulungu" system of Tanjore and Tinnevelly changed.

40. A change of importance has been effected in the "Ulungu" system of revenue settlement peculiar to portions of the Tanjore and Tinnevelly Districts. When this system was originally introduced into these Provinces, a standard grain assessment was fixed for each village, and also a standard commutation price, according to which the grain assessment was to be converted into money; but it was at the same time arranged that, if the current selling price of grain should exceed the standard commutation price by more than 10 per cent., the whole of the profit above that percentage should go to Government, and similarly that Government should bear the loss if the current prices fell more than 5 per cent. below the standard commutation rate. Practically, therefore, the latter rate was adhered to only if the current prices did not vary from it by a

greater excess than 10 per cent., or a greater deficiency than 5 per cent. The disadvantages of this system consisted in the extreme labor and difficulty of obtaining accurate and fair returns of current prices; the constant interference of ill-paid officials; the room afforded for fraud and corruption, and the pressure on the agricultural community when, for a series of years (as has latterly been the case), the current prices greatly exceeded the standard rate, while at the same time the crops were either deficient or of ordinary magnitude. Under the roytwary system, with its fixed money assessment, calculated on a careful estimate of average crops and average prices, the ryot reaps the entire and exclusive advantage of high prices, either to make good a deficiency of produce, or to swell his capital and profits. Under the "Ulungu" but 10 per cent. of such profits fall to the ryots' share, and though, on the other hand, he is saved from loss by material fall of price, such a system cannot but cramp agricultural energy and enterprize, by confining profits within so narrow a compass. In practice, however, a combination of high prices, with deficient harvests, has compelled Government, year after year, to remit large sums in Tanjore rather than impoverish the people by levying the whole excess above the standard limit. In Tinnevelly the same necessity has not yet been experienced, but of its ultimate occurrence, if prices maintain their present height, there can be little doubt.

In both Districts the remedy applied has been to adhere to the standard rate invariably as that of commutation without reference to current prices. In Tanjore a considerable extent of land in excess of the supposed area has been discovered and brought to account, and the result of the change above described will be a moderate increase above the revenue *actually collected* under the Ulungu system. In Tinnevelly, however, there will be a large decrease; but this relief from excessive taxation cannot fail to be ultimately advantageous to the revenue, as well as to the ryots.

Impressment of labor and carriage abolished.

41. Impressment, whether of labor or carriage, has been wholly abolished. As might be expected, the change of system has at the outset been productive of inconvenience to the travelling public; but measures are under consideration to remedy these temporary consequences without infringing the principle of freedom from impressment. The ultimate effects of the change cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the people.

Municipal bodies in Provinces.

42. The only Municipal Associations in the Provinces are those at Salem and Vizagapatam, voluntarily established by the more enlightened of the residents. These institutions have effected considerable sanitary improvements, and it is hoped that, as education advances, the example thus set will be generally followed.

Pearl Fishery.

43. The Conservancy of the Pearl Banks off the coasts of Tinnevelly and Madura has continued to receive much attention. The duty has been specially entrusted to the Master Attendant at Tuticorin; the banks have been examined from time to time, and three small vessels have been sanctioned for efficiently guarding them. It is hoped that there will be a small fishery next year.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Operations in the Godavery Division.
Godavery, Kristna, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem.

44. Three survey and three settlement parties have been at work during the greater part of this year in the Districts noted in the margin, and a fourth party in each branch was started in the Wynaad after the south-west monsoon rains abated in October.

The Rajahmundry or Godavery Settlement party has continued its operations in the Godavery Delta, gradually extending them to the whole district, which will be completed as regards the demarcation of the lands and their classification for assessment during the year 1860. For the formation of the assessment much material has been prepared, but the settlement waits for the detail field areas to be supplied by the survey as its necessary basis.

The Godavery survey party has been engaged in the same locality. Its progress has not been so rapid as that of the settlement party, owing to the longer period required for training hands for the survey operations; the prevalence of cholera and other causes also have impeded the work.

On consideration of the importance of an early settlement of the revenue in the Godavery District, in securing adequate returns from the great irrigation works in it, arrangements were sanctioned in December last for greatly increasing the strength of the present survey party, and forming an auxiliary party, thus pressing on the work to the utmost possible extent.

Meanwhile the question has been considered as to the best mode of levying an assessment for the increased advantages of the land under the irrigation provided by the Godavery and Kristna anicuts, and the decision been arrived at of levying a general water-rate per acre for irrigation in addition to a separate land assessment.

Operations in the Kristna Division.

45. The Masulipatam settlement party was only made up to its full strength after the commencement of the year. It has been employed in the demarcation and classification of lands in the Kristna Delta, in the late Masulipatam District, which will shortly be finished, when the party will take up the rest of the Kristna District comprized in the late Guntoor Collectorate. The remarks regarding the formation of the assessment in the Godavery District equally apply to this District.

The Kristna survey party has been even less favorably circumstanced in some respects than the Godavery party, it having been started a year later, and its strength having only been made up gradually throughout the year. Its progress, therefore, has not been great. Its augmentation to the strength of the increased Godavery party has been sanctioned.

Operations in Trichinopoly and Salem Divisions.

46. The settlement party in the south has been employed in the Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. In the former the demarcation and classification of the lands will probably be completed during the year 1860. A Settlement Report on the surveyed talooks in South Arcot was

submitted on the 27th August 1859. The formation of the assessment is in progress for the upland Trichinopoly talooks on the north of the Cavery. The operations of this party have extended to about 950 square miles in demarcation, and 1,360 square miles in classification during the past working season, and the average cost of both combined is 63½ Rupees, the estimated expenditure for the settlement being 64 Rupees a square mile.

The southern survey party was engaged in Trichinopoly during the working season of 1859, but took the field in January last in Salem as well as Trichinopoly. This party being composed, in a measure, of the hands originally entertained in the experimental survey, has worked more efficiently than those of newer constitution. Notwithstanding many hands being prostrated with fever in the Salem talooks, it accomplished about 1,040 square miles, of which 921 square miles were measured in fields, at a cost of 56¾ Rupees per square mile, the estimated standard being 65 Rupees a square mile. Efforts will be made to complete the survey of the Trichinopoly District in the ensuing year. The enlargement of this party, in the same manner as the northern parties, was also sanctioned early in 1860. This party has also corrected the maps and other survey records of the South Arcot talooks surveyed from 1855 to 1857, so as to bring them up to the present extent of cultivation, which has considerably increased in consequence of the reduction of the assessment.

Operations in Wynaad.

47. The Wynaad settlement and survey parties were organized under peculiar difficulties. The notoriously unhealthy climate, the isolation from the plains, the want of the necessary accommodations for the native servants, the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of persons conversant with the language and manners of the scattered population, the local circumstances of the Province, and the necessity of employing very inferior agency, even on liberal salaries, added to the difficulties ordinarily experienced in forming new parties. The objects of the operations in the Wynaad being somewhat different from those in the ryotwary Districts, may be described as follows:—

(1.) To define and record the boundaries of estates.

(2.) To ascertain and record the nature and extent of proprietary rights and of all other rights connected with the soil.

(3.) The confirmation of the tenure of exempted proprietary lands, and the settlement of the tenure of encroachments or long-continued possession; and

(4.) To establish a moderate land tax on a sound basis and at equitable rates, and to extend it to all cultivated lands according to the custom of the District.

It has been resolved that the survey should be based upon estates which are mostly proprietary, and not upon any detail of fields, and that a registry shall be formed of all properties held on tenures involving acts of ownership, whatever the reversionary rights may be. Some progress was made in the organization of the establishments, and field operations were commenced; but the unhealthy season which commences in March, and the subsequent monsoon, rendered it necessary to suspend operations for

some months. Part of the establishments has been temporarily transferred to the Salem District during this interval.

Connection of the Revenue Survey with the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

48. The revenue survey has been connected with the grand trigonometrical survey stations in the Trichinopoly, Salem, and Kristna Districts; the average error of the revenue survey has thus been found to be 9·2 feet per mile, the maximum 21·1 feet, and the minimum 0·6 foot. In the Godavery District the trigonometrical stations could not be identified; but this is not of so much consequence, as it is allowed by the Deputy Surveyor General of India that they cannot be depended upon for accuracy.

Lithographic Press.

The lithographic establishment attached to the survey office has been brought into good working order, and turns out the village maps printed in colors. Those for 320 villages have been executed during the year. Owing to the small size of the presses these have been printed in two or three sections, thus greatly increasing the labor. The larger presses and materials lately sanctioned by Government will considerably increase the efficiency of this branch.

Survey Classes.

Small survey classes have been usefully employed in the Ganjam, Guntoor, Nellore, and Malabar Districts, and their progress is reported by the Superintendent of revenue survey as being satisfactory.

Area of work.

49. The approximate area of work falling within the official year is as follows:—

Parties.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in square miles.
Demarcation.				
Godavery party	386	1,171	55	149
Kristna ditto	379	1,107	7	30
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	468	910	32	112
Total ...	1,233	3,188	91	291
Classification.				
Godavery party	431	842	42	108
Kristna ditto	528	1,001	6	8
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	832	1,499	38	107
Total ...	1,791	3,342	86	223
Survey.				
Godavery party	154	627	...	...
Kristna ditto	199	522	...	...
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	432	1,037	...	...
Total ...	785	2,186	...	...

The demarcation of 1,233 villages for survey has thus been completed, comprising an area of nearly 3,200 square miles; 1,791 villages have been classified for assessment, containing an area of about 3,340 square miles; and 785 villages, with an area of 2,186 square miles, have been surveyed.

Expenditure of the year.

50. The approximate expenditure of the year is as follows:—

Settlement.

	Rupees.
Central Office	62,268
Godavery party	56,944
Kristna ditto	56,712
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto ..	58,268
Wynaad ditto	20,442
Total ..	2,54,734

Survey.

Godavery party	52,524	The expenditure of the Central Office has been apportioned on the parties, and is included in these sums.
Kristna ditto	46,430	
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto ..	58,879	
Wynaad ditto	17,959	
Total ..	1,75,692	

Lithographic Establishment	6,195
Extra Establishment in South Arcot, out of spare funds of the Wynaad party	1,617
Extra measurers and coolies of the Godavery and Kristna Districts ..	7,512
Instruments purchased	3,469
Contingent charges of Central Office ..	2,020
Total ..	1,96,605

INAM COMMISSION.

Origin and System formerly pursued.

51. The Madras Inam Commission was organized in the present year 1859-60. It may not be out of place to preface this first review of its operations by some notice of the past history of the Inam question in this Presidency, and of the general principles and rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Commission.

The Madras Territories came under the rule of the British Government partly in the middle of the last, and partly about the commencement of the present century. During the long period which succeeded, lands held as Inam, however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax free, and to descend from generation to generation in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1802 Regulation XXXI. was passed for the Registration of Inams, and by a certain Clause it was ruled that no length of possession could protect invalid titles. But a comparatively small number of Inams was registered under its provisions, and no general scrutiny into Inam tenures was ever attempted. Finally, the Court of Directors, in their Judicial Despatch to the Madras Government of the 13th October 1847, laid down the *dictum* that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and upon this basis the Madras Government, in 1848, passed and promulgated a series of rules, which have ever since been the guide of the subordinate authorities, and appealed to by the inamdars as the standing law on the subject.

These rules recognized length of possession as a valid title to Inams held without grants; and it was explained that entries in the earlier survey accounts, which were then forty (now fifty) years old, would be admitted as proof of long possession. The rules, though liberal in principle, were variously interpreted, and were practically productive of vexation, uncertainty, and frequent injustice to the inamdars. Their most objectionable feature was, that, in order to secure the reversionary right of Government in the Inams, they enjoined enquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, and a report to the Board of Revenue and the Government, when there were "any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the Inam or the title of the present claimant."

The value of resumptions made under the operation of these rules was, in most of the Districts, insignificant, and gives no idea of the extent to which Inam property has been unsettled and held in abeyance. Large numbers of cases remained undisposed of on the Collector's files from pressure of business; whilst fully as large a number of lapses were never reported through the connivance of the village officers. This system of constant interference and uncertainty led to a total deterioration of this species of property, and to a chronic feeling of irritation and discontent amongst the inamdars.

Changes proposed and introduced

52. Such was the condition of the Madras Inams when the organization of a Special Commission was recommended by the local Government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors. An Inam Commissioner was appointed under these orders in November 1858, but no definite principles of action were laid down for his guidance. The Madras Government contemplated a scrutiny into the original titles of all Inams, in view to assert the rights of Government to the full extent. The Court of Directors held that long possession barred such scrutiny; but proposed that the ancient practice of levying a nazarana on every succession should be revived, in the shape of the imposition of a light

assessment, in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent, on every Inam confirmed to the incumbents. It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of either of these measures would have been, to some extent, a violation of the faith of the Government pledged by their orders of 1848.

On the invitation of the Government of Bombay, the Madras Commissioner visited that Presidency in January and February 1859, for the purpose of acquiring information in respect to the working and results of the Bombay Inam Commission. Meanwhile, serious apprehensions were expressed in Parliament as to the propriety of setting on foot so alarming a measure in view of the troubled times from which India had scarcely emerged; and it was resolved to postpone all active operations in Madras till the arrival of the present Governor, who had recently been appointed, and into whose hands the treatment of the whole subject was entrusted.

53. The question was taken up as soon as possible after the arrival of the Governor, and the principles which guided its settlement are recorded in his Minute of the 13th May 1859. In answer to the argument ordinarily used in favor of resumption, *viz.* that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon others, it was for the first time authoritatively declared that, "however "desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more "essential to society, one of which is *justice*, and another is the *institution* of *property*;" and the evils arising from a low state of landed property were thus described:—

"The institution of private property is at the foundation of human society, and "the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which "the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this "instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has "been kept for a long time in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness under the "various and uncertain conditions of resumption has been such, that for many years it "has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The "loss of productive power, which has been caused by this, is incalculable. It is a great "mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large "is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still "more of that contentment, which are the result of a secure state of landed property. "In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the "great laboratory for the creation of wealth; and the power of Government to reduce "its Military and Police establishments depends upon the degree to which the "population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of "the existing order of society."

Conceiving long possession to be the strongest basis of property, and considering that human life passes rapidly in this climate, the Governor proposed that fifty years' uninterrupted possession should be held to be a good title to Inams, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

54. Proceeding upon these principles, the following rules were laid down: proved possession of an Inam for fifty years is to constitute a valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional in their terms, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, with unrestricted powers of alienation and upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary right of Government in the Inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of one-eighth of the full assessment in the case of inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family; of one-fourth when there are only terminable heirs; and of half when the incumbent is without heirs altogether. The lowest rate, calculating at simple interest only, is equivalent to a total exemption from assessment for a period of 140 years, the second rate to an exemption for sixty years, and the highest rate to an exemption for twenty years.

Rules adopted.

The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on alienees, because it is incumbent on them to cure their defect of title. In other respects they are not placed in a less favorable position than members of the original family, as they have fairly, and usually for a good consideration, acquired the right of the original inamdars. The inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment, once for all, of twenty times its amount.

Inams held for a shorter period than fifty years, if held on competent authority, are likewise to be recognized absolutely, or to be admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are, the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the Inam, equal to one-fourth, half, or two-thirds of its full assessment, according to the length of possession and the circumstances attending the grant. The resumption, or rather the full assessment, of an Inam is totally disclaimed, except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbents, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

Inams held for religious and charitable objects thus confirmed, will endure so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. On the validity of an Inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed is issued to the inamdar, specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government regarding origin of the Inam.

Inams held for Revenue and Police services no longer required, are to be enfranchised and confirmed, subject to a quit-rent not exceeding half of the full assessment, to be imposed according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved; and excesses, or surplusage, in the Inams of Village, Revenue, or Police Officers, over and above what may be considered a fair remuneration for these offices, are to be similarly treated. The quit-rent accruing to Government from these sources is to meet the charges of the Police, or to supplement deficiencies in the emoluments of village establishments.

This system of compromise of the reversionary interests of the Government, and of defects of title on the part of the inamdars, is the fairest, and, in fact, the only

possible solution of the question, under the peculiar circumstances attending the past history of the Inam tenures of this Presidency. It at once realizes all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures, and turns to the fullest advantage a large mass of landed property, which, though tax-free, has hitherto possessed little value. The soundness of the measure has been fully established by the success which has attended its operation during the present year.

Agency and mode of operation.

55. In regard to the agency and mode of operation: the Commission consists of two special Assistants and a staff of Deputy Collectors (now amounting to sixteen), all of whom were selected for their ability and strict integrity of conduct, from the best class of Native agency available; and provided with moderate establishments, they work under the immediate orders of the Commissioner, a Covenanted European Officer. Proceeding from talook to talook, the investigation is conducted on the spot; and with all the available accounts and records ready at hand, and with the inamdars and village officers in attendance, the settlement is effected to the complete satisfaction of the parties concerned, and with a rapidity unknown under any former system. The investigations of the Commission secure also a complete and valuable record of Inam tenures and rights, the absence of which has been hitherto much felt.

The rules and course of procedure having been submitted to Government on the 6th July 1859, considerable discussion ensued; and they were finally approved and sanctioned for adoption in the Order of Government, dated the 9th August 1859. The Godavery and Kristna Districts were first taken in hand on account of the important bearing of the subject on the anicuts constructed in these Districts, and the revenue survey which is in progress. The Commissioner commenced his operations in September with a staff of two Special Assistants, and of seven Deputy Collectors, who were subsequently increased to eight, and towards the end of the year to ten.

Work performed.

56. The following table exhibits at one view the work performed during the eight months of the official year (or from September 1859 to the 30th September 1860) in the above-named districts:—

Description of Inams.	No. of titles confirmed	Extent in Acres	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	
Devádayam Dharmadáyam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character	2,594	33,040	60,341	1,745 1 0	1,181 9 0	..	No of Decisions of Deputy Collectors up to 30th April 46,648
Personal grants enfranchised at the Option of the inamdars 22,905 Compulsorily .. 13 620	36,525	2,39,746	4,25,235	51,793 10 0	51,370 8 0	.	Service Inams .. 3,451
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures .. .	364	5,654	9,730	640 2 0	..	1,025 10 0	
Total .	39,483	2,78,440	4,95,306	54,178 13 0	52,552 0 0	1,025 10 0	

Number of title deeds issued, 25,856, number of cases redeemed, 149, quit-rent Red., Rs. 269-4, amount paid in Red., Rs. 5,398-8.

Within the period specified, 46,648 claims were decided by the Deputy Collectors, giving an average of 5,831 cases per month, exclusive of village service Inams recorded by them. The number of cases confirmed in the Commissioner's office falls little short of the above average, allowance being made for the fact that the work of review and confirmation necessarily commenced at a later period. The total extent of Inams confirmed, of all kinds, except those for village service, is 278,440 acres, of the annual value of 4,95,306 Rupees, and charged with a quit-rent of 54,178 Rupees; which, with the additional quit-rent now stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement, amounts to 1,06,730 Rupees, or 21½ per cent. of the full assessment. The permanent annual addition to the revenue, in the shape of quit-rent so made, is 52,552 Rupees, whilst the cost of the Commission during the eight months in question is about 66,000 Rupees. The personal grants not enfranchised by the holders and retained on their present restricted hereditary tenure are hardly one per cent. On the personal grants enfranchised, of the annual value of 4,25,235 Rupees, the additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid is 51,370 Rupees, or 14 per cent. of the net value of the Inams; but inclusive of the already existing quit-rent, which it may be remarked was, to a great extent, imposed by the ruling authorities subsequent to the original dates of the grants on account of supposed defects of title, the total annual quit-rent payable upon these Inams is 1,03,164 Rupees, being 24 per cent., or about one-fourth of their full value. The quit-rent has been redeemed to a very small extent, owing to the general poverty of the inamdars, to the indifference naturally shown by such of them as are residents of the villages, and hold assessed lands already paying a revenue to Government, and also, in some degree, to a want of confidence in the finality of the Commission. The number and value of Inams fully assessed is insignificant.

Present establishment and cost.

57. The staff of Deputy Collectors has been recently increased to sixteen, and the whole establishment of the Commission will hereafter stand as follows:—

		Rupees.		
	Commissioner	2,500		
2	Special Assistants	1,000		
1	Second Class Deputy Collector ...	500		
3	Third Class Deputy Collectors ...	1,050		
10	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors ...	2,500		
2	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors ...	500	(not yet joined.)	
	Commissioner's Establishment ...	1,331	8	0
2	Special Assistants' Establishment ...	268	0	0
16	Deputy Collectors' Establishment ...	1,276	0	0
	Monthly Total ...	10,925	8	0
				12
	Annual Total ...	1,31,106	0	0

With this increased agency, it is expected that the Inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in less than three years from the present time.

58. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Commission, from first to last, will be less than one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State by its operations throughout the whole Presidency. But it must be borne in mind, that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but the quieting of tenures; and the realization of such rights in Inam land as the Government are fairly entitled to, and no more.

Estimated cost of the whole operation.

EDUCATIONAL.

59. *General Remarks.*—In reviewing the Educational History of the past year, it is rendered evident that a considerable advance has been made, although it must be confessed little or no effect has as yet been produced upon the mass of the population. The action of the Educational Department is almost entirely confined to those that hope to secure admission among the servants of the State. Where education has already spread to some extent, a desire to obtain instruction in English, and in the various branches of knowledge to which that language is the key, apart from the view of entering the service of Government, is undoubtedly to be met with; but the prevalent feeling is that of apathetic indifference to all knowledge not immediately conducing to pecuniary profit; the *cui bono* principle in its narrowest form is that which has most weight at present. It may reasonably be anticipated that the passive resistance of the masses will be gradually overcome, not merely by the direct agency of this Department, but partly by the influence of the educated few, and perhaps even more through the material improvements which European science is introducing into the country: still it is necessary that a correct estimate should be formed of the circumstances in which education finds itself, to prevent persons of a sanguine temperament indulging in dreams of a speedy realization of their wishes for the enlightenment of India.

The point reached in Education at this time.

Grades of Education and their sources of Improvement.—Dividing education into three grades—superior or university, secondary or middle-class, and primary or popular—it may be said that a commencement has been made in the first, considerable development given to the second, while, as has already been stated, scarcely anything has been effected in the third, when regard is had to the magnitude of the work. The University Examinations, with the honors they hold out, and the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, which present direct pecuniary advantages as well as a share of credit, afford a powerful leverage for the improvement of superior and middle-class education; but, unfortunately, no such machinery offers itself for the spread of primary instruction.

60. In certain localities, and especially in Tinnevelly, the great field of missionary labor, some progress has been made in elementary education; and during the past year Coimbatore has been the scene of a tolerably successful attempt to improve ordinary village schools by means of indirect Government agency.

Progress in Tinnevelly.

Experiment with Government agency to improve popular education in Coimbatore.

A native schoolmaster, possessing peculiar qualifications, was sent to itinerate through the District, with a view to his inducing the village teachers to introduce reforms into their schools: and between 1st November 1859 and 31st March 1860, he brought twenty-six villages under inspection, was the means of opening six new schools, and changed the course of instruction entirely in six, and partly in three other schools; he also sold a large number of books and slates in the course of his tours. This species of gentle and gradual action, accompanied with encouragement to the teachers from Government, seems well calculated to improve the education of the masses; but it is evident that tact, energy, and an amount of personal influence, by no means easy to be acquired, are essential qualifications for the inspecting schoolmaster.

Madras University.

61. It was to be expected that in the working of University arrangements, transplanted as it were from England into India, defects would, from time to time, become apparent, and call for correction. This has happened, and in the course of the past year, besides a general revision of the Regulations of the B. A. degree, bearing more upon the phraseology than upon the purport of the rules, three important measures received the sanction of the Senate. At the examination in 1859, the passed candidates were arranged in three classes, according to the marks obtained by them; but the members of each class were placed in alphabetical order, however little such an arrangement might correspond to their relative attainments. This system was altered by the Senate, who decided that the members of the first and second classes should be ranked according to their marks, and that the members of the third class should be placed alphabetically: thus the higher classes were made in effect Honor classes, and the lowest class was constituted a Poll.

Alteration of B. A. Rules.

Another change was introduced in the faculty of Law. The original rules required a candidate for the degree of B. L. to secure, as a preliminary measure, the degree of B. A. The Matriculation Examination has now been substituted for that belonging to the B. A. degree; the Senate considering it inexpedient to demand a knowledge of the B. A. subjects from an aspirant to a Law diploma.

Alteration in rules for Degree of B. L.

The only remaining innovation that demands notice is the adoption of academic costumes. It appeared to the Senate not only appropriate but highly advisable to connect with the newly introduced University Honors a certain amount of pomp and ceremonial: the measure harmonizes with the procedure of the West, and it was held that in India especially, where externals are much regarded, and where as yet a degree confers no well-recognized status in society, every legitimate opportunity should be taken to lend weight to the position of a graduate.

Adoption of Academic Costumes.

62. Three University Examinations took place last year, all in the month of February 1860; *viz.* a Matriculation, a Bachelor of Arts, and a Bachelor of Laws Examination.

University Examination.

Matriculation Examination.

At the Matriculation examination fifty-two candidates came forward; of these twenty-three passed, four securing places in the first class, and nineteen in the second. The passed candidates had received their education as follows:—

10 at Presidency College.
4 at Patcheappah's School and Presidency College.
2 at Madras Norman School.
2 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
2 at Chittoor Zillah School.
1 at Cuddalore Zillah School and Presidency College.
1 at Tanjore Mission Seminary and Presidency College.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.

The Examiners were of opinion that there was a falling off in the optional language, compared with the preceding year, while there was an improvement in English; they also found reason to complain of a deficiency in arithmetic. In concluding their Report the Examiners remarked that the standard of Matriculation had found its level, and was working well.

B. A. Examination.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the B. A. degree; of these five passed; one being placed in the first class, two in the second, and two in the third class. The successful candidates were educated as follows:—

1 at the Presidency College.
1 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
1 by private tuition.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.
1 at Doveton Protestant College.

Character of the B. A Degree at the University of Madras.

As the degrees of Indian Universities are frequently regarded in an erroneous point of view by persons unfamiliar with them, and with those of the English Universities, the following quotation is given from the Report of the B. A. Examiners, several of whom were University men, and one having been very lately Examiner for Classical Honors at the University of Oxford. After speaking of the candidates that passed, the Examiners proceed to say:—"We must observe, however, that the word 'passed,' in the present instance, "implies rather more than it does at Oxford or Cambridge, where it stands in contrast "to the taking of Honors. A 'pass' at Oxford or Cambridge is attainable with very "moderate exertion by persons of very moderate abilities. In the present case the "standard is relatively higher, the range of subjects wider, and the requisite exertion "is greater. The B. A. degree in the Madras University may therefore be looked upon "essentially as an honorable distinction."

B. L. Examination.

At the B. L. Examination, as a special case, four candidates from the Presidency College were admitted, who had not previously passed the Matriculation Examination; of these gentlemen only one was passed by the Examiners. The successful candidate will not be actually admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws till he has passed the Matriculation Examination, as prescribed by the rules of the University.

Presidency College.

63. The Presidency College made fair progress during the past year. A circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of applicants for admission into the institution; for many of whom there is absolutely no room in the present building. It is a matter for regret that of these youths very few are found qualified to enter the senior classes, which alone are entitled to be termed collegiate. It is evident that, for a college to flourish, it should be fed by several tributary schools; the Presidency College, however, has little extraneous aid in filling its senior department, which is composed, for the most part, of students promoted from the junior classes.

Changes in the Staff of Teachers.

The principal changes in the staff of teachers occurred in February of the present year; when the departure to England, on leave of absence, of the Director of Public Instruction, and the appointment of the Principal to the Acting Directorship, were followed by the nomination of the Professor of English Literature to the Acting Principalship, and of the Second Master of Combaconum Provincial School to the Acting Professorship of Mathematics.

Annual Examination.

Examination, Senior Department.

The examination at the close of 1859, which was conducted in the senior department, almost entirely by a number of gentlemen unconnected with the college, and in the junior department by the Principal and Professors, was generally satisfactory. Two of the members of the highest class of the senior department, Pœzold and Sanjíva Ráu are especially noticed in the reports of the Examiners: the former acquitted himself remarkably well in nearly all his subjects, and the latter is specially commended by one of the Examiners in English Literature as manifesting in his composition "taste and a discriminating acquaintance with the best models of writing." The portions of the examination that were least satisfactory were the spherical trigonometry of the third class, and the moral philosophy of the second class. The five members of the third class received certificates of proficiency at the distribution of prizes: and of these young men, two were admitted to the degree of B. A. in March last; one, Pœzold, being placed by the University Examiners in the first class, and the other, Sanjíva Ráu, in the second class.

Examination, Junior Department.

In the junior department there appeared to be in several classes an improvement in the command of English, and also in the style of executing written answers to questions. The spelling, however, in one of the classes, was very bad; and the answering in arithmetic was in several cases decidedly unsatisfactory.

Vernacular Examination.—Owing to a mistake, the examination in Vernaculars was not sufficiently searching and comprehensive; so far as it went, the pupils for the most part acquitted themselves fairly.

Law Class.

The law class, consisting of a limited number of young men, studied during 1859 the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law. At the examination in December last, which was conducted by the Professor, thirteen students attended; and, with the exception of three of the pupils, the answering of the class was creditable. Two of the students, by undergoing an extra examination, which was accorded to them with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, completed the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the attainment of a Law Certificate, and, consequently, received appropriate testimonials on the occasion of the distribution of prizes.

A slight increase shows itself in the attendance for 1860 over that for 1859, as shown in the opposite statement.

Attendance.

	30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Presidency College.	Attendance.	Attendance.
General Branch ..	138	265
Legal Branch ..	20	21
Total ..	258	286

Madras Normal School.

64. During the year under review, the Normal School at Madras was conducted in the same manner as in the preceding year, the new Principal adhering to the arrangements laid down by his predecessor. The working of the institution in its several departments has been decidedly satisfactory, though it has labored under certain disadvantages, the most striking of which are the want of a master for the Practising School, and the combination of the superintendence of both Tamil and Telugu Normal pupils in the hands of a single teacher, who is at present only slightly acquainted with the latter language.

Normal Class.

At the beginning of 1860, the senior section of the Normal Class was examined by the Inspector of the third division; the junior section and the other departments of the school were examined mainly by the Principal and his Assistants. The eleven students forming the senior section were judged worthy of teachers' certificates, varying from the third to the sixth grade; and six students in the Vernacular Normal Class were found deserving of certificates of lower grades. Thus, on the whole, seventeen pupils were declared duly qualified to pass out of the institution and undertake the work of instruction.

Preparatory Normal Class.

The Preparatory Normal Class did not pass as good an examination as the Normal Class Proper; and it will be necessary for the members of this class to aim at greater accuracy in their work, and to have a larger amount of practice in English composition.

Model and Practising Schools.

The Model School took the lead of the Practising School in the examination, a result which might have been anticipated, as the former had the benefit of a master permanently attached to it, while the latter was conducted by the Normal students, with such occasional supervision as the Principal could afford to give amid the press of his other duties.

Normal Students.

Number on the Rolls.	30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
	Attendance.	
Normal Class	25	24
Preparatory Normal Class ..	28	29
Vernacular Normal Class ..	19	12
Model School .. } Practising School } .. .	494	410
Vernacular Practising School ..	37	30
Total ..	603	535

Increased Utility of the Schools.—It is to be remarked that hitherto almost all the Normal students have been Tamils, so that while the institution has done much to benefit that part of the Presidency which was already in advance, it has effected but little for the backward Telugu Districts. Now several Telugus are numbered among the students, so that the effects of the school will, ere long, be left in the Northern Divisions.

65. Beside the Normal School at Madras, which may be regarded as the parent stem, three other institutions of a similar character, but of a lower grade, and for Vernacular teachers, have been in operation during the past year. The schools at Vellore and Mayaveram are in a thriving condition; that at Cheyúr is not equally satisfactory. Since the population of the last named place is so small as to render it impossible for the Practising or Elementary School to expand itself to any extent, it is a question whether the Normal School should not be transferred to some other more eligible locality.

Normal Schools in the Provinces.

Station.	30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Vellore.	*Attendance.*	
Normal Students	23	26
Pupils of School	149	183
Mayaveram.		
Normal Students	19	19
Pupils of School	93	107
Cheyúr.		
Normal Students	15	9
Pupils of School	66	59

Training Schools required for the Presidency.—When these schools have been provided with their proper complement of masters, which is not the case at present, it may be expected that the wants of the Southern Districts will be fairly met. The Telugu country, however, is without a single institution specially devoted to the training of Vernacular teachers; and, though Telugus are beginning to resort to the Normal School at Madras, it is extremely desirable that a Training School of a lower grade should be established at a convenient station in the northern portion of the Presidency. A similar remark may also be made with reference to the western coast, where the deficiency of teachers is even greater than in the Telugu Districts.

Provincial Schools.
Combaconum.

66. The Combaconum Provincial School was examined this year by the Inspector of the 3rd Division, as the Inspector of the 5th Division, under whose supervision it ordinarily lies, had proceeded to England on sick certificate. It is probable that the standard by which the Officiating Inspector measured the condition of the institution was a higher one than had previously been adopted; but making allowance for this, it still appears that the school did not afford as favorable results at the late examination as it did on former occasions. The principal defects were in English and arithmetic.

Reading Room at Combaconum.—It may be mentioned in connection with the Provincial School, that there is a reading-room established in the town of Combaconum, which was set on foot by some of the Hindu teachers of the school and their friends. The Inspector visited the room, and found it "remarkably neat and clean, and the "collection of books of a superior character, though rather heavy, perhaps, upon the "whole." The library appears to be in considerable favor among the educated young men of the place.

Calicut.

Of the Calicut Provincial School the report is highly favorable, the Inspector observing:—"The school has made marked progress in the "course of the last year, and is, I consider, in a very satis-"factory condition. The written exercises of the upper classes, particularly those on "history, were very creditable." Improvement was also manifested in the pronunciation of English in the lower classes, and in the degree of order prevailing in the class-rooms.

Bellary.

The results of the examination of the Bellary Provincial School were more favorable to the junior than to the senior classes. The Inspector remarks:—"The lower classes "gave me especial satisfaction; the higher "classes, however, were not quite propor-"tionately advanced." The senior boys answered well in English grammar, geography, and the facts of history, and made fair translations from English into Telugu; they failed to a certain extent in mathematics, in paraphrasing English poetry, and in answering comprehensive questions upon their historical studies.

Stations.	No. on Roll 30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Combaconum	281	236
Calicut	216	233
Bellary	252	216
Total ..	749	685

Zillah Schools.

67. The three provincial schools, though certainly not on a level, present far less disparity than do those of the next grade, the zillah schools. Of these latter, one or two are but little behind the best provincial school; while one, that at Cuddapah, is scarcely superior to a talook school. These irregularities must necessarily exist until the several institutions work up to the standard which they are intended to reach.

Chittoor.

The zillah school at Chittoor is one of the most advanced of its class; as an indication of which it may be mentioned that two of its senior scholars passed the University Matriculation Examination of the current year. The system of pupil teachers has been tried at Chittoor, but does not not appear to have succeeded: it is questionable whether this portion of the English scheme of education is suited to India.

Cuddalore.

The organization and discipline of the Cuddalore zillah school were found defective on the visit of the Inspector. At the Annual Examination the scholars generally may be said to have passed a moderately good examination; and the study of Tamil appears to have received increased attention during the past year.

Salem.

The Salem zillah school suffered very much during last year, owing to frequent changes of masters; and in consequence of a difficulty in providing a complete staff of teachers, classes of an unwieldy magnitude had to be allowed to exist. The result of these evils was apparent in the average marks obtained by the scholars at the Annual Examination.

Madura.

The progress of the Madura zillah school has been fair in every subject, except Tamil. The execution of the papers of the senior class at the examination was particularly creditable; there existed, however, too great a disparity between that class and the one next in rank.

Rajahmundry.

The Rajahmundry zillah school received a considerable accession of scholars during the past year. The Inspector in his report bears favorable testimony to the working of the institution; in particular he remarks that the senior classes passed a creditable examination in almost every subject, except physical geography.

A suggestion was made to remove this school to Dowléishwaram, a place of growing importance, owing to the great works that are being carried on in connection with the Godavery. After a careful examination of the question, the Acting Director came to the conclusion that the change would be inexpedient, more especialy as the inhabitants of Rajahmundry were beginning to afford increased support to the existing school.

Cuddapah.

The numbers in the Cuddapah zillah school are still low, owing to the want of appreciation of education on the part of the people, who are perhaps more narrow-minded and bigoted than the inhabitants of most mofussil towns. The school work, though of a low standard, as already stated, affords satisfactory results, the average marks in the Inspector's examination seldom falling to one-third, and generally amounting to one-half of the total number.

Another zillah school exists at Berhampore, which is resorted to by several Uryias among others. As the Officiating Inspector has not been able to visit the institution, no remarks will be made upon it in this Report.

Berhampore.

Zillah Schools.—Attendances.

Stations.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Chittoor	160	179
Cuddalore	235	235
Salem	141	181
Madura	185	209
Rajahmundry	104	168
Cuddapah	89	86
Berhampore	117	106
Total ..	1,031	1,164

68. Next in grade to the zillah schools, and differing from the lower of those institutions but slightly as to educational standard, are some denomiated Anglo-Vernacular schools. These are at present five in number, of which three are new, *viz.* the schools at Kurnool, Adoni, and Anantipoor, while that at Malapuram is merely a revial in a new form of a school previously established at that place. Chicacole school was progressing tolerably satisfactorily, but owing to the removal of the head master, which was rendered necessary by his insubordinate conduct, and the inability of the acting Director to fill the vacancy appropriately, it has fallen off somewhat of late. Of the other Anglo-Vernacular Schools, that at Anantipoor is the most thriving, while the one at Malapuram, which is even now in a feeble condition, will probably have to be removed to another locality when the place ceases to be a station for the Police, which it is understood is likely to happen before long.

Anglo Vernacular Schools.

Anglo Vernacular Schools.	Number on Roll, 30th April 1860.
Chicacole	70
Kurnool..	64
Adoni	33
Anantipoor	63
Malapuram	27
Total .	257

69. The talook schools, which constitute the lowest grade of Government institutions, present great inequalities, not only in the progress of the pupils, but more especially in the numbers attending the several schools. The chief cause of this, though by no means the only one, is the difference in the educational conditions of the places in which they have been established. On the 30th April last, while the talook school at Wallájapettah contained 165 pupils, that at Salúr numbered only twelve scholars. It appears that at the commencement of the extension of educational operations, the localities in which schools were set on foot were not, in all cases, those affording the greatest chances of success. At the outset, from the absence of accurate data, and perhaps from the readiness with which a native community is induced by the persuasion of a few of its leading members to make applications and promises to the authorities, such errors could not well have been avoided: owing to the evil, however, some schools have had to be closed, as for instance, four during the current year in the District of Nellore; and others will probably have to be removed to stations of a more favorable character.

Talook Schools.

The schools in Malabar and Canara are perhaps the most backward of all the talook schools, as in those Provinces scarcely any thing had been effected in the way of education before the Director commenced his operations, and the feelings and modes of life of the people peculiarly indispose them for the reception of instruction. Now a certain number of school books have been supplied, and the best teaching agency available has been secured: very much, however, remains to be done in both of these departments. To improve the teachers, the Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara has been authorized to form at Cannanore a Normal class of the masters of the schools under his supervision, during the summer vacation, which has received extension to render the measure more effective. When the teachers resume their ordinary labors, they will be visited in turn by the Deputy Inspector, who will remain some little time with each to ensure the object of the brief training being attained as far as circumstances will permit. This course seems likely to prove of benefit, but it can only be regarded as a make-shift; what is really required is the formation of a Normal School for Malabar and Canara, or the establishment of a Normal class in connection with the provincial school of Calicut.

The accompanying table affords a comparative statement of the talook schools in the different educational divisions:—

Divisions.	30th April 1859.		30th April 1860.	
	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division	21	913	23	820
2nd ditto	1	29	...	...
3rd ditto	12	712	9	648
4th ditto	14	737	20	923
5th ditto	11	489	11	492
Malabar and Canara	9	190	9	288
Total ...	68	3,070	72	3,171

Madrissa-i-Azam. Its former character.

70 The Madrissa-i-Azam, which was established and supported by the late Nawab of the Carnatic, was not so much a college in the proper sense of the term, as a mere congeries of separate schools, without any regular organization, and under no effective control. The amount of useful secular instruction afforded was extremely small, the main work of the institution being the teaching of Arabic and Persian, and the doctrines of the Mahommedan religion: at the same time, as might be expected from the defective organization, discipline was exceedingly lax within the walls of the college.

Its re-organization.—On the Nawab's death a discussion took place as to the course to be pursued in reference to the Madrissa. At last it was decided that the institution should be reorganized, and that the course of instruction should be made

to correspond to that laid down for zillah schools; Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, and Persian being taught in addition to English. It was also resolved that the whole of the expense should be borne by Government, and that only Mahommedans should be eligible for admission. The Madrissa was accordingly opened under its new form at the commencement of the last official year.

Progress of the new institution.—The progress of the college has been decidedly satisfactory. It is true the standard of attainments is still very low, but the institution has made a great advance in recommending itself to the Mussulman population, while a state of discipline has been introduced, which is highly creditable. The regulations for enforcing punctuality led at first to a large number of removals, and the attendance continued for a time to be of a fluctuating character: this evil has become gradually diminished, and will probably disappear before very long.

The number of pupils in the Madrissa on the 30th April 1860 was 242.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

71. In July 1859 an examination was held of candidates for certificates as teachers: it was conducted entirely by means of printed papers of questions to be answered in writing, with the exception of testing the teaching powers of the examinees, which was effected by the delivery of a lesson, on the part of each candidate, in the presence of the Inspector of the Division to which the individual belonged.

Results of Examination.—The following table shows the number of candidates examined for each grade of certificate, the number passed, and the grants to which, on the fulfilment of other conditions, a claim was established:—

	Grade of Certificate.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number passed.	Amount of grant awardable for each Certificate.			Aggregate amount of monthly grants awardable on the result of the Examination.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	
Masters	3rd Grade	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4th ditto	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5th ditto	5	1	18	5	4	18	5	4
	6th ditto	7	1	13	5	4	13	5	4
	7th ditto	28	9	10	0	0	90	0	0
	8th ditto	39	31	6	10	8	206	10	8
	9th ditto	157	83	3	5	4	276	10	8
Mistresses ...	1st Grade	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2nd ditto	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3rd ditto	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4th ditto	9	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5th ditto	17	...	3	5	4	30	0	0
	Total ...	[illegible]86	134	0	0	0	635	0	0

It may be remarked that the candidate masters of the 8th and 9th grades number 196 out of a total of 238 for all grades; and that the candidate mistresses of the 4th and 5th grades amount to 26 out of a total of 28. The examination of these 224 teachers was conducted wholly in the Vernaculars. Of the 125 passed masters, 82 were persons employed in private schools, for whom grants were solicited; the remaining 43 were either students in Government Normal schools or masters in Government schools.

Conduct of the Examination.—In the assignment of marks most weight was attached to language, arithmetic, method and teaching power, as being of the greatest importance to teachers. Considerable latitude had to be left to the Inspector, to whom was entrusted the general conduct of the examination, in deciding upon the rejection or approval of candidates. When an examinee utterly failed in a very important subject, he was excluded; but a partial failure was made merely to lower the grade without entailing rejection on the candidate. The attainments of the mistresses were so inferior, that a minimum of marks had to be adopted for them very much below that laid down for the masters.

Defects in the present scheme of Examination.—The scheme of examination for teachers' certificates has been found defective in some respects, and the Director of Public Instruction proposes to introduce modifications on his return to India. The objects that will be aimed at in the changes are the simplification of the plan, and the rendering it somewhat less repulsive to candidates than it is at present. It is believed that such alterations, accompanied, perhaps, by a somewhat more liberal scale of grants-in-aid, will afford a greatly increased stimulus to education.

Grants-in-aid.

72. The grant-in-aid system, wherever it has had scope, has worked well during the past year; there is no doubt that the application of Government funds in this direction will become more and more advantageous every day; and it is to be recollected that the system, besides extending the influence of education over a larger surface than could otherwise be operated upon, must gradually generate among the people habits of self-government, and so foster the manly and independent virtues which are essential to national existence.

Masulipatam.

The grant-in-aid school of greatest importance in the first division is that conducted by the Reverend Mr. Noble at Masulipatam. This institution is in a very efficient state, and exerts a most beneficial influence upon the adjacent districts.

Vizagapatam.

Perhaps the most striking event that has taken place in the first division during the past official year, is the establishment of a large Hindu school at Vizagapatam, for which a grant-in-aid has been solicited: the application has gone up to the Supreme Government, with a favorable recommendation on the part of the Government of Madras. The originators of the movement, which terminated in the foundation of the school, requested, in the first instance, that a Government school should be set on foot, to which they offered to contribute a donation of 5,000 Rupees; on the Director of Public Instruction objecting to the establishment of a Government school at a place where there already existed a missionary school, that

might easily be made adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, the present arrangement was adopted. The school, which is an Anglo-Vernacular one, was formally opened on the 16th April last, with a staff of six masters and an attendance of 130 boys. It must be observed that the subscriptions which maintain the school proceed almost entirely from the rich zemindars in the neighborhood, with some aid from Kacheri servants, the wealthy merchants of the town evincing a complete apathy upon the subject.

Bellary.

In the second division there is as yet but little room for the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as of the few private schools affording a tolerably fair education, several object to the receipt of grants. The principal schools receiving aid are the Roman Catholic ones at Bellary, containing altogether 233 pupils. These have had a difficulty to contend with in the fluctuating attendance; and in this and some other respects, such as the raising of the qualifications of the teachers, improvements are called for.

Madras.

In the third division several of the most important schools open to inspection, such as those of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton College, and the Harris School, have not been inspected within the year. It may be remarked that both the Doveton College and the Harris School have increased in numerical strength, the former now containing 129 scholars, and the latter 49. The Doveton College also, as has been mentioned in another place, contributed one of the five Bachelors of Arts of the present year.

Royapettah Preparatory School.—The Royapettah preparatory school, containing 197 scholars, which is managed wholly by native gentlemen, is reported to be generally satisfactory, the Hindustani Department alone calling for much improvement.

Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah.—The Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah was last year without the advantage of the superintendence of its head master, whose health had compelled him to make a temporary return to England. The effect of his absence was visible in the state of the classes of the boys' school at the time of the Inspector's examination. As the head master has now resumed charge, an improvement may be looked for on the occasion of the next inspection.

Madras Roman Catholic Schools.—The Madras Roman Catholic Schools and Orphanages, containing, on the whole, about 270 children, are open to inspection on the ground of their receiving certain subsistence allowances for soldier's orphans. In the boys' school more appears to be attempted than is thoroughly followed up; the Inspector remarks that a better system of instruction and improved text books will have to be introduced, before much improvement can be made in the higher classes. Comparing the lower classes with the boys in an ordinary elementary school, the pupils may be said to have passed an average examination.

In the girls' school the class are fairly taught, and the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are very satisfactory. The nuns, who are the teachers, seem to take great interest in the work, and to understand it.

Anglo-Vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.—One of the most important aided schools under native management, in the division, is the Anglo-Vernacular school at

Inspector to have been, by far, the best he had ever heard in a native school of the Saint Thomas' Mount, which contains 135 pupils. This was, to a certain extent, re-organized during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Chingleput and North Arcot, the managers of the institution having expressed their desire that the step should be taken.

Fourth Division.—In the fourth division the only private schools receiving aid are the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the schools for the Badagas on the Nilgherries.

Coimbatore.

Since a properly qualified master has been put at the head of the Coimbatore school, which was done at the commencement of 1860, considerable improvement appears to have taken place in its condition: about 130 boys now attend it, and the Inspector believes that it will, under proper management, very well supply the place of a Government zillah school.

Nilgherries.

The schools for the Badagas have made a considerable advance, the numbers having risen from 120 to 210 in the last three months, and a class for training teachers having been established. The existing arrangement, whereby these schools are placed under the immediate superintendence of the German Missionaries on the Nilgherries, appears to be that which is best adapted for the improvement of the people under present circumstances.

Fifth Division.—The grant-in-aid system is extensively developed in the fifth division.

Tanjore.

In Tanjore, omitting Vediarpuram seminary, which was not visited by the Inspector in his recent tour, the Tanjore mission boys' school calls for most notice. Of this institution the Inspector remarks, " I " do not know of any aided school whose present state is more satisfactory than the " Tanjore boys' school, or whose prospects are more promising."

Tinnevelly.

Of the schools in Tinnevelly which were inspected, all, save one, were found to be in a state fully justifying the assistance afforded them by Government.

Tinnevelly continued.

The Sawyerpuram seminary, though not maintained on so large a scale as formerly, is still in a flourishing condition. The scholars passed a fair examination in almost all their subjects; the spelling, however, in English, was defective; the mistakes in geographical and historical proper names being particularly striking. The Inspector observes, " The papers of the higher " boys were characterized by great neatness; and those in geography, especially the ' sketch maps which illustrated them, were remarkably well and neatly done."

Palamcotta Anglo-Vernacular School.—The Palamcotta Anglo-Vernacular School stands high as to the teaching of the English language, to which great attention appears to be given; the mathematical papers of the scholars were not altogether satisfactory, being deficient in neatness and accuracy.

Boarding Schools.—The boarding school at Megnanapuram is well conducted in all respects, and the reading and pronunciation of English is considered by the

same or even a higher class. The other boarding schools, though not so far advanced as the preceding, are most valuable institutions, on account of the habits of order, cleanliness, and industry which are formed within them.

Village Schools.—The village schools in Tinnevelly, which are open to Government inspection, are about 130 in number. The children attending them are, for the most part, very young, and belong to the lower classes: the instruction afforded by them is necessarily of a low standard, but it is for the most part conveyed in an efficient manner. In schools of this stamp it is evident that close inspection is absolutely requisite; and it appears that the institutions under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Thomas and the Reverend Doctor Caldwell, which have the benefit of well devised schemes of inspection, are superior to most of the others, which do not possess the same advantage.

Malabar and Canara.

In Malabar and Canara, owing to the extremely backward state of education, the excessive difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, and other co-operating evil influences, the Deputy Inspector is of opinion that the grant-in-aid rules, if rigidly carried out, will prove rather injurious than beneficial. It seems probable that it will be necessary to make the grant bear a larger ratio to the whole expenditure than is the case at present. If this were done, and a Normal School set on foot at a convenient point, it might be expected that some of the chief obstacles to the spread of education would be removed in the course of five or six years.

Of the aided schools on the Western Coast, those under the German missionaries, are the best; they have a higher moral tone, are better provided with school furniture, and possess a more stable foundation than the others.

Tabular statement of Schools aided.

73. The following table shows the distribution of the schools aided by Government, according to the latest returns:—

	Number of Schools of or above the grade of Government Zillah Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the grade of Government Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
1st Division	4	477	2	80	...	...	6	557
2nd ditto	1	233	...	...	...	...	1	233
3rd ditto	8	1,744	30	1,919	...	...	38	3,663
4th ditto	1	116	8	210	...	...	9	326
5th ditto	8	660	5	165	147	4,809	160	5,634
Malabar and Canara	2	196	9	608	...	...	11	804
Grand Total ...	24	3,426	54	2,982	147	4,809	225	11,217

Amount of Grants.

74. Grants in aid for 1859-60:—

Grants payable in aid of salaries under the old rules ..	Rs.	26,114	10	8
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in December 1858	„	1,280	0	0
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in July 1859	„	4,360	15	4
Grants for books paid in 1859-60	„	207	1	0
Grants for buildings paid in 1859-60	„	1,250	0	0
Total, Rupees ..	„	33,212	11	0

Medical College.

75. The last Session of the Medical College commenced on the 1st September 1859, and terminated on the 31st March 1860; the month of April was, in a great measure, taken up in the examination of the students.

The conduct of the pupils is very favorably reported upon: the punishment of confinement has been found particularly efficacious in securing regularity of attendance, while it has been necessary to have recourse to it in only ten instances.

The examination of the candidates for employment in the public service was conducted by a Committee of three Officers nominated by Government, who also examined a candidate for diploma of the college: the examination of the junior students was carried on by the Principal and Professors.

Examination of Medical Students.

The Committee of Examiners passed 20 out of 24 medical apprentices, and 21 out of 25 native medicial pupils. In the examination of the former, the results in ophthalmic diseases and midwifery were very satisfactory; in the latter subject the Examiners remark that the "class generally acquitted itself admirably." The result of the oral examination in medicine was, for the most part, unsatisfactory; the Committee think this may have arisen from a want of readiness in reply, which can be acquired only by frequent examinations in the class-room. In passing the native medical pupils, the Examiners state that, though the attainments of the men are amply sufficient for their prospective duties, they made a very indifferent exhibition when under examination, owing probably to a defective preliminary education.

The diploma of the college was awarded to the Lane scholar, Mr H. Lyons, of whom the Committee observe, "his written examinations were highly meritorious, and "a searching *vivâ voce* examination on each of the prescribed subjects showed that he "is fully qualified to hold the diploma of the Medical College."

The instruction in clinical medicine and surgery has been conveyed in a new and improved manner during the past year, instead of a formal lecture once a week, as was the arrangement formerly in force; an hour has been devoted daily to teaching at the bed side.

A class of practical pharmacy was formed last year at the suggestion of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department; but it did not succeed as well as was anticipated. If attendance at a hospital be hereafter required, as a preliminary to joining the classes of the Professors, there will be no necessity for the existence of this class.

Number of Students.

The total numerical strength of the college stood at 156 at the close of the Session.

Primary Medical Schools.

76. The primary medical school appears to be of great utility in preparing candidates for the classes of the Medical College: the progress of the pupils has been decidedly satisfactory during the past year. The Professors of the Medical College, who examined the school in April, while speaking of the work of the year in terms of praise, remark that it would be well to diminish the number of professional subjects taught to the boys, and to bestow more time and attention upon the purely English studies. In order that the pupils, when admitted into the Medical College, may follow the lectures with ease and advantage, and also derive full benefit from the study of their text-books, it is evidently necessary for them to be well grounded in the English language. The number of boys in the school on the 30th April last was fifty-six.

Civil Engineering College.

77. The Civil Engineering College is at present in an undeveloped state; as now constituted, it aims only at affording an improved education to the subordinates employed upon the Public Works. The college was opened on the 1st September 1859; the survey school, which had previously been under the superintendence of the Principal, forming its nucleus, and a certain number of civil and also of stipendiary military students being admitted after a preliminary examination. The military students were selected from among the non-commissioned officers and the privates of Her Majesty's European regiments. Two departments were contemplated—a senior and a junior; the former for the education of engineers, the latter for the instruction of candidates for inferior appointments in connection with the Public Works. Of these the latter alone has been established, as the success of an Engineering College being considered doubtful, it was deemed advisable to commence proceedings on a limited scale.

Two classes were originally formed; the lower to educate up to the standard for Sub-Overseers of the first grade, and the higher to qualify for Assistant Overseerships. In consequence, however, of the admission of some students at Christmas, a third class had to be added. During the session a considerable number of pupils left the college, and at the close of the official year there remained only 30, of whom 11 were in the first class, 9 in the second, and 10 in the third. The subjects embraced in the course are surveying and plotting, drawing and estimating, constructive engineering, mechanical engineering, hydraulic rules, elementary mathematics, and the Tamil and Telugu languages; the last being studied merely with a view to the immediate wants of the pupils when engaged in professional business.

One great difficulty that has presented itself has been in giving the men a practical acquaintance with constructive and mechanical engineering. This has been to some extent met by the Principal's sending the students out to works in the neighborhood of the college, and to the gun carriage manufactory and the arsenal, in order that they might examine the several operations thus placed before their eyes, and take sketches of important pieces of mechanism: on their return to their classes they were required to write out descriptions of what they had seen, and to give explanations of the various mechanical processes.

Under the peculiar difficulties which beset engineering education at Madras, and in the undeveloped state of the college, the work accomplished may be regarded as moderately satisfactory.

Gun Carriage Manufactory School.

78. Attached to the gun carriage manufactory is a school of artificers, which owes its origin to the desire of the Superintendent to elevate the intellectual and moral character of his workmen. In this institution, which contains 113 pupils, much good has been done; and it would manifestly be unfair to regard the artificers as ordinary students, when it is only a scanty fragment of time, snatched from their severe manual labors, which can be devoted by them to their studies. Still the inspection of the school shows that, while the curriculum might be narrowed with advantage, more thoroughness should be secured in the subjects admitted into the course; to attain this end, masters are required superior to such as are likely to be found immediately among workmen, from whose ranks the teachers have been drawn. Perhaps the most appropriate plan would be for some of the aptest of the younger artificers to be selected and sent for a year to be trained at the Normal School; if this were done, the men would not only secure a better grasp of some of the subjects studied in the gun carriage school, but would also acquire a knowledge of the most effective modes of conveying instruction.

School of Industrial Arts.

79. During the early portion of the last official year, this school was under the management of Dr. C. M. Duff, Dr. Hunter, the Superintendent, being absent in England on sick certificate. In September 1859 Dr. Hunter returned to Madras, and resumed charge of the institution.

The work in both the artistic and the industrial departments has been of the same character as heretofore, *viz.* free-hand drawing; plan drawing, chalk drawing, botanical drawing, flower painting, copper and wooden engraving, and perspective in the former department; and in the latter, which is more especially under the direction of the Superintendent, the manufacture of bricks, fire bricks, paving and roofing tiles, glazed and porous vessels, water pipes, and the construction of the cooking ranges introduced by Dr. Duff.

The artistic department suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Archibald Cole, the Professor of Fine Arts, which event occurred at the commencement of 1860. The

arrangements made by the Superintendent to supply the place of Mr. Cole were of such a character as to sub-divide the course of instruction; and the change has been effective in enforcing more attention to the rudimentary lessons.

Dr. Hunter is of opinion that the engraving class is making considerable progress. With a view to obtaining such a result, that gentleman took advantage of his visit to Europe to study copper-plate engraving under two of the best masters of the art, and also to receive some lessons in wood engraving.

In the industrial school an increase of forty-one has been made to the number of pupils during the last quarter; the addition comprises some European pensioners, and certain of the students in the Civil Engineering College.

The question of the adequacy of the results of the school, compared with the expenditure involved in its maintenance, is now under consideration.

The attendance in the school stood thus at the close of the official year:—

Artistic Department	126
Industrial Department	88
Total number ...	214

Industrial School at Negapatam.

80. The industrial school at Negapatam is in a very unsatisfactory condition; it has been visited and reported upon by two Inspectors within the past year, and both of these gentlemen have expressed an opinion that a change in its constitution is imperatively called for.

The school was originally established in 1837, for the purpose of instructing children of European descent in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the principles of the Christian religion, and in such arts and occupations as might enable the pupils eventually to support themselves. Provision was made for the maintenance and clothing of a certain number of scholars whose parents were in indigent circumstances, while other children were permitted to attend the classes, without being boarded in the institution, on the payment of a fee of eight annas. Admission was obtained through the Collector of Tanjore, as the representative of Government; and it was specially ruled that no child should be supported in the school after the age of fourteen years, and none be allowed to attend the classes after the age of fifteen years. A hope was also expressed by the Government, when sanction for the establishment of the school was given, that "by a careful and judicious management it would in time become capable of supporting itself."

The industrial character of the school may be said to have disappeared, while the general education afforded by it is very inefficient. On the 20th March 1860 the

institution contained thirty-three boys, taught by a master and two pupil teachers, and eleven girls, instructed by the master's daughter, a girl of sixteen years.

Negapatam is now becoming a thriving place, and there are two mission schools in it: it seems more advisable, therefore, that the sum at present sanctioned for the industrial school, 214 Rupees per mensem, should be expended in aiding one of the mission schools, and enabling it to expand, so as to satisfy the growing requirements of the town, than that it should be devoted to continuing the lingering existence of an institution which cannot be expected to fulfil the end for which it was established.

Army Schools.

81. Several army schools have been inspected during the past year, and the reports upon them forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The condition of the schools attached to native regiments having been found to be most wretched, the Inspector of the fourth division recommended that, instead of a school being attached to each corps, there should be a certain number of station schools, at places where two or three regiments are quartered. This measure would allow a smaller number of tolerably efficient schools to take the place of a larger number of inefficient ones; the objection, however, lies that the children of a corps would be entirely without instruction at certain times. At the suggestion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, a Committee, consisting of two Military Officers of experience, and of an Inspector of Schools, has been formed to prepare a detailed scheme in general harmony with the foregoing idea. It may be remarked that the obstacles in the way of improving regimental schools are two, *viz.* (1) that in each corps there are generally three languages to be taught; and (2), that the sum allowed for a school is only 21 Rupees per mensem.

Education of the Minor Zemindars, &c., under the Court of Wards.

82. It is evidently of great importance that young zemindars should be so brought up as to fit them to take a proper position among their countrymen, and to co-operate with the authorities in diffusing general enlightenment. Towards the close of the last official year it was ordered by Government that the education of the minors, who are wards of the Board of Revenue, should be brought under the supervision of this department, so as to allow of the Director of Public Instruction forming and expressing an opinion upon the progress of the youths. The Inspectors of Schools have been directed to consult with the Collectors, who have the immediate control of the minors, and to recommend such a course of education with reference to each, as may seem most conducive to the moral and mental development of the individual. They have also been instructed annually to examine and report upon the educational condition of each ward. In this manner the Director of Public Instruction will have it in his power to lay before Government every year an account of the progress of the youths, together with such suggestions as the circumstances of the several cases may call for.

"Public Instruction" Printing Press.

83. The following Table shows the work done by the public instruction press during the past year:—

Statement of Work commenced or completed at the Public Instruction Press, within the Official Year, ending 30th April 1860.

Name of Books.	Language.	Number of Copies printed.	Total Cost.	Price per Copy.
Third Book of Lessons	Tamil ...	3,500	589 0 9	0 2 8
Naishada	Ditto ...	3,000	428 3 0	0 2 3
Fowler's Discipline and Instruction ..	English ...	500	208 0 0	0 6 7
Panchatantra	Telugu ...	2,000	232 5 6	0 1 10
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II.	Ditto ...	2,000	539 4 0	0 4 3
Brief Sketches of Asia	Ditto ...	2,000	151 8 6	0 1 4
Lund's Geometry	Tamil ...	1,500	308 0 0	0 3 3
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I., second edition	Ditto ...	3,000	471 0 6	0 2 1
Manual of Geography	Ditto ...	3,000	1,032 12 0	0 5 6
First Book of Lessons, romanized ...	Telugu ...	3,000	204 7 6	0 1 3
Brief Sketches of Europe	Malayálam ...	1,500	216 3 6	0 2 3
Poetical Anthology...	Tamil ...	1,500	437 2 6	0 4 8
Pope's first Grammar	Ditto ...	3,000	85 7 0	0 0 5
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	Telugu ...	3,000	371 7 0	0 1 11
Dictionary, 4 parts	Tamil ...	2,500	1,737 12 0	0 11 1
Pope's Second Grammar	Ditto ...	3,000	222 11 6	0 1 2
Panchatantra	Telugu ...	2,000	211 15 0	0 1 8
First Book of Lessons, romanized ...	Tamil ...	3,000	303 13 0	0 1 7
Third Book of Lessons	Malayálam ...	1,500	114 12 0	0 0 0
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	Ditto ...	1,500	51 0 0	0 0 7

Expenditure of the Educational Department.

84. It is impossible at this early date to afford a perfectly correct statement of the expenditure of the department during the past year; the annexed sketch cannot, however, be erroneous to any extent:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Direction and Inspection	1,35,000	0	0
University	7,412	10	6
Government Colleges and Schools	2,95,000	0	0
Grants-in-aid	33,000	0	0
Buildings	4,000	0	0
Purchase and publication of Books, provision of Stationery, &c.	21,500	0	0
Total, Rupees ...	4,95,912	10	6

PUBLIC WORKS.

85. Before entering upon the particulars of the outlay and the details of operations in the various districts and charges, it is proper to take notice of the peculiar position, financially, in which the exigencies of the country have placed us during the past year, and which will account, in a great measure, for the peculiarities in the progress of works which must attract attention in the course of perusing the succeeding pages.

Budget for 1859-60.

Upon 3rd January 1859, the Madras Government sanctioned the expenditure, as entered in the Budget, of 52,36,966 Rupees (including Hyderabad), together with the usual additional sums of one and three lakhs for the prosecution of supplemental and emergent estimates, isolated works, &c.; thus placing at the command of this department 56,36,966 Rupees, under the conditions, however, that works entered in No. 1 Statement, and amounting to 1,99,173 Rupees, should not be commenced till they had received the sanction of

the Government of India, and permission for their being undertaken given by the Madras Government; that projects in No. 2 Statement, aggregating 21,51,488 Rupees, should be kept in abeyance till the Madras Government were informed of the aggregate amount of expenditure to be incurred on Public Works during the year, with the exception of military buildings specially ordered, works sanctioned on emergency, or out of the one lakh fund, and those specially exempted from restriction by Government; further, that the sum allotted for repairs, except to irrigation works, should, until further orders, be kept "within the narrowest possible limits,"—in fact, upon the very same terms as the sum granted for the previous year was given.

28,86,305 Rupees.

86. The Government of India, in reviewing the Budget above-mentioned, which amounted, according to their estimate, to seventy-seven lakhs, including establishments, issued instructions that the total sum to be spent in this Presidency should not exceed sixty-seven lakhs, establishments included, but exclusive of Hyderabad, which had by that time been disjoined from this Presidency. These orders were communicated to this Department in Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th August 1859, No. 1975, and a report stating what works were to be undertaken during the past year, under this reduced sanction, was called for. In curtailing the operations of the department considerable difficulty was experienced, as more than the first quarter of the official year had run before this Government were enabled to communicate to the Department Public Works the sum fixed by the Government of India as the limit to its expenditure.

Expenditure sanctioned by Supreme Government and distribution.

Letters from Colonel Yule, dated 18th and 30th July 1859, Nos. 4879 and 5136.

87. Of the above sixty-seven lakhs, seventeen were at once set aside for establishments, leaving fifty lakhs only for new works and repairs. To this, however, were subsequently added the following sums, *viz.*:—

Proceeds of the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah	67,000
	5,973
Rupees ...	72,973
For the construction of the anicut across the Poonear	61,000
For the completion of Railway feeders in Salem	43,383
For the Tambracherry Ghât	10,000
For the Calicut and Mundoor Road ...	10,000
For works in Canara	13,000
For Jackatalla (new Wellington) Barracks	70,000
For Survapelly Channels	25,000
For temporary buildings at Waltair ...	3,320
For Kaiga Ghât	10,000
For Yannamakal Dam	5,000
For fitting of one steamer for Upper Godavery	12,031
In all Rupees ...	3,35,707

Sanctioned by Government of India, 3rd June 1859, communicated in Order of Madras Government, 3rd July 1859, No. 1799.

Sanctioned by Government of India, 7th February 1860, No. 701, Madras Government, 25th February 1860, No. 407.
Ditto, 18th February 1860, No. 927, M. G., 2nd March 1860, No. 452.
Ditto, 14th February 1860, No. 819, M. G., 9th March 1860, No. 506.
Ditto, 10th March 1860, No. 1309, M. G., 21st March 1860, No. 603.
Ditto, 22nd March 1860, No. 1508, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 764.
Ditto, 22nd March 1860, No. 1510, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 765.
Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 558, M. G., 26th April 1860, No. 862.
Madras Government, 16th March 1860, No. 559.
Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 561.
Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 556.

This gave a total available amount for the prosecution of works of 53,35,707 Rupees; and the following are the allotments to each District:—

Ganjam	1,19,034
Vizagapatam	43,447
Godavery	3,31,984 12,031
Kristna	3,02,240
Nellore	3,43,110
Cuddapah	1,31,185
Bellary	2,31,689
Kurnool	1,01,932
Chingleput	2,30,828
North Arcot	1,43,724
South Arcot	2,18,560
Tanjore	7,15,703
Trichinopoly	3,89,171
Madura	80,297
Tinnevelly	97,827
Coimbatore	1,60,302
Salem	1,99,974
Canara, North and South	1,10,142
Malabar	1,42,530
Civil Architect	2,09,744
Garrison Engineer	3,50,000
Bangalore	2,05,000
Wellington	4,40,856
	53,11,310
Municipal Commissioners, Madras ...	24,397
Total, Rupees	53,35,707

88. The total expenditure upon Public Works during the past official year has been ... ... Rs. 48,79,837

New Works	Rs. 20,09,244
Repairs	„ 28,46,196
Municipal Com.	„ 24,397
See Annual Progress Report for 1858-59	Rs. 45,12,737
Municipal Com.	„ 24,397

That in 1858-59 was ... ... Rs. 45,37,134 thus nearly 3½ lakhs more have been spent in the year now under review than in its predecessor.

Actual Expenditure.

The amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1858-59 was 44,55,818 Rupees, while for the one just closed, 53,35,707 Rupees were allowed.

It will thus be observed, that while in 1858-59 the expenditure exceeded the sum sanctioned by 81,316 Rupees in 1859-60, the amount granted for the prosecution of operations was not availed of to the full, no less than fully 4½ lakhs remaining unexpended. This is partly to be accounted for by the sanction of fully 2½ lakhs of the 53,35,707

Rupees having been intimated to this department when three-fourths of the official year had run; another cause of the full allotment not being worked out was the breaking out of disease (cholera and fever) on several of the works in some of the Districts, which prevented their prosecution. Further, it may be mentioned, that perhaps the stringent orders* issued by Government to this department, that the sums allotted to each District were not to be exceeded, and that the District Engineer and Collector would be held responsible for any excess that might occur, may have hindered expenditure in some instances, as the District Engineers, with the above penalty hanging over them, would necessarily be timid in the prosecution of operations for fear they over-stepped the limit.

Kristna.
Tanjore.
Malabar.

* Procs. of Govt. 21st Sept. 1859, No. 2264.

The further sub-division of the past year's outlay, under the several minor heads, and in the respective Districts, is shown in the following statements.

The late date (within the last quarter of the official year) at which upwards of 2½ lakhs of the additional sanctions were notified to the department, must account, in a great measure, for the difference between the sum allowed for expenditure and that actually laid out in many of the Districts.

Expenditure upon New Works during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	10,234	45,551	..	..	..	272	2,204	1,704	2,198	..	2,767	..	64,930
Vizagapatam	966	1,000	..	..	..	12,774	254	223	751	875	..	1,180	18,023
Godavery	67,705	1,221	50,477	5,826	..	2,659	5,964	385	5,018	2,745	3,490	..	1,45,490
Kristna	1,13,189	9,341	..	..	..	3,556	3,306	1,458	1,737	177	157	..	1,32,951
Nellore	71,773	33,728	..	..	500	17	27	1,648	801	564	..	..	1,09,058
Cuddapah	3,979	14,288	..	..	..	1,250	226	1,935	222	..	..	..	21,900
Bellary	1,843	248	..	..	..	53,820	5,079	1,632	..	..	..	..	62,622
Kurnool	..	51,620	..	..	..	..	131	3,366	..	..	..	..	55,117
Chingleput	730	5,387	..	..	..	17,460	1,494	1,615	..	..	1,238	7,676	35,600
North Arcot	2,027	16,542	..	..	..	500	..	149	.	..	..	..	19,218
South Arcot	1,122	6,105	..	..	..	85	300	3,043	1,428	..	595	..	12,678
Tanjore	6,623	4,450	..	650	..	..	583	102	..	210	..	..	12,618
Trichinopoly	7,248	38,198	..	..	..	28,093	1,791	2,721	..	..	..	..	78,053
Madura	..	5,201	5,086	..	..	..	1,639	1,748	405	..	138	..	14,217
Tinnevelly	186	1,380	..	..	..	..	193	343	66	52	..	..	2,220
Coimbatore	4,432	12,213	..	..	..	1,044	33	9,289	26,532	1,862	..	..	55,355
Salem	4,028	36,471	..	..	..	12,524	920	23,750	1,885	..	..	1,041	80,628
North Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,149	356	1,112	..	199	..	3,816
South Canara	..	4,630	..	715	..	950	1,228	112	547	..	80	..	8,262
Malabar	473	54,549	..	..	..	19,860	1,072	672	3,781	600	236	..	81,199
Civil Architect	1,760	10,820	..	..	..	9,222	5,943	94,713	15,025	424	1,255	6,179	1,45,347
Garrison Engineer	..	..	..	689	.	2,12,675	1,285	27,438	..		..	..	2,42,087
Bangalore	..	16,480	..	..	..	1,50,448	..	..	..	1,448	..	..	1,74,376
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	4,23,244	..	..	..	2,456		..	4,25,700
Total	2,98,324	3,69,423	55,563	7,880	500	9,50,463	35,329	1,78,352	61,461	11,419	10,185	16,076	20,01,465

Expenditure upon Repairs during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam ..	19,784	27,968	..	47	50	448	4,388	584	406	..	10	..	53,685
Vizagapatam ..	11,949	4,531	..	..	962	1,908	2,189	404	256	196	48	..	22,443
Godavery ..	1,82,216	6,547	23,037	1,527	1,635	1,029	783	2,367	406	146	225	..	2,19,918
Kristna ..	90,047	18,290	..	170	28	1,427	3,707	2,635	518	84	.	..	1,16,906
Nellore ..	1,48,468	56,931	482	..	65	.	1,661	1,442	642	166	109	..	2,09,966
Cuddapah ..	54,472	51,226	..	..	..	538	694	533	2,051	..	..	..	1,09,494
Bellary ..	1,01,362	38,600	..	..	..	11,214	820	1,699	1,183	..	..	..	1,54,878
Kurnool ..	12,389	21,673	..	..	..	273	208	242	296	172	..	..	35,157
Chingleput ..	53,437	87,110	19,474	..	286	19,442	2,968	10,128	414	49	..	..	1,93,303
North Arcot ..	50,003	56,018	..	..	..	4,834	188	891	1,242	66	..	..	1,14,092
South Arcot ..	80,802	58,050	..	..	53	..	3,426	277	150	101	1,126	..	1,43,985
Tanjore ..	5,20,014	96,872	395	11,256	1,636	378	8,842	1,787	326	375	370	81	6,42,832
Trichinopoly ..	2,20,692	42,133	..	..	244	3,560	404	353	2,999	312	..	..	2,70,697
Madura ..	28,151	32,788	..	..	..	51	533	497	33	..	288	..	62,341
Tinnevelly ..	48,543	9,600	.	141	..	1,300	641	676	437	210	..	..	61,548
Coimbatore ..	34,647	61,908	..	..	..	..	425	1,603	1,126	185	..	266	1,00,100
Salem ..	38,239	52,853	..	..	..	412	402	355	2,381	42	..	..	94,684
North Canara ..	..	50,153	..	..	..	85	2,685	2,499	285	..	1	..	55,708
South Canara ..	..	14,491	..	..	40	856	2,635	1,624	1,414	308	15	..	21,383
Malabar ..	1,036	22,764	637	113	..	6,283	3,604	6,313	817	102	108	..	41,777
Civil Architect ..	1,278	9,095	..	..	..	5,122	3,256	27,637	4,171	1,986	87	3,317	55,949
Garrison Engineer ..	..	2,027	..	90	..	27,220	1,059	14,823	..	142	..	..	45,361
Bangalore ..	..	.	..	..	..	7,745	..	..	..	..	1	..	7,746
Wellington ..	..	2,330	..	..	..	3,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,016
Total .	16,97,529	8,24,858	44,025	13,344	4,999	97,811	45,468	79,364	21,437	4,642	2,388	3,604	28,39,469

Ganjam.

District operations in Ganjam.

89. The expenditure in Ganjam during the past year has been 1,18,615 Rupees, under the following heads :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	10,234	19,784
Communications	45,551	28,065
Buildings	9,145	5,836
Total	64,930	53,685

Two items of irrigation may be mentioned, although the sums spent are very small :—

1. The head sluice across the Nagari-Cuttacum Channel Rs. 3,410
   Completed 7th July 1859.

2. Embanking the Mahanuddy River from near Russelcondah to the sea at Ganjam ... ... „ 2,659
   This work, consisting of a number of detached embankments and head sluices, was finished on the 15th August 1859.

Of the communications, the following deserve to be noticed pretty fully:—

1. The road from Berhampore to Russelcondah... ... Rs. 8,269
   This valuable line, noticed at considerable length in last Report, was finally completed upon the 31st July 1859, at a total cost of 1,52,246 Rupees, the amount of the original and supplemental estimates.

2. Road outside town of Berhampore .. .. „ 1,068
   This line, also mentioned in last Report, was completed upon the 30th June 1859.

3. Road from Russelcondah to Koinjoro (part of the line to Sunkarakole) ... ... „ 3,367
   Of this line 8 miles have been made to Mojogodo, and a broad trace cut and cleared as far as Kalinghia, 15 miles from Mojogodo.

4. Road from Chicacole to Calingapatam ... ... „ 6,651
   On 11th July 1859, in Proceedings No. 1677, the unexpended balance for this line was exempted from restriction, in order that the road might be at once proceeded with and put in good order. The earth-work of the whole line is completed, and fully three-fourths of the road are metalled; three good-sized bridges and a number of smaller ones and tunnels have been constructed.

5. Nursannapetta and Calingapatam Road :.. ... „ 1,019
   The restriction on this road having been modified, in order that it might be put into passable order, earth-work has been completed for the entire distance, and metalling laid for 4 miles; it is now extensively used, and has proved very valuable.

6. Trunk Road No. 6, from Byree to Nursannapetta ... „ 3,840
   The above unexpended balance of estimate for this line was also freed from restriction, and has been spent; the work having been completed on the 31st March 1860.

The roads connected with salt pans sanctioned by Government on emergency:—

From Nowpadah salt pans to Bowmally ... ... Rs. 7,000
Ditto ditto to Teckally ... ... „ 2,492
From Omeravelly salt pans to join the Chicacole and Calingapatam Road ... ... „ 2,500

The earth-work for the entire distance of all these lines has been completed. Masonry works, &c., in progress.

Of buildings, the only one calling for notice is the Civil Dispensary at Berhampore, which was completed on the 27th January 1860, at the amount of the estimate; outlay last year having been 1,389 Rupees.

The repairs have comprised 240 miles of roads;
15 do. river embankment;
234 tanks and channels; and
23 buildings.

VIZAGAPATAM.

District operations in Vizagapatam.

90. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works during the past year has been as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	966	11,949
Communications	1,000	5,494
Buildings	16,057	5,000
Rupees ...	18,023	22,443
Together, Rupees ...		40,466

The irrigation (new work) expenditure was upon one project only, *viz.* the excavation of Tatacalapallum Channels, which has been completed at the above cost; but, as they cannot be brought into use till next monsoon, no report of the benefits arising from their construction can now be given.

The 1,000 Rupees for communications were laid out upon the road from Kutur to Harris Valley, of which about 12 miles of ghât have been formed, of an average breadth of 6 feet.

Of the buildings, the principal item has been the re-construction of the five ranges of infantry barracks for Europeans at Waltair. These were completed upon the 30th November 1859, at a cost of 5,405 Rupees. Besides this, the alterations to the buildings occupied by the European Veteran Company have been in hand, and are completed, except the tiling of the roof and part of the verandah flooring—expenditure 2,599 Rupees. The additions to No. 10 hospital at Vizianagram were finished on the 30th June 1859—last year's outlay, 1,238 Rupees. Additional accommodation for artillery is progressing satisfactorily. One range of married men's quarters is nearly finished, with the foundations and basements of the others almost ready.

The repairs in the District have been as follows:—

87 Tanks.	92 Miles of road.
129 Channels.	1 Bridge.

Besides sundry repairs to buildings of every class, except Ecclesiastical; Military and Revenue absorbing the largest portion.

GODAVERY.

District operations in Godavery Division.

91. The amount of outlay in this District was very considerably less in the aggregate than in 1858-59, though a larger amount has been spent upon new works. The total expenditure in last year was 3,65,408 Rupees, as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	67,705	1,82,216
Communications	57,524	32,746
Buildings	20.261	4,956
Rupees ...	1,45,490	2,19,918

The number of new works undertaken contrasts favorably with 1858-59, during which year they were very few. Some of these, which were in hand in 1859-60, are portions of extensive and highly valuable projects, upon the completion of which the prosperity of the District depends, being in continuation of the grand system of Irrigation and Navigation Canals, which will eventually intersect this part of the country. The following are the principal undertakings with last year's outlay thereon:—

The Ellore High Level Canal ... ... Rs. 34,214

This work, which was provided for in the Budget for the Kristna District, as it formerly belonged to it, and is a portion of the line from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, has been prosecuted with vigor. Government having sanctioned the expenditure upon that section of the project lying between the Boodemair and Dendalur, of 72,973 Rupees, realized by the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah, the construction of which has been countermanded. In order to push on with the undertaking, a portion of the line (14 miles from Perikeed to Dendalur) was handed over for execution to the Godavery District Engineer, and the above sum, *viz.* 34,214 Rupees, is what he laid out thereon. Three miles at the Dendalur end of this portion are completed, and of the lock near Ellore, commenced in March, 1,212 cubic yards of masonry were built by 30th April.

The above distance, as also the portion of the canal running through the town of Ellore is, in consequence of the new arrangement of the two Districts, now included in Godavery.

Nursapoor Canal ... ... Rs. 11,326

Completed, except the lock into tide water at Nursapoor, of which 6 feet above the chamber floor all round has been built. The remainder may be finished in three months.

Toonee Canal ... ... Rs. 4,377

This work is still under the restrictive order of 1857, but the above expenditure was unavoidable from the necessity that existed to change the course of the Yailairoo River, when the Samulcotta and Cocanada Junction Canal was ordered to be proceeded with, and it was incurred in the completion of aqueduct No. 1, and cutting a new channel for that river below this work.

Widening the Samulcotta Canal ... ... Rs. 9,509

The amount of work done under this head has been 181,627 cubic yards of earth-work excavated.

The Samulcottah and Cocanada Junction Canal ... Rs. 38,344

This line was opened to the public in February 1860, and has been of great benefit to the trading community of the last-named town, and also to Government in conveying material, &c., for the works in this part of the Eastern Delta. Its importance will be much increased when the Toonee Canal is completed.

92. In connection with this part of the review of the operations in this District, may be mentioned the experiment that was made to raise funds for the execution of proposed improvements at the port of Cocanada, by the sale of land in building lots. The extent of land sold was 6,648½ square yards, and amount realized, 7,415 Rupees. With that money it is intended to rivet the river bank, and construct along the river face of the above land a metalled road, 40 feet wide, with a wooden wharf beyond, of the width of 20 feet.

93. Of the buildings that have been under construction, the barracks at Dowlaishweram, the sea custom house at Cocanada, the jail at Rajahmundry, and the obelisk at Nursapoor, alone need be noticed.

The first are now completed—outlay last year, 2,659 Rupees; but one of the ranges had to be pulled down in consequence of the foundations sinking. This was attributable to the existence of a vein of treacherous pipe-clay under the foundations, which was not known when the structure was erected.

The second was also finished last year, and was opened in October 1859—expenditure, 5,712 Rupees in 1859-60.

The additions to the jail at Rajahmundry consisted of a new wall thereto, and a tled shed to the Police cutcherry, and cost 3,977 Rupees.

The obelisk at Nursapoor was also completed. It is 75 feet high, and contains 450 cubic yards of masonry. Its total cost has been Rupees 3,699, of which Rupees 2,273 were expended last year.

94. The sum expended upon repairs has had the effect of keeping the works generally in a satisfactory state. The cut-stone covering of the anicut requires renewing; but with this exception, that all-important work is in good order.

The workshop at Dowlaishweram has been fully employed, and what has been turned out was rapidly executed, and in an exceedingly creditable manner to all concerned.

The quarry was worked as usual for six months, but the supply of stone is beginning to fail both in quantity and quality.

In the dockyard, one steamer, the *Queen*, has been completed and launched, and the hulls of two others are on hand. These latter are intended for the Upper Godavery works. In addition to the above, five mud flats, twenty-seven paddle boats, and thirty Government cargo boats were repaired.

The River Godavery was used during the past year, as in the one preceding, as a line of communication with the interior; and treasure, stores, and salt were forwarded by it. A depôt for the latter article has been formed at Manikdeokunta, on the Sebbri, in the direct line traversed annually by Brinjarries to and fro between Hyderabad, Nagpore, Saugor, and the coast, so that at that place a good opening for trade presents itself.

Unlike its predecessor, the year under review has been by no means a favorable one for the ryots of this District. Of the first crop it is estimated that above 50 per cent. of what was in the ground was destroyed by blight. The second crop was stunted by the scarcity of water, which was so great, as to close against navigation, for short periods, during the last two months of the official year, the Samulcottah, Cocanada, and Coringa Canals, it being necessary to distribute what little water there was in the river to each of these canals in rotation for purpose of irrigation.

95. Before quitting this District, it is right to mention two circumstances connected with it that have occurred during the course of the past year.

The first of these is the constitution of the former Godavery Division into a Collectorate, with its staff of Revenue Officers. This was effected simultaneously upon the 16th December 1859, with a similar change in the Kristna Division, by a re-distribution of the tract of the country in which the Deltas of the Godavery and Kristna are situated. The three Regulation Districts between which it was divided —Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor—being converted into two, having boundaries coinciding with the limits of the charges under the District Engineers, and bearing the same names.

The merits of the above change are fully detailed in the Proceedings of Government upon the subject, and not the least important is, that by it the District Engineer is brought in contact officially, regarding the affairs of his District, with only one Collector in place of two, as was formerly the case.

Dated 4th Nov. 1859, No. 1499.

The other circumstance is the conferring, by the Madras Government, of the title of Rau Bahadoor, and the bestowal, under instructions from the Home Government, of portion of a land, of the annual value of 500 Rupees, upon Sub-Engineer V. Virana, who has been connected with this District for many years. He entered Government service in connection with Public Works upon the 1st June 1836, and his valuable services, more particularly in connection with the Godavery Anicut, have been brought to the notice of Government by several Officers, but especially by Colonel Arthur Cotton, in his *Memorandum on the late Breach in the Godavery Anicut*, dated the 19th June 1858.

The above honors were publicly conferred upon V. Virana at Madras, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, in person, upon the 27th April 1860.

KRISTNA.

96. In this District the outlay upon Public Works, during the past year, amounted to 2,49,857 Rupees, besides a remittance of 36,840 Rupees to Godavery District, for the prosecution of that part of the canal from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, which lies between Perikeed and Dendalur, the operations in connection with which are detailed under Godavery. Of the above sum the largest portion has been laid out upon new works, the particulars of expenditure being as follow :—

District operations in the Kristna Division.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	1,13,189	90,047
Communications	9,341	18,488
Buildings	10,421	8,371
Total, Rupees ...	1,32,951	1,16,906

The principal items in new works have been :—

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier... ... Rs. 6,467

4¾ miles gravelled, 2¼ metalled and gravelled, 3,114 cubic yards of embankment raised, and 2 tunnels, each of 6 feet span, built.

High level channel from Boodemair to Perikeed ... Rs. 27,326

10½ miles of canal finished, and 3¾ in progress, leaving little more than 3 miles still to be undertaken.

Channel from Pullairú to the canal basin at Masulipatam Rs. 52,170

6 miles completed; 3 in progress; a lock and calingulah built; an under tunnel and two sluices commenced.

Embankment to eastern bank of Kristna ... ... Rs. 8,182

3 miles executed during last year—work stopped in December for want of funds.

Lock and calingulah at Késarapilly ... ... Rs. 7,151

Calingulah complete, except the bridge over it. Lock so far finished that it is expected it will be open for navigation before the end of July.

Channel for the supply of Mamilla, Malabhary, Nissingroy, and Yedlacoodoos, almost finished	... Rs.	2,956
Place of arms at Juggiapett for Sibbundy Crops	... „	3,556

Buildings completed and occupied; a little subsidiary work still remains to be done.

Moonsiff's court house at Bapetta finished on the 7th February 1860	... Rs.	894
Civil dispensary at Guntoor, walls up to 1¼ foot	... „	1,096

Of the 1,00,163 Rupees expended upon irrigation repairs, 78,916 Rupees belong to works in the Delta, the balance to those in the upper talooks.

Three-fourths of the outlay upon communication repairs were spent upon the two lines to Hyderabad; of which, the one from Bezoarah has been kept in good order for 50 miles; the remainder of the road to Ibrampatam—never having been made—is however, only in passable condition.

The great scarcity and dearness of labor retarded many of the works before enumerated; added to which, coolies could, with difficulty, be collected, after dispersing from fear of cholera and fever, which broke out in some of the localities where these are situated.

In connection with this District, as well as with the Godavery, it is proper to notice that the District Engineer has now only one Collector, with whom he has official intercourse regarding the works under his charge, the former Kristna Division, part of which lay in the Collectorate of Guntoor, and part in that of Masulipatam, having been constituted a single Collectorate of the same name. The advantages of this arrangement to the District Engineer are very great, and the happiest results consequent upon it are confidently anticipated.

NELLORE.

District operations in Nellore.

97. The outlay in this District has been almost exclusively confined to irrigation works and communications, and amounts to the very considerable sum of 3,19,024 Rupees, of which nearly 3,12,000 Rupees have been expended upon the above-named classes of works, as is seen from the following tabulated view of expenditure:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	71,773	1,48,468
Communications	33,728	57,478
Buildings	3,557	4,020
Total, Rupees	1,09,058	2,09,966

The rebuilding of the Pennair Anicut was, of course, the principal new work in progress. Upon this, 44,767 Rupees were spent, and the body wall has been nearly completed across the river, to the height of 4 feet 6 inches—the rear retaining wall is now quarter built, and good progress made in the apron and groynes; the work, it is thought, will be sufficiently advanced to withstand, without damage, the coming freshes.

The only other irrigation works that need be mentioned are the new cut from Jaffer.

Saib Channel to Survapully Channel—outlay ...	...	Rs. 7,901
New revetment to Alloor Tank ... „ ...	...	„ 5,454
Ditto to Nellore ditto ... „ ...	...	„ 3,411

Of the masonry works on Trunk Road No. 6, which was the chief communication project on hand, thirty-nine tunnels, of various sizes, and road dams, were built, at an expenditure of 17,536 Rupees. The outlay on other works of this class has been insignificant, owing to the restriction imposed last year, but the following may be mentioned:—

Road from Nellore to Todairu (line cleared of jungle)	...	Rs. 4,367
Tunnels on Trunk Road No. 6 (seven were built)	...	„ 4,364
Doogoorazpatam Road	...	„ 2,606
Road from Nellore to Gungapatam	...	„ 2,564

The large sum spent in repairs to irrigation works has sufficed to render the Ullur, Survapully, Calavay, and other large tanks secure, and had it not been for the scarcity of labor, all operations in connection with them would have been completed; what has been done may be considered satisfactory.

This, however, cannot be said as respects the repairs to communications, particularly to Trunk Road No. 6. Of six tunnels of various sizes thereon built last year, one only is in good order. This sad state of things is attributable solely to the

circumstance of the line crossing the whole drainage of the country, and being unprovided with adequate escapes for the water. Captain Greenaway has, however, taken the circumstance into serious consideration, and is preparing a scheme for the improved construction of the line.

East Coast Canal.

98. To the Eastern Coast Canal in this District nothing has been done beyond some slight repair to that part between Doorgoorazpatam and the Pulicat Lake. Captain Greenaway urges the policy of constructing, without delay, the portion of this line of communication between Doorgoorazpatam and Kistnapatam, and gives the fast increasing rates of labor and materials as a cogent reason for its early execution. The necessity of this work being commenced is admitted by Government in their Proceedings upon the Secretary of State's letter No. 24, dated 8th March 1860.

Dated 11th May 1860, No. 985.

CUDDAPAH.

District operations in Cuddapah.

99. The expenditure in Cuddapah, as in most of the other Districts, has, on account of the limit placed upon the funds, been chiefly on repairs, and upon an "unimproved" District like this, the restriction upon outlay tells very heavily.

The revised allotment gave only 10,000 Rupees for new works, but this was subsequently increased to 28,000 Rupees, the whole of which, however, could not be expended, owing to the large sum necessary for repairs, which, when deducted from the full sum to be expended, left very little for new operations.

The particulars of the past year's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	3,979	54,472
Communications	14,288	51,226
Buildings	3,633	3,796
Rupees ...	21,900	1,09,494
In all, Rupees ...		1,31,394

The communications (new works) alone seem to call for any notice, and the principal of these only will be spoken of in this review.

14 bridges between Kulloor and Goolcherroo ... ... Rs. 4,890

A tunnel of twelve vents, each 2 yards by 1; a bridge of one-arch 30 feet span, and another of one-arch 36 feet span have been constructed.

Cuddapah and Madras Road ... ... Rs. 2,058

Of this line, 1,436 yards on the Outimetta Tank bank have been raised, levelled, and gravelled, 492 yards revetted, six rough-stone drains built, half a mile south of Rajampett made passable for carts.

Road from Vencatramrazpett to Royachoty ... ... Rs. 3,838

17 miles between Royachoty and foot of Sonepoi Ghât cleared, levelled, and made passable for carts; also a trace, 3 yards broad, cut up the western slope of ghât.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivaindla ... ... Rs. 1,674

13 miles marked out and levelled, and the side channels dug.

The outlay upon repairs of irrigation works in this District was comparatively small. During the south-west monsoon the Mutapumpilly Tank alone burst. The north-east monsoon, however, fell heavily upon some of the talooks, and occasioned a good deal of damage to the works in one of them, *viz.* Chittvail. The bursting of two tanks in November led, in some measure, to the destruction of the fine China Oorumpad Tank, the calingulah of which was not capable of discharging a sufficiency of surplus water. The Goonjana River, near the town of Chittvail, rose to the extraordinary height of 17 feet above usual flood, and swept the country on both its banks, destroying a large amount of standing crop. Altogether Captain Hemery estimates the damage to irrigation works, in this talook alone, at 90,000 Rupees. On the other hand, the remaining works of this class, in the Cuddapah District, may be said to be in very fair order.

The repairs to roads, from the increased allowance available, have produced some improvements thereon. The Goolcherroo Ghât is in very good order, and of Trunk Road No. 11, from Cuddapah to Royachoty, 33 miles, has been re-metalled—the portion south of the latter place, which was very much cut up in the monsoon, will be taken in hand in 1860-61. The road from Muddenpully to Bellary Frontier has been repaired in its worst parts, and is now passable for carts; but much more is necessary, as this is a very important District road, a large cotton traffic coming along it from Bellary District to Poonganoor.

The amount spent in repairing irrigation works, though small in comparison with what was laid out in 1858-59, as above stated, told heavily when it came to be deducted from the total sum allowed for outlay in the District, and, consequently, the funds available for communications were by no means adequate to the wants of the District. It also led to the expenditure of only 5,819 Rupees in place of 10,000 Rupees, which had been sanctioned as Discretionary Allowance for roads out of the Budget sum of repairs generally. In the present state of the communication in Cuddapah this was much to be regretted.

Rates have risen slightly since last Report, but a considerable increase must be looked for shortly, as the Madras Railway and the Irrigation Company will be powerful rivals in the market. Much of the work is now being done by contract.

BELLARY.

District operations in Bellary.

100. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works has been 2,17,500 Rupees, the particulars of which are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation...	1,843	1,01,378
Communications	248	38,600
Buildings...	60,531	14,900
Rupees...	62,622	1,54,878

Of new works the main outlay was on buildings, and of these again military accommodation absorbed about seven-eighths of the expenditure, so that it appears unnecessary to notice any other, except perhaps one of the revenue buildings.

Of the military buildings the one of first importance is the European hospital, commenced in August 1857, the sum spent during the past year, on which is 26,907 Rupees. The large ward in the upper storey has still to be roofed in, and about two-thirds of the doors and windows have to be made up.

The next largest outlay was upon the ten married quarters at Ramandroog, which, with the exception of nine ranges of out-houses, are completed. Last year's expenditure was 12,238 Rupees. Upon the racquet court at Bellary 3,375 Rupees were spent, and it will soon be finished. The new guard-room, &c., at Ramandroog has been completed, except the painting of the doors and windows. The two new store-rooms for the native infantry regiment were finished in January last.

Rupees .....2,495.

Rupees ... .2,415.

The only revenue building of any note is the talook cutcherry at Hoovenhudgully, upon which 4,383 Rupees were spent last year. This is completed, except parapets, part of the roof, and out-offices.

The bulk of the irrigation repairs have been in ranges Nos. V. and VI., in which 20,753 and 46,682 Rupees have been respectively expended. These sums have been well laid out; the tanks have been made secure, and capable of containing a larger supply of water, which has led to an increase in the revenue.

The improvements to the Camalapoor and Kamptee road have been well executed, and the produce of six out of the nine Toongabudra channels can now be conveyed on carts instead of by bullocks and coolies. The other lines of communication have been maintained in as good a state as the limited sanctions permitted.

The bulk of the repairs to buildings have been made to barracks, &c., at the requisition of the military authorities.

101. The past year has been one of very great drought and scarcity in this District, little or no rain having fallen from October 1858 to March 1860. The heat has been oppressive, but sickness has not generally prevailed. To secure the necessary supply of water, the wells in the cantonment of Bellary had to be cleared out, and in the case of the large well attached to the European barracks, the boring operations were very successful, and it is calculated that 15,000 gallons a day are obtained from it. The boring was driven to the depth of only 11 feet, but when continued further a much larger supply will, it is thought, be procured.

KURNOOL.

District operations in Kurnool.

102. The expenditure in Kurnool during 1859-60 amounted to 90,274 Rupees, as follows :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.....	12,389
Communications	51,620	21,674
Buildings	3,497	1,094
Total, Rupees ...	55,117	35,157

The operations under the head communications (new works) included :—

1. The Hindree Bridge, upon which 21,267 Rupees were spent last year; but as many of the laborers employed thereon went to the Irrigation Company, it did not progress so rapidly as could have been wished, and will not, it is feared, be opened for general traffic before July of this year.

2. The Nundy Canama Ghât, on which line four bridges and nine tunnels were built, a five-arch bridge completed, and about 11 miles of new road opened, at an outlay of 14,007 Rupees.

3. The road from Kurnool to Gazulputty. This work progressed slowly, owing to the difficulty in getting masons, and the distance from which gravel had to be brought, the expenditure on it has been 8,514 Rupees.

4. The bridges upon the road from Kurnool to Nundy Canama. Of these the one of three 30-feet arches at Worrakul is carried up to the springing of the arches, and the greater part of the foundations of that at Calawah has been got in—outlay 2,581 Rupees.

The District Engineer's office and yard has been the principal building in hand, and 3,028 Rupees were spent upon it last year. The walls are completed, and most of the wood-work of the roof.

The repairs to seventy-three tanks, eighty-seven channels, and seven wells have been executed at a cost of 12,389 Rupees, and, though these works are considered safe for the approaching monsoon, many extensive and necessary repairs to them have been unavoidably postponed for want of superintendence.

The repairs to communications have kept 260 miles of road and nine bridges in fair order.

Lieutenant Beckley concludes his report by directing attention to the Nullaymullay jungles, which will soon rise in importance on account of the Toombudra Canal Works.

CHINGLEPUT.

District operations in Chingleput.

103. The outlay in this District has, during the past year, been 2,28,903 Rupees, and the items upon which most of that sum has been spent were new military buildings and repairs to irrigation works, communications, and military buildings.

Upon the first of these, 17,460 Rupees were expended, or, adding the sum laid out on the army school at Saint Thomas' Mount, entered under the head "Educational" in the General Statement, at the commencement of this Report, 25,136, Rupees and the buildings which may be noticed are :—

Hospital for Mounted Troops at the Mount—completed in September 1859	Rs.	3,120
Commissariat store-room—in progress	„	3,409
Verandah round the Bumbproof Barracks—completed in October 1859	„	2,337
Improvements to the Royal Artillery Barracks at the Mount	„	3,463
Army school—both in progress	„	7,676

The "Marine" building under execution was the lighthouse at Pulicat, on which 1,238 Rupees were spent. The wells have been sunk, and 2 feet of foundation raised thereon.

The operations upon communications (new works) have been :—

The metalling of the Pullicarney road—completed in December last	Rs.	2,585
Two additional arches to the Kullaur bridge—completed, except the parapets	„	1,486
The road from Poonamallee to Avady—nearly finished ...	„	837

The following is the synopsis of new works expenditure :—

Irrigation	730
Communications	5,387
Buildings	29,483
Total, Rupees ...	35,600

As above-mentioned, the largest share of the repairs has been executed upon three classes of works, but of these communications alone need be noticed.

Upon Trunk Road No. 1, 27,225 Rupees have been expended, but the line is in bad order, particularly the portion between Madras and Poonamallee. This is attributed by the District Engineer chiefly to the sudden reduction of the annual maintenance grant from 50,759 Rupees to 25,000 Rupees, as before he could be informed of the reduction, he had expended 18,400 Rupees, so that from that time (9th September 1859) to the close of the official year, only 132 Rupees per mile was available for this most important line, with its enormous traffic; and, although some time afterwards a further sum of 3,000 Rupees was granted, even with this, the amount at his disposal for the whole line of 50 miles was so small, that little could be done to improve it; a large amount of metalling was carted to that portion of the road lying between Poonamallee and Madras, but remained unspread for want of funds; a further quantity was ready in the quarry, but the same reason prevented its being made use of. The new metal that was laid on the road not having been properly tamped for want of rain, has been seriously damaged by the constant traffic on it.

Trunk Road No. 6, in consequence of the reduction of about 10,000 Rupees from its maintenance allowance will, it is feared, soon fall to ruin; the outlay upon it last year was 12,412 Rupees.

Trunk Road No. 8 is in pretty good order, except from the 49th to the 59th milestone. Last year's expenditure upon it was 16,690 Rupees.

East Coast Canal.

104. The expenditure upon the Eastern Coast canal amounted to 19,474 Rupees, and satisfactory improvements and repairs have been effected. In the deep cuttings the slopes have been turfed, and a low bank raised along the top, with masonry shoots to convey the surface drainage into the canal. The entrance to the Streeharicottah cut out of the Pulicat Lake has been kept clear by the erection of a couple of groynes tending outwards to deep water. A towing path has also been constructed under some of the bridges to admit of the traffic passing without interruption.

The following is the repair expenditure shown under the three great heads :—

Irrigation...	53,437
Communications...	1,06,870
Buildings	32,996
Total, Rupees ...	1,93,303

North Arcot.

105. The rigid enforcement of the restrictive orders has prevented any very great work of importance from being carried out in this District during 1859-60. Repairs have occupied the chief attention of the department, as will be seen by the following summary of the outlay :—

District operations in North Arcot.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	2,027	50,003
Communications	16,542	56,918
Buildings	649	7,171
Rupees ..	19,218	1,14,092
In all Rupees ..		1,33,310

Communications alone, as far as new works are concerned, call for any notice, and the operations of the past year, as regards them, will be noticed before the particulars of the repairs are entered upon.

Of communications the principal is the Palar Bridge, connecting the town of Vellore with the Railway: 10,100 Rupees have been laid out upon it, and the structure is now completed (plastering alone excepted); the parapet walls having been raised and the flooring laid throughout during the course of the past year.

The next work that need be noticed is the road from Pullicondah to Palmanair, upon the metalling of which 2,323 Rupees have been expended. The estimate was not fully exhausted, and as this road will not now be much used, from the Gooriattum Railway Station being the nearest point to Palmanair, the balance will not be required. The Bangalore and other mails also have already been taken off this road and transferred to the Vaniembadi line. The Synagoonta Ghât has been improved by its steep gradients being reduced.

Upon the road from Wallajahnugger to Bannaveram 1,700 Rupees have been spent, and this line wants the metalling only to complete it.

The earthwork for 5 miles of the line from Companypett to Conjevaram is finished, and 6 miles more are partially made.

The repairs to irrigation works have exceeded by the trifle of 3 Rupees the amount (half a lakh) appropriated to them in the Budget. The above sum, 50,003 Rupees, has been spent in repairing 234 tanks, channels, &c., and clearing and planting Nanel grass in the channels, which is found to afford much protection to their banks, and to be of service also in the rear of the anicut aprons, where it prevents a scour.

The additional metalling to Trunk Road No. 8 was stopped upon receipt of the Chief-Engineer's Circular No. 44, of 25th August last, issued when the Government of India's restrictive order came, and only 1,294 Rupees were expended during last year on this important line.

All the bridges upon the Yailúr road, in Munargúdi talook, have now been erected; during the past year that over the Rajah Voikal was completed, and fourteen tunnels built—expenditure 923 Rupees.

A commodious District Engineer's office has been completed at the head quarter station (Cuddalore), for 3,930 Rupees; police cutcherries at Gingee and Permookul, at a cost of 1,698 Rupees; and a sayer cutcherry at Cuddamangalum for 300 Rupees; at Porto Novo a flag-staff has been erected for 595 Rupees.

Rupees 80,802.

108. The sum laid out upon irrigation repairs is within a fraction of what was expended in the previous year. In the first and second ranges the works have been of an ordinary character. In the third range the clearing of the Ragavien channel was the chief work; and in the fourth range the following river and channel banks, the respective outlay upon which is shown against each, are most worthy of notice, as the top of these banks is intended to be used as roads.

Veeranum bank	.. .. ..	Rs. 1,720
Vuddavaur ditto	.. .. ..	„ 2,636
Rajah Voikal ditto	.. .. ..	„ 3,346
Coleroon ditto	.. .. ..	„ 2,534
„ near Karamadu	.. ..	„ 4,038

The repair of the slight injury to the Vellaur anicut has been effected, and the Permaul tank was repaired and extended.

The whole amount before stated, as expended upon repairs of communications, has been laid out upon the roads of this District, with the exception of about 900 Rupees. The road from Murkanum to Chengumah has been much improved, and Trunk Road No. 9, which was much damaged in November 1858, has been fully repaired, and some improvements effected upon it.

TRICHINOPOLY.

District operations in Trichinolopy.

109. In consequence of the great damage sustained by the irrigation works of this District during 1858-59, a special grant was asked for their repair in addition to the Budget allowance. Before, however, Government could pass an order on this application, the restrictive order of the 18th July last was received, in communicating which to this Department Government remarked that, in revising the allotment of funds to the various Districts, due provision should be made for the repairs in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Accordingly,

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in addition to the reduced sum apportioned to this District, two lakhs were specially set apart to it for the above purpose, which brought the sum at the District Engineer's disposal up to nearly 3,90,000 Rupees. Of this sum 3,48,750 Rupees have been expended as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	7,248	2,20,692
Communications	38,198	42,133
Buildings	32,607	7,872
Total, Rupees ..	78,053	2,70,697

The "new" irrigation projects have been:—

Construction of Nattvoikal head sluice .. .. .. Rs. 3,073

Sluice built up the springing of the arch.

Altering Pootoor calingulah .. .. „ 1,952

Nearly finished. The lower apron still in progress.

Construction of under-tunnel across the Mundayaur .. „ 1,353

This outlay has been spent in making up cubes for the tunnel.

Improving Kaumbalore tank bank—completed .. .. „ 985

In communications the following have been in hand:—

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore .. .. .. „ 18,227

Earth work, drainage tunnels, and side trenches nearly completed.

Trunk Road No. 8 .. .. Rs. 6,243

In good order, except for 15 miles, between the boundary of District and Toramungalum, restriction on expenditure preventing the whole from being gravelled; but as operations were actively resumed at the commencement of the current official year, it is hoped the line will be finished in a few months.

Re-construction of Kodamerty bridge .. .. .. Rs. 5,316

Masonry work completed.

Re-construction of Iyaur bridge .. .. .. Rs. 5,111

Masonry work nearly finished.

Re-construction of Kutur bridge .. .. .. „ 4,560

Foundations nearly finished, one pier complete—the others more or less advanced.

The Building operations have been :—

Improving European Infantry Barracks.. .. .. Rs. 9,745

Nearly finished.

Hospital for European Troops .. .. „ 6,802

Walls completed—the roof will be begun immediately.

Artillery Barracks . .. . „ 5,613

Serjeants' quarters in Barracks .. .. „ 2,831

Both completed on 3rd December 1859.

Sick stable for No. 9 Field Battery .. .. .. „ 1,674

Finished 30th June 1859.

Traveller's bungalow, Trichinopoly .. .. .. „ 2,462

Finished 28th April 1860.

110. The repairs to irrigation works, which were in progress, were obstructed and damaged by a high fresh, accompanied by strong wind in July last. The banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon were badly breached; new earthwork also was washed away in many places. A light north-east monsoon favored subsequent operations, and the works are now stronger than formerly.

The roads, which have been repaired, are as good as ever, the Tanjore and Dindigal lines excepted; the repairs of the former roads are nearly finished, but of the latter line no trace remained, as was mentioned in last Report, and it has not been found practicable, from the amount of other work on hand, to trace out a new line for it, which will be necessary. Thirteen miles of the Madura road are good, but the rest is unmetalled. The Combaconum part of the Salem and the Arrialoor roads require gravelling, as in dry weather sand impedes the traffic, and in wet weather they are no better than the fields on either side of them.

TANJORE.

District operations in Tanjore.

111. The expenditure in Tanjore during the past official year, amounted to 6,54,950 Rupees, classified as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	6,623	5,20,014
Communications	5,100	1,10,159
Buildings	895	12,159
Rupees ..	12,618	6,42,332

The above large outlay in repairing irrigation works and communications was rendered necessary by the storms, which, as mentioned in last Report, swept over this District with devastating effect in October and November 1858, and April 1859. On account of the damage which this District sustained by these hurricanes, a special grant of funds to restore the injured works was asked for about the same time that a similar request was made on behalf of Trichinopoly, and, when the Proceedings of Government, communicating the Government of India's review on the Budget, were received, four lakhs were set apart in addition to the repair allowance sanctioned in the Budget.

The work performed by the Department Public Works in the early part of the official year was severely tried by the freshes in the Cauvery and Munnyaur in July, which flooded the Trichinopoly District, and, except in the Sheally Talook, where these rivers rose higher than in the preceding November, from the head sluices of the branch channels being closed by the meerasdars, the river banks stood the test. Operations were continued after July, where practicable, and the river embankments and masonry works, except a few now in hand for repair, may be said to be in very fair order. The revenue was secured by the works being sufficiently advanced towards completion, to admit of cultivation being carried on, and as the north-east monsoon was a favorable one, and the crops were good, an increased revenue is anticipated.

112. Though the expenditure upon new works was small, the projects upon which most of the money was laid out are important, and deserve to be mentioned:—

The new sluice to the Vickramanár .. .. .. Rs. 1,913

This has been completed.

Upon the improvement of the irrigation and drainage of the Tuloroyer Cotagum, 1,444 Rupees were expended.

The head sluice, which has been destroyed, was re-constructed, and the embankment was being vigorously pushed on, when cholera broke out on the works, and the coolies dispersed. The original project in connection with this swamp, it is thought,

will be completed by the end of the present season, after which the subsidiary works will be undertaken. The extension of the Nullaur through the Cotagum has been of great service to a large area of land to the west of it, which is thereby effectually saved from being submerged by that river.

Bridge over Coleroon between Chellumbarum and Sheally, Rs. 4,048

Parapets, face walls to ten arches, and plastering to thirty-nine piers finished.

Sea groynes to Tranquebar .. .. Rs. 448

Nos. 1 and 5 strengthened and extended 11 yards.
No. 2 ditto ditto 4 ditto.
Nos. 6 and 7, ditto ditto 16 ditto, and stone collected for further extension.

Besides the above, the following works, executed from the Repair Fund, may be noticed.

Re-construction of part of north branch of upper anicut (312½ feet) and bridge over it, continued from last year .. .. Rs. 1,837

Parapet walls alone wanting to complete the bridge.

Five-arch bridge over the Vellangum .. .. .. „ 10,364

Arches to be turned on 30th April 1860.

Carookay aqueduct completed at a cost of .. .. „ 4,987

The above are some of the most important works damaged by the flood of November 1858.

113. As regard the roads, they are far from being in good order, though they have, during the past year, undergone repair to a considerable extent. A large outlay is necessary to make the lines perfect, after which special grants for their maintenance will be required, in order to keep them in an efficient state.

The completion of some bridges across the Nasuniaur and the Vettaur; of the regulating dam across the Veerasholagen and Cauvery; the construction of the new head sluice to Keertamaner; the under-tunnel for the drainage of Kuditangicherry; the salt road from Maylayur to Trenagerry; and the bridge across the Manikin Nikayaur, are mentioned by the District Engineer as the works most urgently required to develop the resources of this District. All have been sanctioned, but are still under the restrictive orders of July 1857.

MADURA.

District operations in Madura.

114. The expenditure in Madura during 1859-60 has been 76,559 Rupees, *viz.* :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.. ..	28,151
Communications ..	.. 10,287	32,788
Buildings	.. 3,930	1,402
Total, Rupees	.. 14,217	62,341

The items in communications (new works) are all small, except that of the Paumben Channel; upon this 5,086 Rupees were spent, and the work executed consisted of the excavation of 232,394 cubic feet of sand, 31,140 of shingle, 750 of stone, and 753,123 of other stuff; one hand dredge sanctioned on 25th August 1858, and another, 9th November 1859, completed. The original estimate is now exhausted, and a supplemental one has been submitted to Government for sanction, in letter dated 31st May last, No. 1090.

The other works of this class on hand may be shortly stated as follows :—

Portion of Road No. 18.	Rs. 1,670
Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul	„ 1,095
Road from Samianulloor to Dindigul	„ 1,636

Work on each line delayed for want of funds.

The repairs to irrigation works have, it is believed, done much to put to rights the damage they sustained from the disastrous floods of 1858 and 1859, and communications and buildings would have progressed similarly, had not restriction been laid upon them. Many of the lines of road are in a very bad state, particularly Nos. 5, 13, 14, and 15.

TINNEVELLY.

District operations in Tinnevelly.

115. The outlay in this District during the past year was .. .. Rs. 63,768, *viz.* :—

Upon New Works	„ 2,220
Upon Repairs	„ 61,548

This small expenditure is partly to be accounted for by the restriction under which most of the projects for new works are, almost all being still affected by the orders of July 1857. Another cause that led to the small amount of outlay was the restrictive order of the Supreme Government of last July, under which all works, not emergent,

were stopped. The reduced allotment of funds was communicated to the District Engineer, but its distribution amongst the various classes of works, made in the Central Office, not being considered advantageous by the District Engineer, inasmuch as too much money was given to irrigation works, and too little to communications, he referred to the Chief Engineer for sanction to a revised arrangement, instead of acting upon his own judgment, and simply reporting the alteration he had made for information; through inadvertence his letter remained unanswered for some time, and during the interval little or no work was carried on. Finally the numerous changes in the Executive Officers of the District tended to delay operations.

The new works hardly call for notice, but it may be mentioned that the Numbeeaur bridge is completed, with the exception of the approaches, which are well advanced; and that the traveller's bungalow at Palamcottah was finished upon the 6th September 1859.

In repairs those two irrigation works came to 48,543 Rupees; 513 tanks and channels were put in an efficient state, and all may be said to be in good working order.

Upon communications 9,600 Rupees were spent; 53 miles of road and eleven bridges put in order.

The last monsoon was the heaviest that has been for many years past, but it is satisfactory to add that no accident of importance occurred to irrigation works. The unprecedented flood in the Sátúr River, however, swept away seven of the fifteen arches of the bridge on the main line from Madras to Palamcottah, the remaining eight were secured by the construction of two abutment walls, and are still standing in good order; the gap will have to be spanned in some way at an early date, and it is matter for consideration how this can be best effected.

COIMBATORE.

District operations in Coimbatore.

116. Little can be said regarding the operations in this District during the past year. The outlay has amounted to 1,55,455 Rupees, under the following classes:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	4,432	34,647
Communications	12,213	61,908
Buildings	38,710	3,545
Total, Rupees ..	55,355	1,00,100

Of the new works in progress, the following may be mentioned:—

Communication.

Constructing Marchnaikenpollum bridge ... ... Rs. 2,713

Completed in September 1859.

Constructing bridge across Vilantavalum River ... Rs. 2,875

Two side arches and wings built.

Constructing road from Railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5, and town of Coimbatore... ... „ 2,574

Road laid out; metalling in progress; will be furnished within 3 months.

Buildings.

Purchase of a gin house at Coimbatore for Engineer's Office ... ... Rs. 8,000

Constructing jail for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Ootacamund ... ... „ 26,532

This sum has been spent in blasting and removing rock, making bricks, storing chunam, raising the walls of the jailor's quarters, &c., &c.

This work is being executed under the sole management and supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

SALEM.

District operations in Salem.

117. In this District, during last year, the expenditure upon public works has been as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	4,028	38,238
Communications	36,471	52,853
Buildings	40,129	3,593
Total, Rupees ...	80,628	94,684
In all Rupees		1,75,312

The chief works in progress, included under communications, are:—

1 Road connecting the town and Railway station at Vaniembadi ... ... Rs. 13,034

Completed, except parapet and roadway of Govindapuram bridge.

Road connecting the town and Railway station at Salem Rs. 5,994

A mile and a half nearly finished.

Road from Yercaud to Railway station at Mullcapoorum Rs. 5,523

About 11 miles finished, with the exception of two bridges.

Road from Addamancottah to Railway station at Mullcapoorum ... ... „ 3,592

About 4 miles done, 3 more in hand.

Bridge across the Kullar at Naikondi ... ... „ 2,767

Piers and abutments completed, centering and materials for turning the arches ready.

The principal buildings in hand have been :—

Court Houses at Salem ... ... Rs. 12,156
Jail at Salem ... ... „ 11,250

The operations on these were stopped on the 1st October 1859 for want of funds; but upon the last work operations have been directed to be resumed on the revised estimate.

Sick stable at Remount Depôt, Oossoor .. ... Rs. 6,147

Nearly completed.

Rest house for troops at Sholagherry ... ... „ 1,874

Walls completed, roofing in hand.

Rest house for troops at Tripatore ... ... „ 1,785
Completed, total expenditure .. .. „ 3,785
District Engineer's Office, &c. ... ... „ 1,647

Walls completed, roofing ready, but not up. Stopped on 1st October 1859 for want of funds.

To the following works repairs have been made :—

327 tanks, channels, &c.
327 miles of road.
14 bridges and culverts.
23 buildings, chiefly "public."

CANARA.

District operations in Canara.

118. In the Northern Section of this now divided District, the outlay during the past year was 59,524 Rupees, *viz.*:—

Upon new works ("Buildings" only) ...	Rs.	3,816
Repairs	„	55,708
Communications	„	50,153
Buildings	„	5,555

while in the Southern section the expenditure was still less, only 29,645 Rupees; but in this case there was a small outlay in new works under the head "Communications," as the following statement of the money spent shows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Communications	5,345	14,531
Buildings	2,917	6,852
Total, Rupees ...	8,262	21,383

NORTH CANARA.

119. The operations of North Canara will be shortly stated in the first place. These have, as will be observed, been almost entirely confined to repairs of communications, the due maintenance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the District. The lines, upon which the greater part of the half lakh, laid out in this way, has been spent, are those leading to the Cotton Districts of the South Mahratta country by the Devamany and Arbyle ghâts. Upon the former 28,025 Rupees have been expended, and the line is in such high order as to be a subject of admiration to all who use it. The traffic on this road during the past year has been heavy, amounting to 38,294 carts, which pass free, and 3,367 solid wheeled bandies, upon which a toll is levied. This is merely the "down" traffic, and, besides the above, thousands of laden bullocks have passed along the road, no proper account of which has been kept.

The sum expended upon the Arbyle ghât has not been quite so judiciously laid out, as some works have been undertaken, which could have stood over without much detriment, while others, which would have proved beneficial, have not been taken in hand. A different state of things, it is expected, will be reported next year, as Captain Walker has taken up the subject, and will, from his long experience of the country, be able to put matters in proper train. The "down" traffic by this ghât has also been heavy, amounting to 38,213 bullocks, 2,013 carts, and 255 solid wheeled bandies.

Respecting the other ghâts a few words will suffice. The Unshy and Kyga will have due attention paid to them during 1860-61; the former at present is impassable even for bullocks. The Neelcond has been made almost passable for carts, when

the river at its foot is low enough to be forded—the expenditure being from the District Funds. The Hossoo is attracting the attention of the 2nd Assistant District Engineer, and will be proceeded with, as being a valuable feeder of the Coompta trade. The Gairsoppa will be open for cart traffic during next dry season. The Cooloor is still unavailable for cart traffic, owing to the want of approaches from Mysore.

The wants of the District may be stated to be the perfecting of the ghâts above named, the construction of minor roads, and the erection of various public buildings.

South Canara.

South Canara.

120. Of the works in hand in the Southern Division little can be said, the restrictive orders having stopped the Surmady Road and Sumpajeh ghât projects before little or any thing could be done. The latter was subsequently resumed, but little progress was made, as the coolies had to be re-collected at a time when the ghât is dreaded on account of fever. The sum spent upon it was 2,323 Rupees. Upon the southern portion of the Hullandy Road Circuit, 1,779 Rupees were spent prior to December, when the work was stopped by the restrictive orders.

The repairs to Trunk Road No. 2 have improved it, particularly as regards draining. The open cross drains upon Trunk Road No. 3, for a distance of 3 miles, have been covered in, and the surface repaired over the whole length of line.

The completion of the moonsiff's court-house at Carikul, at an early date, would be very desirable; less than half of the estimate for it was spent during the past year, in consequence of the restriction.

Rates of materials have fluctuated to such an extent, that no reliable prices can be quoted, and at the same time the cost of labor has increased about two-fold, and it is anticipated that it will soon be triple what it was a year or two ago. In the neighborhood of Mercara this is particularly the case, and there it is difficult to command it, as the coffee planters hold the market, the coolies knowing that employment with them is permanent, while a fresh restrictive order upon Government works would throw them idle.

Malabar.

District operations in Malabar.

121. The expenditure in this District, during 1859-60, has exceeded even that of its predecessor, and amounted to 1,22,976 Rupees, of which the following are the particulars:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	473	1,036
Communications	54,549	23,515
Buildings	26,177	17,226
Total, Rupees ..	81,199	41,777

The following are the principal of the new works under communications, upon which upwards of half a lakh has been expended.

The Perambaddy ghât .. .. Rs. 21,020

The entire distance (68 miles) has been thoroughly repaired and drained. The ghât and road, to within 15 miles of Cannanore, have been metalled, while on the ghât, and other bad portions, several layers of metal have been spread. The District Engineer cannot see any reason why bandies should not use this line during the whole of the present wet season.

The Calicut and Palghaut road .. .. Rs. 13,331

The Mundoor road from the Beypore river, as far as Maliapooram, is finished, with the exception of the gravelling to 6 miles near the latter place. Sickness having prevailed upon this line before the additional sanction of 10,000 Rupees was communicated to the District Engineer, the coolies, who had dispersed on the stoppage of the work, could not be tempted to resume it when funds were available.

The Tambracherry ghât .. .. Rs. 8,513

The trace, commencing at 500 feet below the top of the old ghât, has been widened to 8 feet. Some temporary culverts are needed, and a little blasting remains to be done, after which this portion of the road will be open for 7 miles. Sickness upon this line also delayed operations.

The truss bridge over the Irrity .. .. .. Rs. 1,933

This has been open for traffic during the whole of the past official year with the greatest benefit to trade.

The Oority bridge .. .. Rs. 2,750
The Kakatodi bridge .. .. „ 1,525

These are both situated at the foot of the Perambaddi ghât, in a deadly climate, which has prevented their being prosecuted to completion during the past year.

Areacode and Munjerry road .. .. Rs. 1,127

Completed in January 1860, and is now a good bandy road.

Cholakul and Toovoor road .. .. Rs. 940

This line has been cleared of jungle, and the balance of the estimate will open it for bandies.

122. Of the buildings there are only a few that call for notice. These are European hospitals at Calicut .. Rs. 6,463

Hospital completed, out-house delayed till 1860-61.

Improving buildings connected with proposed new European barracks at Calicut .. .. „ 2,976

Guard-room and solitary cells erected. Work stopped by restriction.

Horse stable in European Cantonment at Mulliapooram.. Rs. 1,795

Walls and wood-work finished.

The repairs to communications have cost 23,515 Rupees, and the lines principally looked after have been Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5. Upon the former 1,817 Rupees have been expended, and upon the latter 7,137 Rupees. The lines generally are in good repair, and the ghâts leading to Wynaad and the Neilgherries, together with the roads from Palghât to Trichoor, and from Teeroovenguddy to Calicut, have been put in order.

MADRAS.

District operations in Madras.

123. The works at the Presidency have, during the past year, continued under the charge of the Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer respectively; differing, however, from last year, in this respect, that the operations of the latter have, since July 1859, been confined solely to works situated within the precincts of Fort St. George itself. All military buildings outside the fortress being under the care of the Civil Architect, in addition to the civil buildings and other works in Madras generally. The Guindy Park buildings were about the same time transferred from the Civil Architect to the District Engineer of Chingleput, thereby relieving the former Officer of an outlaying charge, which must have interfered with the due supervision of his other works.

The joint expenditure of the Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer, during 1859-60, has amounted to 4,88,744 Rupees, the outlay by the former being 2,01,296 Rupees, that by the latter 2,87,448 Rupees.

CIVIL ARCHITECT.

124. The items of the Civil Architect's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	1,766	1,278
Communications	10,820	9,095
Buildings	1,32,761	45,576
Total, Rupees ..	1,45,347	55,949

And his chief operations are as follows:—

Erecting new arrack distillery	Rs.	4,034
Thatched shed on Island for setting up a dredging machine and other works	„	3,206
Alterations to Copper Laminating Department at Mint	„	6,270
Alterations to Dewankhaum for Central Office, Department Public Works	„	6,075
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ..	„	3,844
Setting up steam vertical saw machine at Gun Carriage Manufactory	„	5,539
Alterations to Chepauk Palace for Revenue Board and Civil Auditor's Office	„	12,479
Constructing platform and pathway at Band practice ground	„	5,165
Constructing additional rooms with colonade verandah at Government House	„	23,657
Completing upper story of central range over the Treasury at the Mint, and adding a verandah along entire front of the building	„	7,250
Making certain alterations and additions to the Medical College	„	4,964
Constructing two additional male wards, &c., to Leper Hospital..	„	3,290

GARRISON ENGINEER.

125. The Garrison Engineer's principal works have been:—

1.	Re-building the sea face of the fortifications ..	„	1,14,023
2.	Removing injured portions of Saint Thomé Ravelin preparatory to re-building it	„	9,163
3.	Alterations and improvements to interior of European Barracks for the better ventilation of them ..	„	13,739
4.	Re-building solitary cells and cook-rooms	„	12,765
5.	Additions to the arsenal	„	9,000
6.	Constructing cistern and turbine wheel to drive the shafting of the Government Printing Press ..	„	8,547
7.	Erecting verandah to the Barracks	„	30,545
8.	Improving the drainage of the fort	„	12,376

The first of the above is progressing steadily and will be completed in three or four months. The third and fifth are nearly completed. Of the fourth the solitary cells are finished, and the cook-rooms in active progress. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are respectively half, three-quarter, and quarter completed. The laying of the new line of pipes from the Seven Wells to the Fort, for which 42,000 Rupees have been sanctioned, has only just been begun, and the expenditure has been merely 4,688 Rupees.

The sums spent by this Officer upon new works and repairs are as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.....	.....
Communications	689	2,117
Buildings	2,41,398	43,244
Total, Rupees ..	2,42,087	45,361

The new works and repairs to buildings have been almost exclusively confined to "Military" and "General."

BANGALORE.

District operations at Bangalore.

126. The outlay at this Military Station, during the past official year, amounted to 1,82,122 Rupees, *viz.* :—

Upon new works	Rs. 1,74,376
„ Repairs	„ 7,746

In both classes of works the expenditure upon military buildings has been the chief item, and the following may be mentioned as the principal new works under that head, with the sums laid out upon them during 1859-60:—

Improving and enlarging 8 ranges old Dragoon Barracks.. Rs. 32,619

Of these six are now completed, and two on hand.

Constructing new Dragoon Barracks .. .. .. „ 47,951

Besides the range which was finished in the preceding year, there are others nearly completed, another half finished, and four more in hand.

Married men's quarters, old Dragoon Barracks .. Rs. 35,740

Sixty quarters completed, except a few out-houses.

Color Serjeants' quarters .. .. „ 9,950

Eight quarters completed and occupied.

Staff Officer's office .. .. „ 3,656
Married men's quarters, European Infantry Barracks „ 2,816

Both finished.

Improving Hospital, old Dragoon Barracks .. .. „ 16,158

Three-fourths completed.

Upon the reconstruction of the cantonment roads classed under new works, 16,480 Rupees have been well expended during last year, and the roads are all in very good order.

The system of withholding advances, which Captain Mayne instituted upon taking charge of these works, has been strictly adhered to during the past year, and has been found to work well.

A slight increase in the price of materials has taken place since last Report. Teak wood has advanced more than any other article, and is now at least 25 per cent. dearer than it was. Chunam is 16 per cent. higher, and there is every prospect of mechanical labor rising also, and that within a short time, as the Irrigation Company's terms at Kurnool are very tempting.

WELLINGTON.

District operations at "Wellington" or Jackatallah Barracks.

127. Under this name, the station known hitherto as Jackatallah will in future be designated, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles Trevelyan) having, in the course of his official tour through the Southern Provinces of this Presidency, in the months of January, February, and March, visited this place, and seen fit to recommend that a proposition formerly made to call the station, which contains the famous sanatarium for European troops stationed in Southern India, after England's Great Commander, should be carried into effect.

The outlay upon the barracks at this station has amounted to 4,31,716 Rupees, *viz.* :—

Upon new works	Rs.	4,25,700
„ Repairs	„	6,016

and the progress made is as follows:—No. 3 block of barracks has been completed, and handed over; so also has No. 5 block; the barrack square has been cleared and made suitable for regimental purposes, the drainage of it having been at the same time duly attended to.

No. 1 block of married quarters (the brick-work of the lower story of which was finished before the commencement of the past year) has been completed (with the addition of lower and upper story verandahs), and been handed over, and the same has been accomplished in No. 2 block, the lower story and part of the upper story brick-work of which was built in the former year. No. 3 block has been entirely built and roofed in, and half of the rooms and verandahs plastered. Of No. 4 block, the brick-work from the foundation has been completed, and the principal rooms roofed and tiled; the joists for the terraced verandah are also laid. It is expected that this building will, except the stone-flagging to the lower verandah and steps, be finished by the end of May 1860. The stone-flagging of all these quarters is well advanced, but none completely finished, partly from the difficulty in procuring stone-cutters, and partly from the length of time which the work, from its nature, occupies. From the hill behind these ranges of

buildings, 28,603 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, almost entirly by European labor, and 100 men are at present employed in extending the excavation.

Minor but important works, such as plunge-baths, out-houses, water-courses and drainage, have had due attention paid to them in the course of the past year.

128. There has been a supply of timber from the Mudamalli forest, fully equal to the requirements of the barracks. About 38,000 cubic feet of timber have been received, which is in excess of former year's supply, and the quantity in store will be nearly sufficient to finish the works upon the reduced scale. The heavy loss incurred in wrought timber, from exposure and the effect of rapid changes of climate thereon, which caused its cost to be nearly doubled, led to the closing of the Goondelpett workshop.

The improvements to the cantonment roads, by planting trees along their sides, and also to the barracks, by the formation of a plantation, have been commenced by pits being dug for the reception of trees in the former, and a ditch cut round the site of the plantation; steps have been adopted for procuring a large number of young jungle trees.

From the peat bog nearly 223¼ tons of fuel have been made and carted in for use. The Scotch presses, however, upon trial, were not found to answer.

129. Labor was very scarce at the commencement of the past official year, but rates being slightly raised and published in all places whence it was likely hands could be drawn, this state of things gradually passed away, till the largest number of people, which the amount of funds allotted would permit, were employed. Towards the end of the year 1000 workmen were obliged to be discharged, and it was only supplemental grants that saved the discharge of as many more. This state of matters, though very unfortunate, proves that the difficulty of obtaining labor on the Hills is over-rated. Coolies are willing to come in any number from Mysore, if they feel sure that they will have regular employment and fair wages, as the prospect of amassing some little money to take with them to their homes is a great inducement for them to resort thither, and the system of monthly payments gives them every facility for doing so.

RAILROADS.

Southwest Railway

130. At the beginning of the official year, the length of line open for traffic was 96 miles from Madras to Goriattum. On the 16th January 17 miles more were opened to Amboor, and on the 1st February 10 miles to Vaniembaddy—making a total length of 123 miles.

Progress from Madras to Salem.

The stations of Amboor and Vaniembaddy are both important, being in close proximity to the high western road; and the town of Vaniembaddy, on the right bank of the river Palur, with its suburb Govindapooram, is one of the principal entrepôts of trade in the Salem District.

Beyond Vaniembaddy 14 miles of the permanent way were completed in February; but the opening of that portion of the line was delayed, pending the completion of a turn-table and other arrangements necessary to meet the requirements of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments at the Tripatore Station.

With the exception of a rock-cutting at Paupraputty, 9 miles from Tripatore, and a few trifling masonry works, the construction of the line, as far as Salem, 207 miles from Madras, was completed up to formation level by the end of the year, several miles of the permanent way had been roughly laid, and the Traffic Department were actively engaged in delivering the remaining materials required. The rock cutting is likely to be completed by about the 25th of June, and there is every probability of the line being opened to Salem by the end of July.

Progress from Salem to West Coast.

131. The Cauvery bridge of 22-64 feet openings will be sufficiently advanced to receive the girders by the end of May. To ensure this, the masonry of the piers, after being carried up to a certain height, to the full length of 27 feet, has been reduced to 18 feet, and stepped off to 13 feet 6 inches at formation level. The piers can be completed to their full length at any time.

On Districts 11 and 12 the works are well advanced, and may be completed without difficulty in 3 months. The station buildings are progressing, though as yet but little has been done to them.

On District 13 some 30,000 cubic yards of earth-work are required through the Waliaūr Jungle. The masonry works are nearly finished, and 15 miles of permanent way laid. At Coimbatore the station house and goods shed are ready for the roof. At Muddekerry the station buildings have not been commenced.

On District 14, 17 miles of permanent way have been laid, but there still remains to be done some 200,000 cubic yards of earth-work, and some 8,000 cubic yards of masonry. The station buildings have not been commenced, the available labor being more urgently required for the bridge works.

On District 15 there remains to be done some 300,000 cubic yards of earth-work and about 13,000 of masonry. Thirteen miles of the permanent way have been laid, but the station buildings for the same reason, as on District 14, and at Muddekerry, have not been commenced.

Considering that the works on the 2nd Section of this District were not commenced till June 1858, the progress made is most satisfactory.

Through District 16 the permanent way has been laid, with the exception of some 6 miles. The only two works on this District, about which some anxiety is felt, are a rock cutting near the River Thoota, and the bridge of 12-62 feet openings for girders across the same river. The foundations of one abutment and one pier have still to be

got in, and the Engineer, Mr. Fraser, hopes to complete them before the monsoon, though very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining materials, as well as labor in consequence of the prevalence of cholera on that portion of the line.

From Kottypooram, on District 16 through District 17 to Beypore, a total distance of 28 miles, with the exception of the crossing of the River Terroor, the permanent way is laid. The Terroor Bridge is likely to be completed in the course of three months.

On District 16 the only station is at Kottypooram, and the buildings have not yet been commenced from want of labor.

On District 17 but little has been done at the Terroor and Tannoor Stations: the buildings at Perpanangaddy are well advanced.

At Beypoor the station house is nearly ready for the roof, and the coke and coal shed and goods shed quite so. The tank house is finished and provided with a good well; the engine shed is also finished, and the carriage shed about one-half built.

132. If sufficient labor can be procured on Districts 15 and 16, there is every prospect of the works on the entire line from Tripatore to Beypoor, 268 miles, being completed by the end of the year. The length of rail laid over this distance is about 100 miles in all, and though sufficient sleepers have been obtained for the whole line, it is probable that the permanent way will not be ready till March or April next.

Neilgherry Branch.

133. The junction of the proposed Neilgherry Branch with the main line will probably be a little to the east of the Noyel, to avoid the crossing of that river.

Between Coimbatore and Goodoolore, 11 miles, the line passes through a tract of cotton cultivation, extending apparently over an areaof some 40 or 50 square miles. Between Goodoolore and the foot of the Hills by Mettapolliem, 17 miles, beyond a few patches of dry grain cultivation, the country is barren.

Changes in Traffic arrangements.

134. The important changes made in the course of the year in the traffic arrangements were:—

(1.) The reduction on the 1st August of the 1st and 3rd class passenger fares from 1 anna 6 pie, and 4 pie, to 1 anna and 2 pie respectively.

(2.) The revision from the 1st December of the classification of goods. The abolition of the 4th class and the reduction of the 3rd class charge from 1 anna 3 pie to 1 anna per ton per mile. Reductions in the charges for passengers' luggage, horses, carriages, parcels, &c., were also made from the same date.

(3.) The discontinuance from the 1st February of mixed trains, and the running an extra passenger train each way during the week days.

Results of Traffic Arrangement.

135. With reference to the success which has attended these changes, it may be sufficient in this Report to show, as compared with former periods, the average daily number of passengers and tons of goods, exclusive of Railway material, over each mile, with the daily passenger and ton mileage as follows :—

PERIOD.	Passenger over each mile.	Passenger mileage.	Tons of Goods over each mile.	Ton mileage.
1st July to 31st December 1856	240·04	15,602·60	61·14	3,974·10
1st January to 31st December 1857 ...	296·31	22,388·07	72·58	5,555·39
1st January to 31st December 1858 ...	312·18	28,120·69	75·16	6,820·22
1st January to 31st July 1859	363·55	34,900·80	...	...
1st August 1859 to 30th April 1860 ...	863·20	98,135·35	...	...
1st January to 30th November 1859 ...	...	...	100·38	9,636·96
1st December 1859 to 30th April 1860 ...	...	...	110·13	12,507·32

Extent of Traffic and Revenue derived.

136. The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried, and revenue derived therefore during the Official Year, are :—

PASSENGERS.

1st Class	2,064	...	Rs.	9,141	4	3			
2nd ditto	10,871	...	„	16,613	0	10			
3rd ditto	7,40,219	...	„	3,06,619	9	1			
							3,32,373	14	2

GOODS.

	Ind. Mds.								
1st Class	11,59,738	...	Rs.	1,21,154	10	8			
2nd ditto	13,46,309	...	„	1,66,757	0	2			
3rd ditto	87,293	...	„	17,762	5	10			
4th ditto	16,049	...	„	5,940	4	3			
							3,11,614	4	11
				Total, Rupees ...			6,43,988	3	1

Expenditure.

137. The accounts of revenue expenditure have only been received up to the 31st December 1859.

The cost shown by them is as follows :—

PER PASSENGER PER MILE.

	1st Class.			*2nd Class.*			*3rd Class.*		
20 *Mile Train.*—	0	1	1·9	0	0	9·5	0	0	1·1
15 *Mile Train.*—	0	1	5·7	0	0	6·4	0	0	0·8

PER TON OF GOODS PER MILE.

20 *Mile Train.*—0 7 9·6 average for all classes.
15 *Mile Train.*—0 0 6·0 ditto ditto

THE CHARGES BEING FOR PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
From 1st May to 31st July 1859	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4
From 1st August 1859 to 30th April 1860	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 2
From 1st January to 30th April 1860, Return Tickets between Madras and Trivellore, on occasions of festivals at the latter place	0 0 9	0 0 4½	0 0 1½

GOODS.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*4th Class.*
From 1st May to 30th November 1859	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 2 0
From 1st December 1859 to 30th April 1860	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 0

Electric Telegraphic on line.

138. The Telegraph has not been worked beyond Goriattum; but arrangements are now being made for connecting instruments at the Amboor and Vaniembaddy Stations.

Work executed on line.

139. The amount of work executed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was—

Earthwork, cubic yards	... ...	16,71,869
Masonry	...	1,12,778
Ballasting	. .	3,52,478
Permanent way, lin. yards	... ...	52,411
Fencing { Temporary...	... ...	179
Fencing { Permanent...	... ...	1,54,582

Bangalore Branch.

140. On the Bangalore Branch no Progress Reports of work executed have yet been received, the extent of land made over to the Railway Company is in Mysore ... .. 14 miles 50 chains.
And in North Arcot ... ... 11 „ 43 „

Total ... 26 miles 13 chains.

Two estimates for 1,40,951 Rupees were sanctioned in the Orders of Government, Nos. 472 and 704, dated 30th August and 23rd December 1859, for the buildings at Jaularapett, the junction station with the South West Line; and estimates have been forwarded for the buildings at the Maloor, Hoosenhullyt and Congoondy Coopum Stations, each for 27,844 Rupees.

Madras Salt Cotaur Branch.

141. On the Salt Cotaur Branch some 25,000 cubic yards of earth-work have been executed, and materials are being collected for the masonry works.

North West Line.

Order of Government, No. 192, dated 12th April 1860.

142. On the North West Railway works are under execution on the first six Districts, comprising a length of 121 miles. Working surveys have still to be prepared for the line from District 8 to Moodgul, the point of junction with the Bombay Railway, a distance of 200 miles; to 70 miles of which no Engineers have yet been appointed—a circumstance to which the agent's attention was particularly called in March last.

The work actually performed during the first-half of the year (for the second-half the accounts have not yet been received) was—

Earth-work, cubic yards	7,42,664
Masonry „	17,183
Ballasting „	7,098
Permanent way, lin. yards	3,251
Fencing	14,406

Eight miles of permanent way have been laid from Arconum, the junction station with the South West Line, to the Tritany river. The bridge across the river is well advanced, and the line is likely to be completed shortly to Curcumbaddy, 9 miles further.

The stations as far as Cuddapah have received sanction.

Staff of the Madras Railway Company in India.

143. The principal Officers employed in India by the Railway Company, on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent and Manager.	1 Assistant Manager.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.	1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Chief Accountant.	1 Chief Engineer.
1 Deputy Accountant.	7 1st Class Engineers.
1 General Store-keeper.	12 2nd Class Engineers.
1 Traffic Manager.	19 3rd Class Engineers.

2 Engineers were on leave on the 1st May 1859.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 3rd Class Engineer.
1 Accountant, Engineer Department.
1 Assistant to the Locomotive Department.

Advances made by Government during the year, and since the commencement of the work.

144. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year, were—

For Construction	Rs.	48,11,500
„ Stores	„	7,20,000
„ Sleepers	„	5,70,000
„ Rolling Stock	„	90,000
Total, Rupees ..		61,91,500

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rs.	60,204	4	1
Locomotive ditto	„	48,497	0	9
Engineers and Telegraph	„	5,65,304	8	8
Contingencies	„	42,142	9	11
Total, Rupees ...		7,16,148	7	5

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in March 1853, up to the 31st December 1859, amounts to Rupees 242,98,019-9-2.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

145. The Chief Engineer, in reporting to his Board of Directors on the progress made in the construction of this Railway to the 31st December 1859, observed that his arrangements were made as far as possible in veiw to completing the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam, 78½ miles, by March 1861.

The several stations have received sanction, and the line of Telegraph between the terminal points was opened to the public on the 21st instant.

Work performed.

The amount of work actually performed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was:—

Earthwork, cubic yards...	5,78,700
Masonry	164
Fencing, lin. yards	1,568

Staff of G. S. I. Railway Company in India.

146. The principal Officers employed in India on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent.	2 Second Class Engineers.
1 Chief Engineer.	2 Third ditto ditto.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 Accountant.	1 3rd Class Engineer.
1 General Store-keeper.	

Advances made from Government Treasury.

147. The advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year, were—

For Construction, &c.	Rs.	4,28,000
Agency.		
For Contingencies	Rs.	17,093
„ Stores	„	1,40,000
Total, Rupees ...		5,85,093
Salaries.		
For Agency	Rs.	24,873 15 9
„ Engineer and Telegraph	„	78,245 14 5
Total, Rupees ...		1,03,119 14 2

And the total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858,* amounts to Rupees 2,55,060-3-3.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

148. This Company received the final sanction of the Council of India in January 1859.

The appointment of a Chief Engineer was made in September 1859; that of the Agent on the 15th October following.

The Government appointed their Consulting Engineer on the 28th October 1859.

Plan of Operations.

A tour was immediately made by him in company with the Chief Engineer, and a General Report upon the scheme submitted to Government; the Chief Engineer forwarding his own Special Report to the Secretary in London.

* Up to 31st December 1859.

Final orders to commence such works as, after being duly surveyed and estimated for, had received the sanction of Government, were received from England in April 1860.

The first plans and estimates, amounting to 3,03,080 Rupees, were submitted by the Chief Engineer on the 2nd April 1860, passed by the Government on the 17th April 1860, and work commenced at Kurnool on the 4th April 1860.

The section of the project first undertaken is the diversion of the waters of the Tumbuddra into the rivers Kundar and Pennar. This will provide irrigation to the valley of the former, as well as to the District of Nellore, and by connection with the Eastern Coast Canal will afford water communication from the Presidency to Kurnool. The investigation of the remaining sections, *viz.* the Canal from the Tumbuddra through Bellary to Kurnool, and the Irrigating and Navigable Canal from the Pennar to the Eastern Coast Canal, are being actively prosecuted.

Work performed.

149. The actual work performed during the past year has been chiefly confined to taking preliminary surveys and levels, and to the construction of store sheds and offices. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the only work attempted to the annicut, was the formation of a temporary dam in the river bed, in which all the rubble stone required for that structure was deposited.

Seventeen thousand tons have been laid in the river, and five thousand tons are stored in the quarry, so that immediately the season of the freshes has passed, the construction of the work itself will be commenced. A staff of eight Civil Engineers have been sent out from England, all of whom are actively employed at their respective posts. Besides these, other Officers have been engaged in this country. The total monthly expense of the Engineering establishment amounts to nearly (10,000) ten thousand Rupees.

Up to the 30th April last, 3,10,000 Rupees have, from time to time, been advanced from the Government Treasury.

About five thousand people now find daily employment on the Company's works, and that there continues to be a steady influx of laborers.

MARINE.

150. There have been no great changes in the Marine Department of this Presidency during the past year. The principal occupation has been the constant movement of troops, accomplished under difficulties arising from the want of steamers over which the Government could have entire control, and these difficulties have been much enhanced by the expedition to China.

Legislation during the year, connection with this Department.

Act XXV. of 1859, 14th December 1859.

Act II. of 1860, 15th January 1860.

151. *Marine Acts.*—Only two Marine Acts have been passed during the period under report: To prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal. To amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The first Act extends the provisions of Act I. of 1857, to vessels leaving ports in Orissa, in the Straits of Malacca, or on the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, and provides against passengers being landed at places other than their port of destination. It likewise prohibits a vessel from bringing from any Foreign European settlement on the coast of the Madras Presidency more than one passenger to every four tons of her burthen, unless she has been licensed, and has complied with the stipulations regarding space, water, and provisions. The Act came in force on the 17th January last, the date on which Act I. of 1857 expired.

The second Act authorized the application of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Imperial Passengers Act of 1855, to vessels engaged in the emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies, and to those proceeding from ports in India to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, under Act. XXI. of 1858.

Working of the Port Conservancy Act.

152. The Port Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) has been introduced at Paumben, and the Government Head Pilot there has been appointed Conservator; he being from professional acquirements more competent to perform the duties than the Superintendent of Sea Cutoms. The only difference between this and the other Ports brought under the Act, is, that it has not been followed by Act VII. of 1858, authorizing the levy of dues. Paumben was exempted from the payment of Port Dues under the Orders of Government, dated 6th November 1855, No. 238, and it was not considered advisable to reimpose them.

The Conservancy Act will shortly be brought into operation at Monsoorcottah and Calingapatam, at which ports Sea Customs Officers have been appointed competent to undertake the duties of Conservator.

There is no doubt that this and Act XVIII. of 1858 have exercised a beneficial effect, for during the past year no single instance has been brought to notice of vessels throwing overboard ballast in the anchorages, whereas previous to their being in force representations on this head were numerous.

Appendices 1 and 2 in No. V.

In the Appendix* will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds at the ports under the Act, as well as another, showing the number and tonnage of the vessels that visited all, except the most inconsiderable, of the Madras Ports, and the value of the import and export trade.

*Appendix No. V.

153. Nothing particular has occurred under the operation of the Pilgrim Ship Act. The names of the vessels to which licenses have been granted during the year are shown in Table 3 of the Appendix.

Working of the Pilgrim Ship Act.
Appendix 3 in No. V.

154. The Floating Police Act continues to operate beneficially in repressing robberies in the boats, and is acknowledged on all sides to have been a decided success.

Working of Floating Police Act.

155. The Indian Merchant Steamen's Act has been brought into full operation during the year, and the Masters Attendant at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Cochin, have been appointed Shipping Masters, with the understanding that they are to receive the fees authorised by the Act, and to defray the expenses of an establishment out of them. The offices were opened in May 1859; and after a year's experience, the arrangements are to come under re-consideration.

Working of Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.
Shipping Masters.

Under the same Act the Master Attendant at Madras as *ex-officio* President, and Messrs J. B. Crowther, Assistant Superintendent of Marine, and J. F. McKennie, 1st Assistant Master Attendant, as paid Members, were appointed a Committee for the examination of Masters and Mates of merchant ships, the latter receiving 50 Rupees a month each, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. They commenced their functions on the 1st January last, since which five certificates have been granted. The Supreme Government, however, considered that the rate of remuneration was out of proportion to the duties to be performed, and directed that one paid Examiner only should be retained, who should receive the fees within 50 Rupees a month for his trouble. Mr. Crowther has been nominated to continue the duties, and the adequacy, or otherwise, of the emolument, is to be reported on after six months' trial.

Examination of Masters and Mates under Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.

156. The only serious infraction of the Indian Passenger Act was by a vessel named the *Auchletchmy*, of 216 tons, which left Negapatam on the 13th October 1859, with 195 native passengers for Rangoon. She touched at one of the Nicobar islands to take in cocoanuts; and remaining there a month, the season was so far advanced before she recommenced her voyage, that she failed to accomplish it, and finally had to return to Negapatam after losing twenty-three souls; the mortality being occasioned by exposure and want of food and water. The Magistrate of the District levied a fine of 3,000 Rupees on the Commander, and this not having been paid, the vessel has been seized.

Infraction of Indian Passenger Act.

In last year's Report mention was made (paragraph 16) of the systematic evasion of the law regarding the numbers allowed to be conveyed by vessels engaged in this trade, which led to the dismissal of the whole of the servants of the Sea Customs Department at Negapatam. As this is a port from which a large number of passengers proceed to the opposite shore of the

Overcrowding Passenger Vessels at Negapatam.

Bay of Bengal, it was considered advisable to have a Master Attendant there, whose duty it would be to check these irregularities, and Mr. Pascall was appointed to this office on the 12th August 1859, at a salary of 105 Rupees a month. Since this no report of overcrowding has been received.

Master Attendant appointed.

157. The survey of the Coromandal Coast, conducted by Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., in the *Mutlah*, "assisted by the tender *Emily*," was carried last year as far as within 10 or 15 miles north of Pondicherry. The vessels proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th September 1859, and returned here again on the 27th of March; the *Charlotte*, a larger schooner, having been substituted for the *Emily*. They are now employed near Point Calimere, and Lieutenant Sweny is sanguine of being able to complete the work before the close of the present season. If his anticipations are realized, the only part of our seaboard remaining to be surveyed will be the Coast between the Santapillay Rocks and the northern limit of Ganjam.

Coast Survey.

158. The Northern Ports and Rangoon line of steamers was in operation from May till October last, inclusive. The *Coromandel* commenced on the 11th of the former month, and was followed by the *Sydney* in June, the *Dalhousie* in July, the *Sydney* for the second time in August and again in September, and the *Prince Arthur* in October.

Rangoon packet line of steamers.

The *Prince Arthur*, which had been obtained from Bombay under the promise that the *Dalhousie* should be sent there from Madras, was the last steamer employed on this service. She was purchased in England in 1857 at the same time as the *Dalhousie*, both of them with express reference to the Burmah communication, but was retained by the Bombay Government for service at that Presidency. Repeated applications having been made for her, she was at last sent round under the promise above-mentioned; but the outer bearings of her screw-shaft having been worn away, she broke down on her first trip, and left Madras for Bombay again under sail on the 12th November 1859, for the purpose of being repaired, and neither she nor the *Dalhousie* have been at the disposal of this Government since.

Prince Arthur and *Dalhousie*.

In the Appendix* is a statement of the expenses as far as they can be ascertained in respect to ships whose accounts are not rendered here, and the earnings of the steamers employed on this line.

Appendix 4 in No. V

159. It has always been acknowledged that private enterprise is much more likely to ensure the successful working of a mail line of steamers than Government management; and with the view to transfer the line to mercantile parties, negotiations were long pending between the owners and agents of the vessels employed by the Bengal

* Appendix No. V.

Steam Navigation Company and the Superintendent of Marine. They, however, failed in arriving at any decisive result, and in consequence of the terms asked being considered too high. Tenders, of which Appendix 5 is a copy, were consequently invited, and they were inserted in the *Gazettes* of the three Presidencies. They are to be opened on the 31st July next.

Appendix 5 in No. V.

160.* The accidents on the coast during the past year have not been so numerous or disastrous as during the previous year, one only having been attended with loss of life. They are to be attributed to mismanagement rather than to stress of weather.

Wrecks.

A cyclone was experienced in the upper part of the Bay on the 8th and 9th December last, when the *Dalhousie*, with coolies from Calcutta to Demerara, was dismasted, and the *Mary Oxley*, a vessel laden with salt, on her way from Bombay to Calcutta, was abandoned. Both these vessels were towed into Cocanada a few days subsequent to the gale by the *Colgrain*. A cyclone likewise occurred on the 8th and 9th April, the strength of which was felt from the westward of Ceylon, and from the eastward from Negapatam to the north; but it was not of a very severe character, and no accident occurred.

A list of the wrecks on the coasts of this Presidency will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix, but besides these the *Henzai King* was totally wrecked in December on the Alguada Reef, during her passage from Madras and the Northern Ports to Rangoon, when 82 tons of Government stores were lost, not a particle of cargo having been saved. The *Nonpareil* also, bound from Madras to the Mauritius with emigrant coolies, ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon, about 60 miles north of Trincomalee.

Appendix 6 in No. V.

161. Among the accidents may also be noted, although it did not occur on the coast of this Presidency, the loss of the *Sir Charles Napier*, bound from Rangoon to England, which foundered in latitude 4° N. and longitude 94° E. The commander, his wife, and the crew, to the number of fifteen in all, took to the boats, and in a short time reached Pulo Brasso, an island off Acheen Head, where they were plundered by the Malays. Captain W. Barton, of the country ship *Melanie*, having arrived in the neighborhood, and heard from a native an account of what had taken place, hastened with his second officer, Mr. Thompson, and some of his crew, to the rescue of the sufferers, and brought them away in safety. Captain Petitbon, of the French ship *Jean Victor*, which was at anchor off Acheen at the same time, was likewise instrumental in succouring some of the crew, and aided in recovering some of the plundered property. For these services the Madras Government offered their acknowledgments to Captains Barton and Petitbon, and to Mr. Thompson, and presented to each a gold watch, with a suitable inscription; and the Board of Trade, equally appreciating the gallantry of the parties concerned, have awarded to Captain Petitbon a gold medal, to Captain Barton a sextant, and to Mr. Thompson a telescope.

Rescue of the Crew of the *Sir Charles Napier*.

Loss of the *Pownah.*

162. A very distressing circumstance took place at the close of the last official year, but as the particulars did not transpire till afterwards, it was not noticed in last Report. The stock of oysters on the Tinnevelly pearl banks having increased to such an extent as to warrant the expectation of a fishery, if properly guarded, application was made to the Bombay Government for a schooner for this service. None could be spared, but the *Pownah*, an old pattimar, was sent down for the purpose. This is a very unhandy rig; and the crew, engaged at Cochin, probably were not well versed in its management. Be this as it may, Captain Robertson, the Master Attendant at Tuticorin, went to Aripoo in her on business connected with the banks, and left again on the 28th March 1859, for Tuticorin, but never returned to port. The vessel was seen for two days off the coast of Ceylon, but no subsequent trace of her has ever been discovered. In all probability she was taken aback by a sudden shift of wind and capsized. The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India granted a pension of £100 a year to the widow of Captain Robertson.

Movement of troops and stores by sea.

163. The movement of troops and the receipt and despatch of stores have occupied much time and attention, the more so as the means available for effecting the extensive reliefs which the Department is now annually called on to arrange for, are far from being on a satisfactory footing. The expedition to China has, of course, added to the difficulties to be overcome, and finding that the *Coromandel* had been appropriated to the exigencies of the service in Bengal, and the *Dalhousie* and *Prince Arthur* to those of Bombay, timely negotiations were entered into with the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company before the press of tonnage raised freights, which have increased from 30 shillings in December to £3 10*s.* and £3 15*s.* in April, and the *Pottinger*, *Oriental*, and *Hindostan* were secured at 15 Rupees a ton per mensem, and have been in constant and active employment since the latter part of 1859. The *Governor Higginson*, steamer, was subsequently engaged in February at 25 Rupees a ton; yet even with these and the loan of the sailing transport *Tubal Cain*, and lately of the steamer *Fire Queen*, and sailing transport *Sesostris*, the whole of the reliefs have not yet been completed.

The following are the regiments moved, besides details:—

2nd	Native Infantry	from Madras	to	Rangoon.
40th	ditto	from Pooree	to	Singapore.
32nd	ditto	from Cocanada	to	Moulmein.
42nd	ditto	from Masulipatam	to	Rangoon.
18th	ditto	from Madras	to	Cannanore.
11th	ditto	from Cannanore	to	Rangoon.
33rd	ditto	from Masulipatam	to	ditto.
52nd	ditto	from Madras	to	ditto.
37th	ditto	from Rangoon	to	Bimlipatam.
14th	ditto	from Singapore	to	Masulipatam.

13th	Native Infantry	from Moulmein	to Negapatam.
44th	ditto	from Rangoon	to Madras.
6th	ditto	from ditto	to ditto.
12th	ditto	from ditto	to Masulipatam.
39th	ditto	from ditto	to Negapatam.
4th	ditto	from ditto	to Madras.
15th	ditto	from ditto	to Negapatam.
21st	ditto families, about 1,200 souls,	from Negapatam	to Cocanada.
A. & K. Cs. Sap. & M.,		from Cocanada	to Madras.
H.	Company	from ditto	to ditto.
H. M.'s 44th		from Madras	to China.
21st N. I.		from Negapatam	to ditto.
R. A. Battery		from Madras	to ditto.
2 Cs. Madras Artillery		from ditto	to ditto.
2 ditto Sap. and M.		from ditto	to ditto.
1 Squadron H.M.D.Gds.		from ditto	to ditto.

Vessels engaged in transport service.

164. The vessels engaged on these services and in conveying details from, and sick returning to Madras, are—

FOR BURMAH AND EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

H. M. Indian Steamer	*Sydney,*	from beginning of the year to 23rd October, when she left for Rangoon and Calcutta.
H. M. I. N. ditto	*Coromandel,*	from ditto to 23rd July, when she left for Calcutta.
Ditto ditto	*Dalhousie,*	from 16th June to 26th October, when she left for Bombay.
Ditto ditto	*Prince Arthur,*	from 1st October to 12th November, when she left for Bombay.
Hired Steam Transport	*Pottinger,*	from 5th December; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto ditto	*Oriental,*	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
Hired Sailing Transport	*Defiance,*	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
H. M. ditto	*Tubal Cain,*	from January; still employed.
Hired Steam Transport	*Hindostan,*	from 2nd to 22nd February, when she was transferred to the China expedition.
Ditto ditto	*Governor Higginson,*	from 22nd February; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto Sailing Transport	*Sir Robert Seppings,*	from 19th April; still employed.
H. M. Indian Steamer	*Fire Queen,*	from 27th April; still employed.
Ditto ditto Transport	*Sesostris,*	

Besides these, the *Louisiana*, a sailing transport, engaged by the Commissariat Department to bring over elephants from Rangoon to Cocanada, has been made use of in carrying details; and the *Fairlie*, a private ship, conveyed a full allotment to and from Burmah.

FOR CHINA.

H. M. I. N.	Steamer		*Punjaub.*
Ditto		ditto	*Coromandel.*
Ditto		ditto	*Victoria.*
Hired	Steam	Transport	*Hindostan.*
Ditto	Sailing	ditto	*Cressy.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Statesman.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Sir Robert Seppings.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Rajah of Cochin.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Euxine.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*York.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Michigan.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Sirius.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Forerunner.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Frank Flint.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Trimountain.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Eastern Empire.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Henry Moore.*

A full freight of 825 tons of Commissariat stores also engaged by *J. C. Humphreys.*

165. The actual arrivals at Madras and other ports are:—

	From		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European Officers	31	226	257	
Native ditto	...	193	193	
Warrant ditto	...	38	38	
European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File	2,056	2,644	4,700	
Native ditto and followers	...	13,467	13,467	18,655
Horses	...	25	25	

The actual departures are:—

	To		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European Officers	47	313	360	
Native ditto	...	197	197	
Warrant ditto	...	43	43	
European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File	2,095	2,618	4,713	
Native ditto and followers	...	17,053	17,053	22,366
Horses	...	513	513	
Bullocks	...	405	405	
Grand Total of embarkations and disembarkations				41,021

STORES.

	Tons.
From England	18,017
„ Indian Ports	23
To Ditto	3,554

Coals received and expended. Appendix 7 in No. V.

166. The quantity of coals received and expended during the past year is shown in the Appendix;* the large quantity of 1,818 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. having been lent by the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

The contract coal has been supplied at the rate of £2 14*s.* 9*d.* per ton, delivered into store; and the price of coal purchased in the country has ranged from 26 to 35 Rupees the ton.

PORTS AND LIGHTS.

Appendix 8 in No. V.

167. A brief notice of the Ports will now be given; and in the Appendix* will be found a statement of the establishments as they stood at the close of the year, as well as one exhibiting the trade at each.

GANJAM.

Ganjam District.—The flagstaff has been completed.

* Appendix No. V.

Monsoorcottah.

A Superintendent of Sea Customs having been appointed here at 100 Rupees a month, arrangements are in progress for bringing the port under the operation of the Conservancy Acts.

The new flagstaff has been completed, and new signals supplied.

Sonapore, Barvah, Poondy, Baupanapaudoo.

Flagstaves have been erected at these ports, and obelisks have been raised as distinguishing marks, all having been completed, with the exception of one at Barvah, which has twice fallen from imperfect construction. In the Appendix will be found a notice drawn up by the District Engineer describing these ports.

Appendix 9.

Calingpatam.

This port will also soon be brought under the Conservancy Acts, a Superintendent of Sea Customs having been appointed on a salary of 100 Rupees a month. The new flagstaff has been completed, and signals and a barometer supplied.

Santapillay Light-house.

168. *Vizagapatam District.*—A framing is under construction under which to place the lantern, as it is found difficult to trim the lamps in a high wind. In the gale which took place in December 1859, the lantern was blown down and injured. It was, however, immediately replaced.

Bimlipatam.

Nothing new to report.

Vizagapatam.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859, and a building is in course of erection, to be used jointly as a Sea Custom House and Master Attendant's office. The old flagstaff on the Dolphin's Nose is to be abandoned, and a small beacon erected in lieu of it.

Cocanada and Coringa.

169. *Godavary District.*—In consideration of the increasing importance of this place, the Master Attendant's establishment has been revised, and his own salary raised from 200 to 350 Rupees a month.

The small light-house at Cocanada has not yet been proceeded with, in consequence of the want of funds and the general restriction upon expenditure, which the financial condition of the country has rendered necessary.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859.

It was stated in last year's Report, that a water tank was about to be fitted up by the Master Attendant for the supply of this article to the shipping at 2½ Rupees a ton. This has not been carried out, as a private individual is about to establish one.

A new building has been erected in a more convenient position for the offices of the Master Attendant and sea customs house, while the old building has been appropriated to the Electric Telegraph Department.

NARSAPORE.

An obelisk at the entrance to this port has been completed. Nothing new to report.

MASULIPATAM.

170. *Kistna District.*—Two iron buoys constructed at the Dowlaishweram workshop have been laid down in 3 and 3½ fathoms, to indicate the best anchorage. They are moored with guns.

POINT DIVI AND AREMEGHON LIGHTS.

Nothing new.

PULICAT.

The column for the light-house has not progressed for want of funds. It will probably be completed this year.

MADRAS.

171. The Master Attendant's establishment having been found insufficient to conduct the increased business of the office, and some of the members being underpaid, a revision took place in August last, whereby a Deputy Manager and a Clerk were added, and certain salaries raised; the augmented expenditure amounting to 160 Rupees per mensem to be debited to the Port Fund.

Time Ball.

The Time Ball, which was put on the centre of the sea customs house in 1858-59, has not worked satisfactorily, owing to the apparatus being defective. It is now under repair, and it is expected will soon mark the time more correctly than heretofore. A convenient

change has been introduced by the Astronomer in the time of its falling. Originally it was dropped at 1 P. M., Mean Time of the Observatory, which is 11′ west of its position, and from 15′ to 18″ west of the observer, according to the position of his ship. To avoid the corrections thus necessary, it was determined to drop the ball at even Greenwich hour; and 3 A. M. G. M. T., corresponding to 8*h.* 20*m.* 57·3*s.* M. T. of the Madras Observatory, was selected as the most convenient time for the purpose. This change was effected on the 1st of January 1860.

Madras Pier.

172. The pier which was commenced on the 17th September progressed very rapidly for some months under the able superintendence of Mr. Gilbert, the agent for the Contractors, and Mr. Gibson, the Engineer of the works. Unfortunately, however, the *Ellen*, laden with a section of the iron piles, had to be abandoned in a sinking state in the Southern Ocean; and, after having completed to the twenty-second tier of piles, being a length of 200 feet, the work had to be suspended. It is now about to be resumed.

No heavy gales have taken place since its commencement, but occasionally high surfs and strong currents have prevailed; on one occasion washing away 10 feet perpendicular of sand at its inner end. The piles, however, stood firm, and there is no doubt of their stability in the heaviest sea.

A Committee has been formed, of the Chief Engineer, Collector of Sea Customs, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Master Attendant, and Superintendent of Marine, for regulating matters connected with the traffic on the pier.

It was originally intended by the projectors to load and unload ships alongside the pier, but practical men have pronounced this to be impossible, there being many serious objections to it, the principal being that ships would be endangered by coming in so close to the shore in an open roadstead as four fathoms, which will be the depth of water at the end of the pier; and that if they did, there would not be sufficient space for more than two at a time, and, perhaps, one more small one. The Committee have therefore recommended that the moorings, which were to be laid down around the pier head, be dispensed with, and that the money thus saved be expended in fixing a wave screen along the entire length of the head, which is to be 160 feet long.

Boat Act.

173. All the preliminaries for remodelling the Boat Act have been concluded, and the draft is with the Government Solicitor.

Supervisor of Boats.—The Supervisor of Boats has performed his functions to the benefit of the community. While the rate of hire is professedly too low, it must be expected that the boatmen will exact larger payments than the law admits; but there have been but few complaints on this head, or of refusals to be engaged, since the appointment of a supervisor, and, on the whole, the boat system has been on a more satisfactory footing.

The moorings for steamers and transports in the Madras roads have not yet been sent out.

Diving Bell.

174. A diving bell, accompanied by an Engineer Superintendent to work it, arrived in the latter part of last year. A great difficulty, however, arose as to the description of craft from which it was to be worked. In England a large barge is used, in which a strong davit is fitted from which to lower the bell. But this species of craft could not be employed with safety at Madras, where gales of wind are sudden and no shelter to be found. When the pier with its wave screen has been completed, it may become a matter for consideration, whether a large barge, from which the bell could be worked, might not be afforded shelter in all weathers under the lee of the screen; but for the present the question was between a vessel capable of weathering all storms, which would entail a much heavier expense than was ever anticipated, or a large raft. The latter was decided on, and is under construction in the Public Works Department.

Mail Boats.

175. In May last the Chamber of Commence brought to notice the very great delay that occurred in landing and depositing in the General Post Office the mails from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The vessels frequently anchored a long way off; the contract mail boat was often late in arriving alongside, and when there, had much difficulty in penetrating through the cluster of boats that surround a steamer; and when the mail boxes did reach the shore, they were conveyed to the General Post Office on open carts drawn by coolies at a very leisurely pace. To remedy these evils, the mail boat contract was abandoned on its expiration in October last, and two Government boats were established for the mail service, under the immediate orders of the Master Attendant. For the purpose of securing an in-shore position for the mail steamers, the same Officer is under instructions to keep two berths clear for them off the Custom House in 6½ fathoms, and to lay down a buoy to indicate the locality. This has yet to be done. To keep better order alongside, a European Constable is sent off by the Commissioner of Police; and, finally, to expedite the transmission of the mails between the boat and the General Post Office, a two-horse van is now used.

Landing and shipping Cargo.

176. An alteration has been made in the arrangements for discharging and shipping Government stores. The Master Attendant has always been the Officer charged with this duty in communication with the Department to which the stores were consigned, and which afforded such assistance as their establishments enable them to furnish.

When the consignments were few, the Master Attendant was able to accomplish his portion of these duties without difficulty; but the supplies of stores have increased of late years to such an extent that it became necessary to effect a change, and a Second Assistant has been appointed on a salary of 250 Rupees a month, whose especial duty it is to superintend the discharge and shipment of Government stores. In consequence of the difficulty of fixing the responsibility of damage to clothing stores, the Superintendent of that department had been obliged, some time since, to engage an agent at 80 Rupees for each consignment, to attend to its discharge. This, of course, is now undertaken by the Second Assistant, who, when not engaged on

these particular duties, is employed generally in the Department. He assumed office on the 17th December 1859, and is to be assisted by a small establishment, the strength of which will be shortly fixed. Rules, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, have been passed for his guidance in the discharge of stores; and others for their shipment are about to be framed.

Appendix 10 in No. V.

CUDDALORE.

177. *South Arcot District.*—Nothing new, with the exception that the flagstaff is being refitted with wire rigging.

PORTO NOVO.

A flagstaff has been erected here at a cost of 600 Rupees, and a set of signals supplied. One man at 4 Rupees a month has been sanctioned to look after it.

TRANQUEBAR.

Tanjore District.—Nothing new.

NAGORE.

Nothing new.

NEGAPATAM.

A Master Attendant has been appointed at a salary of 105 Rupees a month, with a writer at 15 Rupees and a peon at 5 Rupees.

This port is becoming of consequence as the sea terminus of the South of India Railway, and it is already the resort of numerous English ships bringing materials for that Company. In consideration of its rising importance the means for signalling and the condition of the light will shortly be improved.

POINT CALIMERE BEACON.

This beacon was built in 1850, fully a quarter of a mile inland. It is now nearly that distance at sea, the currents having eroded the lowland round the point and left the building isolated. The depth of water round it is 8 to 10 feet, and as it would cost about as much to preserve it in its present position as to build another on dry land, it is not advisable to incur any expenditure thereon.

PAUMBEN.

178. No greater central depth has been obtained in the Paumben channels during the past year, but they have been improved by removing the inequalities at the sides, and thus widening the part available to the larger class of vessels passing through. One great difficulty hitherto experienced in passing through the northern

channel arises from its having a sharp bend about the centre, where the reefs are least covered. During the present year this part will be improved by cutting through the point at the turn, which will remove all danger.

The catadioptric lantern has arrived from England, and has been sent down; but before being exhibited, the tower has to be raised 15 feet.

The steam tug is now actually on its way out to Madras, not Bombay, and will be put together at Paumben.

The port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, but not of Act VII. of 1858, so that there is no levy of dues. The Government Head Pilot has been appointed Conservator.

The usual table of the number and tonnage of vessels passing through the channel will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that the size of the square-rigged vessels taking that route has averaged during the calendar year 1859, 91 tons, while the donies have averaged about 52 tons.

Appendices 11 and 12 in No. V.

KEELAKARRY.

179. *Madura District.*—A project is on foot for buoying off this port, which is formed by a reef enclosing a small basin. A trifling outlay may be advisable for this purpose, but the trade of the port, and the fact of there being good anchorage in smooth water outside, under shelter of the outer reef, will not warrant any large expenditure.

TUTICORIN.

Tinnevelly District.—The only addition that has been made in this Port is in fixing two new iron beacons on rocks which endanger the boats proceeding in and out. There are now no less than five iron beacons to mark the several rocks.

The pearl banks off the Tinnevelly coast were once celebrated for the fisheries they afforded; but by degrees the oysters disappeared, and the last yield was in 1830. Within the last few years the beds have again become stocked, and they now afford every prospect of a fishery in 1861. Mr. Phipps, the successor of the late Captain Robertson, whose melancholy loss in the *Pournah* was alluded to above, is charged, under the orders of the Revenue Board, with organizing a guard for their protection, and for this purpose two vessels of 37 and 12 tons respectively, have just been built at Cochin, and will very shortly be sent to Tuticorin, to be followed by another of the same size as the smaller one, when completed. In consideration of the extra duty thus imposed on the Master Attendant, his salary has been raised from 200 to 300 Rupees a month.

COCHIN.

180. Nothing new to report here except an alteration in the Master Attendant's establishment, which does not, however, increase the total outlay. The temporary lascars who were entertained for the eight months of the working season, have been

dispensed with, and the wages of the permanent hands have been increased, as it was found that the rates adopted in 1856 were insufficient to secure useful men.

A shipping office has been established here under Act I. of 1859.

Statistics of the building operations at this and neighboring ports have been furnished by the Master Attendant, and will be found in the Apendix.

Appendices 13 and 14 in No. V.

CALICUT.

181. Nothing particular to report. The light is well spoken of as being visible at 15 miles distance.

TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, and MANGLORE, nothing new.

COOPMTA.

The light continues to be exhibited here, although an accident to the lantern caused its discontinuance for a few months. Hearing that its removal was contemplated, the native merchants of the place petitioned against it.

TUDDRI.

The light-house has not yet been completed, nor have the buoys been laid down, although they have been supplied from Bombay. Two beacons have been ordered to be erected as marks to lead into the river.

SEDASHEGUR.

The light-house and beacon are not yet completed;—indeed, the pressure for funds has retarded most of these works.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General.

Review of estimated results of 1859-60.

182. As observed in previous Reports, these annual financial reviews are necessarily limited to a comparison of the ascertained results of a passed year with the regular or general estimate of the next succeeding year; the following remarks refer therefore to the actuals of 1858-59, and the regular estimate of 1859-60.

Estimate of Land Revenue.

183. This revenue, which forms the bulk of our income, was assumed at 403,22,900 Rupees, consisting of 397,13,840 Rupees in current revenue, and 609,060 Rupees of arrears. The actual collections of 1858-59 amounted to 416,93,548 Rupees, of which 395,15,133

Rupees was current, and 21,78,415 Rupees arrears. A decrease, therefore, of about 13¾ lacs, or 3¼ per cent. is anticipated.

Estimate of Salt Revenue.

The receipts from this source were estimated at 61,21,290 Rupees, being 1,01,945 Rupees in excess of the actual results of 1858-59, owing to the recent enchancement of the selling price.

Rajah of Mysore	Rs.	24,50,000
„ of Travancore	„	7,83,110
„ of Cochin	„	2,00,000
„ of Travancore on account of the late Nawab of the Carnatic ...	„	13,320
Total, Rupees ...		34,46,430

Tribute.—The income from tribute is fixed, and yields annually 34,46,430 Rupees.

Estimate of Abkaree.

The collections from the manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquor are expected to yield 28,16,440 Rupees, being 27,696 Rupees, or 1 per cent. below the receipts of the previous year.

* Land Customs	Rs.	2,55,590
Sea Customs	„	18,50,490

Collections from Sea Customs.				Per Centage, the Net Increase.	Per Centage, the Net Decrease.
In 1856-57 ... ... Rs. 12,53,478				of the one previous year.	
„ 1857-58 ... ... „ 12,21,400					
„ 1858-59 ... ... „ 13,31,636					
Import Duties.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.		
Spirits and Wines	87,376	1,95,064	1,54,913	...	20¾
Cotton Twist and Yarn	42,773	87,407	1,51,053	72¾	...
Cotton Piece Goods	82,194	1,24,449	2,28,804	83¾	...
Malt Liquor ...	7,000	18,336	81,886	346½	...
Coral	9,257	16,565	14,119	...	14¾
Iron	19,454	23,006	30,489	32½	...
Total of above Import Duties ...	2,48,054	4,64,827	6,61,264	42¼	...
Export Duties.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.		
Indigo	66,528	67,324	80,580	19¾	...
Cotton Piece Goods	20,711	17,075	16,103	...	5¾
Hides and Skins ...	38,550	29,098	29,832	2½	...
Rice	9,711	6,793	22,839	236¼	...
Seeds	8,551	5,413	1,433	...	73½
Coffee	755	3,027	2,927	...	3¼
Saltpetre	1,839	3,226	1,487	...	54
Total Export ...	1,41,645	1,31,954	1,55,201	17¾	...
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties ...	3,89,699	5,96,781	8,16,465	36¾	...

Estimates of land and Sea Customs Revenue.

The receipts from these sources are assumed at 21,06,080 Rupees* being 5,77,440 Rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual collections of the previous year. The increase in the former is attributable to the imposition of a higher rate of duty on salt imported by land from the Goa territory, and in the latter to the operation of the new Tariff Act, No. VII. of 1859. The actual collections from Sea Customs, for the past three years, are entered in the margin; a table is also given, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras during the same period.

185. This tax on trades and handicrafts will probably yield 10,85,390 Rupees, being 7,019 Rupees, or ¾ per cent. above the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of Moturpha Revenue.

The sale of stamped paper is expected to fetch 7,41,900 Rupees, being 19,565 Rupees, or 2¾ per cent. above the previous year's receipts, owing to the temporary establishment of four district moonsiffs' courts in Tanjore and Kurnaul.

Estimate of Stamp Revenue.

Estimate of Postal Revenue.

	Actual of 1858-59.	Estimate of 1859-60.
Sales of Postage Labels and Cash collections	4,39,216	4,99,400
Postage on Official Letters and Packages	4,24,656	4,25,000
	8,63,872	9,24,400
Deduct...		8,63,872
Total, Rupees...		60,528

The receipts from the sales of postage labels, including cash collections on "bearing" letters, were assumed at 4,99,400 Rupees, and the *pro formâ* receipts on account of postage on official letters and packages, at 4,25,000 Rupees—making a total of 9,24,400 Rupees. Thus, an increase may be expected in the postal revenue of 1859-60 over those of the previous year, of 60,528 Rupees.

Estimate of Miscellaneous Revenue.

Mint Seigniorage	1,50,000
Interest Account	23,700
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares	21,000
Tuition Fees	30,500
Fees and fines, &c., in the Judicial Department	2,71,000
Port Dues, &c.	1,42,800
Abkaree Collections in the Military Department	2,53,100
Local Funds	1,56,800
Extra Revenue	1,98,200
Commission on Private Estates	17,670
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the Collection of the island of Seringapatam	50,000
Other Receipts	46,500
Total, Rupees ...	13,61,270

The receipts from other minor sources are given in the margin.

186. The total ordinary receipts from the several departments above noticed are estimated at 5,89,26,100 Rupees, being 6,01,334 Rupees below the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of aggregate ordinary receipts.

These receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of provisions, stores, horses, escheated estates, and refunds of charges, were set down at 33,30,300 Rupees, being 9,13,599 Rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual receipts of 1858-59.

Estimate of extraordinary receipts.

The gain to be brought to the credit of this head, in 1859-60, is 9,24,000 Rupees, which consists chiefly of the difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London, and the gain derived by the coinage of copper at the Mint.

Estimate of profit and loss.

Estimate of total territorial receipts.

The total territorial receipts under the three foregoing divisions, *viz.* ordinary, extraordinary or casual, and profit and loss, were assumed at 6,31,80,400 Rupees, being 7,22,017 Rupees, or 1¼ per cent. in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

187. It remains to notice the estimated disbursements of the year ended 30th April 1860. The charges of the general department, expected to amount to 1,31,84,600 Rupees, consist of the two items entered in the margin. The political disbursements, estimated at 51,45,200 Rupees, include the Carnatic, Masulipatam, Tanjore, and Mysore pensions, religious endowments and interest on the Tanjore Debt. The remaining sum, *viz.* 80,39,400 Rupees, was estimated for the payment of the durbar charges, the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council, of the Government Secretariat, the Departments of Pay, Audit, Accounts, and Finance, the Mint and Assay Offices, the contribution of the Government to the service funds, and the interest payable on the bonded capital and on the surplus cash in deposit in the General Treasury on account of these funds and other charges of a general nature. On comparing the estimated charges of 1859-60 with the actual of the previous year, the result produced is an increase of 24,66,341 Rupees, or 18¾ per cent., arising partly from the inclusion in the estimate of arrears of stipend remaining undrawn since October 1855, of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, uncle of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and partly from a larger quantity of copper and mint stores expected from England.

Estimate of General Charges.

Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues...	51,45,200
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department ...	80,39,400
Total, Rupees ...	1,31,84,600

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial.
Estimate at the Presidency.

188. The cost of the judicial establishments at the Presidency was estimated at 6,12,700 Rupees, or 34,163 Rupees above the actual charges of 1858-59. They consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Government Law Officers, the Insolvent Debtor's Court, the Sheriff's and Coroner's Offices, the Protective and Detective Police, and the Magistrates' Courts. The fees and fines from the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts were expected to yield 53,300 Rupees; thus the proportion which the collections bear to the charges is 8¾ per cent.

The charges of the Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, the several courts of civil and criminal judicature, and the police establishments in the Provinces, &c., were assumed at 43,94,600 Rupees, which exceeds the actual results of the previous year by 3,85,912 Rupees. This increase is due principally to the organization of the newly established Mofussil Police.

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial charges in the Provinces.

Judicial, Magisterial, Police, and Government Legal Charges at the Presidency, of which the Supreme Court is 1,63,250, Rupees, or 26¾ per cent.....	6,12,700
Judicial, Magisterial, and Police Charges in the Provinces, of which the Sudder and Fouzdary Court is 2,58,850 Rupees, or 6 per cent.	43,94,600
Total, Rupees ...	50,07,300

Estimate of Revenue Charges in the Provinces.

189. The cost of revenue establishments, consisting of the Board of Revenue, and Collectors of land and other sources of revenue, the General Revenue Survey, the Inám Commissioner, and the

	Collections.	Cost of Collections.	Percentage of charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue	4,03,22,900	36,40,490	9
Salt...	61,21,290	10,45,650*	17
Abkaree	28,16,440	1,94,890	6¾
Moturpha	10,85,390	4,920	0½
Customs—Land	2,55,590	25,070	9¾
Customs—Sea	18,50,490	1,83,080	9¾

* The salt charges include the advances made to manufacturers, and which properly should be taken as charges of the following year: hence the higher percentage of the charges of collection.

Conservator of Forests, was put down at 63,45,800 Rupees, being 5,12,658 Rupees above the charges of the previous year. The augmentation arises from the increased cost of the Inám Commission and the Revenue Survey, owing to extension of operations. The estimated charges for collecting the several descriptions of revenue and their percentage to the revenue expected to be realized, are noted in the margin.

190. The marine charges were assumed at 2,84,600 Rupees, being a decrease of 47,137 Rupees below the actual of 1858-59, owing to less coal being required.

Estimate of Marine Charges in the Provinces.

Estimate of Military Charges in the Provinces.

		Decrease.
Commissariat Charges	Rs.	17,61,436
Batta, &c., to the Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including Commissariat Charges ..	,,	15,56,130

				Percentage of cost of each Arm to the cost of its Branch.	Percentage of cost of each Branch to the total Military expenditure.
HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.					
Cavalry ..		..	7,80 600	17½	
Infantry ..		..	33,40,200	74	
Horse Artillery ..		1,04,000			
Foot Ditto ..		2,91,600			
			3,95,600	8¾	
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES. *European Force.*			45,16,400	..	10½
Horse Artillery ..	4,31,500				
Foot Ditto ..	2,48,400				
		16,79,900	..	59½	
Infantry ..		9,88,300	..	35	
Veteran Companies ..		1,59,600	..	5½	
			28,27,800	..	
FOR THE EUROPEAN FORCE ..		..	73,44,200	..	46½
Native Force.					
Horse Artillery ..	1,41,600				
Foot Ditto ..	2,36 300				
		3,77,900	..		
Cavalry ..		16,47,200	..	2¾	
Infantry ..		1,10,39,700	..	12¼	
Sappers and Miners, and Sapper Militia ..		3,51,850	.	82½	
			1,34,16,150	2¾	
FOR THE NATIVE FORCE. ..		..	207,60,350		31¼
Departmental Charges.					
Staff of the Army and Military Officers, &c. ..		29,44,400	..	13½	
Stores ..		27,57,400	..	12½	
Commissariat Charges		68,85,000	..	31	
Batta, &c., to the Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements ..		37,02,200	..	16¾	
Contingencies ..		59,53,050	..	26¾	
			2,22,42,050	..	51¾
Total, Rupees ..		..	4,30,02,400	..	100

191. The military expenditure was estimated at 4,30,02,400 Rupees, being 32,78,408 Rupees, or 7½ per cent. below the previous year's charges. The decrease occurs chiefly in the two items noted in the margin. In the first it proceeds from smaller demands for commissariat supplies, &c., owing to the breaking-up of several movable columns. In the second, from the adjustment in 1858-59 of arrears of batta, &c., paid, and commissariat supplies to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, appertaining to the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, connected with the accounts of Tonghoo, Shoay Gheen, Thyetmyo and the Straits of Malacca.

Estimate of Public Works Ordinary Charges.

192. The next and last head of charge of an ordinary nature requiring notice is "Public Works, Ordinary," which comprises the expenses on account of the repair, renewal and maintenance of existing public works, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The expenditure is expected to exceed the previous year's by 2,87,340 Rupees, in consequence of extensive repairs to be made to irrigation works in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, which were seriously damaged by the floods of November 1858.

Estimate of Aggregate Ordinary Charges.

193. The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several departments above-mentioned, amounts to 7,29,38,500 Rupees, or a little more than 7¼ millions sterling.

Estimate of Extraordinary Charges, exclusive of Public Works.

The charges extraordinary in the several departments above-mentioned, exclusive of public works, were estimated at 2,28,200 Rupees, being 1,59,244 Rupees below the actual charges of the previous year.

Estimate of Public Works Extraordinary Charges.

Under this head is shown the sums appropriated out of the general revenues for the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, anicuts or weirs, dykes, embankments, and irrigation channels and navigation canals. The outlay sanctioned is 24,36,700 Rupees, or 4,73,508 Rupees over the expenditure of 1858-59. This excess is owing chiefly to the purchase, by Government, of the Chepauk Palace and grounds, the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, for 5½ lakhs of Rupees, into which the office of the Central Office of the Department of Public Works and the Civil Engineering College have been, and other public offices are to be, removed. The outlay on purchase and construction, as has been observed in previous Reports, is not expenditure in the sense of direct charge, but rather investment. Strictly, this is an expenditure, part of which, the cost of buildings, should be spread over a number of years; the purchase money of the land is of course a permanent investment. If to the outlay on account of repairs and establishment, *viz.* 51,13,800 Rupees, be added the amount set apart for construction, the total expenditure will be 75,50,500 Rupees, or about 12 per cent. of the territorial income of this Presidency.

Estimate of Profit and Loss Charges.

The sums to be written off to "profit and loss" were estimated at 46,000 Rupees, or 1,789 Rupees above the actual charges of the year ended 30th April 1859. Thus the territorial charges aggregate 7,56,49,400 Rupees, or a little more than 7½ millions sterling.

Estimate of total Territorial Charges.
Comparison of Estimated Receipts and Disbursements.
Deficiency.

194. The total estimated territorial receipts were shown to be 6,31,80,400 Rupees, and the total disbursements 7,56,49,400 Rupees. Thus the expenditure is expected to exceed the receipts by 1¼ crore, or 1,24,69,000 Rupees, or 19¾ per cent. This deficiency, however, will be reduced (if the investment on public works extraordinary be deducted from it) to 1,00,32,300 Rupees, as shown in the margin.

	Rupees.
Total Territorial Charges	7,56,49,400
Deduct Public Works Extraordinary.	24,36,700
Net amount	7,32,12,700
Deduct also Territorial Receipts ...	6,31,80,400
Excess of Charges	1,00,32,300

195. The following statement shows, in one view, the estimated revenues and charges of the several departments of the Administration, for the year ended 30th April 1860; the proportion of income derived from land and other sources of revenue, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the aggregate income—exhibiting also the manner in which this income is appropriated:—

Comparative Tabular Statement in details of Departments.

Statement.

Income.	Total estimated amount for 1859-60.	Percentage, i. e. the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	Charge.	Total estimated amount for 1859-60.	Percentage, i. e. proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
			Political Disbursements, viz.:—			
Land Revenue ..	403,22,900	63¾	Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt	27,53,900	4½	A.
			Compensation, Pensions, &c.	23,91,300	3¾	
			(A) Total, Rs. 51,45,200, or 8 per cent.			
Salt ..	61,21,290	9¾	*General Charges.*			
			Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	61,35,300	9¾	B
			Public Instruction .. .	5,54,100	1	
Tribute ..	34,46,430	5½	Charitable Contributions	13,50,000	2	
			(B) Total, Rs. 80,39,400, or 12¾ per cent.			
			Judicial Charges.			
Abkaree ..	28,16,440	4½	Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c. ..	3,65,600	½	C.
			Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut ..	2,58,850	½	
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces ..	20,48,880	3¼	
			Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency ..	2,78,100	½	
Land and Sea Customs ..	21,06,080	3½	Ditto in the Provinces	20,55,870	3¼	
			(C) Total, Rs. 50,07,300, or 8 per cent.			
Moturpha ..	10,85,300	1¾	*Revenue Charges.*			
			Board of Revenue	2,44,000	½	D.
			Other Charges of collecting the Revenue ..	61,01,800	9¾	
Postal Collections ..	9,24,400	1½	(D) Total, Rs. 63,45,800, or 10¼ per cent.			
			Marine Charges.			
Stamps ..	7,41,900	1¼	Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Out Ports, &c. ..	2,84,600	½	
Miscellaneous, i. e. Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkaree Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seigniorage, Local Fund, &c., &c. ..	13,61,270	2	*Military Charges.*			
			European Force .. .	78,44,200	11½	E.
			Native Force	1,34,16,150	21¼	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices ..	29,44,400	4¾	
			Commissariat Charges	68,85,900	11	
			Stores	27,84,400	4½	
			Contingencies	96,55,250	15½	
			(E) Total, Rs. 4,30,02,400, or 68 per cent.			
Extraordinary Receipts, i. e. Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c. ..	33,30,800	5½	Extraordinary Charges	2,28,200	½	
			Public Works, Ordinary.			
			Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies	17,38,500	2¾	F.
			Repairs of various Works	33,75,300	5½	
Profit and Loss ..	9,24,000	1½	(F) Total, Rs. 51,13,800, or 8 per cent.			
	6,31,80,400	100	*Public Works, Extraordinary.*			
			Charges for Construction of Works ..	24,36,700	3¾	
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand ..	1,24,69,000	19¾	Total, Public Works, Rs. 75,50,500, or 11¾ per cent.			
			Profit and Loss, i. e. Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c.	46,000		
Total, Rupees ..	7,56,49,400	119¾	Total, Rupees ..	7,56,49,400	119¾	

196. Thus, the deficit, *viz.* 19¾ per cent., nearly one-fifth of the anticipated territorial income, will be covered by the actual balance of cash on the 30th April 1859, which amounted to 252 lakhs. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1860, as at present ascertained, amounts to 241 lakhs.

Actual Cash Balance.

The following statement shows, in one view, the cash balance for the past five years in the several public treasuries of this Presidency, at the beginning and close of each official year. From this statement it will be seen, that on the 30th April 1860, the cash balance in hand was about two crores and a third, or very nearly 2½ millions sterling—a sum sufficient to cover four months' expenditure:—

Cash Balance for the past five years.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1855-56	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	.....	29½
1856-57	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	.....	13
1857-58	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	.....	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	.....	3¾
1859-60	2,52,04,890	*2,41,35,700	.....	10,69,190	4¼
Total of the five years...	11,98,77,471	12,66,54,501	1,19,07,409	51,30,580	
	Deduct total decrease at the end of the year ...		51,30,580		
	Net Increase ...		67,76,829		

197. The Tanjore Debt was discharged on the 31st March 1860. This debt was contracted in this wise: on their assumption of the Tanjore country, the late East India Company, in consideration of their enjoyment of its revenues, engaged, under the Articles of Agreement concluded on the 11th day of February 1824, with the creditors of the late Ameer Sing, a former Rajah or King of Tanjore, to be responsible for the debts contracted by the Rajah. Commissioners were appointed in England under the Act 5, George IV., cap. 97, to investigate the origin, justice, validity and amount of the several debts claimed. The adjudications amounted to Rupees 56,13,836-15-0. Promissory notes, bearing divers dates, according to the respective awards, were issued by the Madras Government, at interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. By the Articles of Agreement mentioned above, a sum sufficient for the discharge of the interest half-yearly on the Tanjore Loan was set apart annually out of the revenues of the Tanjore country: also a further sum, equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of the principal of the loan, which

Discharge of the Tanjore Debt—origin and nature of the debt.

* This is the balance as far as it has been ascertained from the Cash Balance Reports of Officers in charge of Treasuries and accounts, with exception of the Executive Officers in the Public Works Department. The latter may amount to about 2½ lakhs. The total balance was estimated at Rupees 210½, being 33½ lakhs below the actual results as far as known.

was to form and accumulate as a Sinking Fund, and simple interest at 4 per cent. was allowed on the amount annually accruing. On the Sinking Fund reaching the amount for which promissory notes were issued, the loan was to be discharged. Under instructions from the late Honorable Court of Directors, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated 1st February 1843, the formation of the Sinking Fund was commenced on the 31st July 1841, and by annual adjustments in the Madras Territorial books of a portion of the yearly revenues of the Tanjore country, equal in amount to 5 per cent. on the principal of the Tanjore Debt, the Sinking Fund, with interest at 4 per cent., reached the amount of the debt in 1856-57, or in about fifteen years from the date of the first adjustment in account of a portion of the Tanjore revenues. On the 31st December 1858, the Government of Madras announced that the promissory notes for the debt were to be discharged on the expiration of fifteen months, or on the 31st March 1860. Up to 31st May last, notes to the amount of Rupees 53,07,542-11-3 were presented and discharged, partly in cash and partly by transfer at par into the 5½ per cent. Loan, as detailed in the margin. The balance remaining to be discharged is Rupees 3,06,294-3-9, of which notes to the amount of Rupees 70,881-13-10 remain unclaimed in the General Treasury, and notes to the extent of Rupees 53,689-4-6 were advertised for discharge so far back as the 24th June 1853, but have not as yet been presented for payment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount discharged at the General Treasury, Fort Saint George, up to 31st May 1860	25,65,189	7	4
Amount transferred at Madras to the 5½ per cent. Loan, up to ditto	24,73,631	4	9
Ditto in Bengal to do. do.	2,68,721	15	2
Total amount discharged..	53,07,542	11	3
Remaining to be discharged on the 1st June 1860.....	3,06,294	3	9
Total, Tanjore Debt..	56,13,836	15	0

Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

After the demise of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, the East India Company, under Act No. XXX. of 1858, became administrators of his estate, whereby they also made themselves liable to pay those debts and liabilities left by him unsatisfied, which may be proved by his creditors in the Madras Supreme Court, to have been fairly and justly contracted by the late Nawab, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as Nawab Regent. The Act provided for the appointment of a person to act, under the orders of the Supreme Court, in the administration of the property, of whatever nature, left by the Nawab; such person being designated "The Receiver of the Carnatic Property," and empowered to collect and take possession of such property, and to pay out of the assets realized by him the amounts of all debts admitted by the Court. In case no sufficient assets belonging to the estate of the Nawab shall be in the hands of the Receiver to enable him to pay the amounts decreed by the Court, the deficiency is to be made good from the General Treasury, and repaid by the Receiver out of assets which may afterwards come into his hands. In the year 1858-59, the sum of Rupees 4,40,770-0-2 was paid to the Receiver from the General Treasury for the discharge of decreed debts; and in the following year, 1859-60, a further and larger sum of Rupees 20,53,303-2-3 was paid. Thus the total amount paid by the Government to the Receiver for payment of the Carnatic Debts, is Rupees 24,94,073-2-5; of this amount the sum of Rupees 8,13,254-1-10 was repaid by the Receiver into the General Treasury in 1859-60, out of assets collected by him. The amount still repayable is Rupees 16,80,819-0-7.

Paid to Receiver in 1858-59	4,40,770	0	2
And 1859-60	20,53,303	2	3
Total sum paid	24,94,073	2	5
Received from him during 1859-60...	8,13,254	1	10
Balance re-payable into the General Treasury.....	16,80,819	0	7

Subscriptions to Government Loans.

Amount paid in Cash and Paper to the 5 and 5½ per cent. Loans of the Government of India.

198. The 5 per cent. Loan was opened on the 28th February 1857, and closed on the 30th April 1859, or remained open for two years and two months. Rupees 1,71,98,314-7-0 were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, and Rupees 1,27,36,585-9-0 in paper of the 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. Loans—the total subcriptions amounted to Rupees 2,99,34,900, or nearly three crores. The 5½ per cent. Loan was opened on the 31st May 1859, and closed on the 13th February 1860; it remained opened for 8½ months; Rupees 55,52,868-11-3 were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, Rupees 24,73,631-4-9 in Tanjore Paper, and 72,77,000 Rupees in 5 per cent. Paper—the total subscriptions amounted to 1,53,03,500 Rupees, or a crore and a half. The cash subscriptions in this Presidency to both loans amount to Rupees 2,27,51,183-2-3, or to two crores and a quarter.

TREASURY.

199. The statements included in Appendix No. VI., Sub Nos. 3, 4, and 5, show the operation of the Treasury for the past year. The first statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the last year, and the second contains a comparative abstract of the transactions of the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

Additions to fixed Establishments.

200. The amount of additions to fixed establishments, during 1859-60, is shown below:—

General Department, monthly ..	Rs.	3,965	12	0				
Deduct decreases ..	„	2,281	0	0				
					1,684	12	0
Ecclesiastical		..	..	..	1,185	8	0
Political		..		..	152	4	0
Educational		614	0	0			
Deduct decreases		280	0	0			
					334	0	0
Medical		..		..	173	4	0
Judicial		..		..	100	8	0
Revenue		149	6	3			
Deduct decreases		54	0	0			
					95	6	3
Inám Commission		..		..	4,615	0	0
Revenue Survey		..		..	5,391	0	0
Marine		..		..	1,816	8	0
Post Office		..		..	1,828	8	0
Public Works		7,722	8	0			
Deduct decreases		188	8	0			
					7,534	0	0
	Total, Rupees ...				24,910	10	3

Total of fixed Establishments.

The above statement shows a total monthly increase of Rupees 24,910-10-3, or annual of Rupees 2,98,927,11-0.

Inâm Commission	4,615
Revenue Survey	5,391
Monthly	10,006
Or Annually	1,20,072

Of the above amount a considerable proportion, or 1,20,072, Rupees,* is on account of special or extraordinary establishments.

Details of fixed Establishments.

The details of the above abstract statement will be found in Appendix No. VI., sub. No. 2.

MILITARY AUDIT.

201. The military section of this Report gives full particulars of the reductions that have been effected in the Army, and the financial result is shown above in para. 191.

MINT.

Bullion sent to the Mint for coinage.

202. The amount of silver bullion sent to the Mint for coinage during 1859-60 was 56,58,591-7-3 tolas, of which 53,02,798-14-0 tolas belonged to merchants, and 3,55,792-9-3 to the public.

In the Report for 1858-59 was noticed the great falling off that had occurred in the amount of bullion tendered for coinage by the merchants in that compared with any of the three previous years, as an evidence of the diminished production of exportable produce in several Districts, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons. A small improvement of 4,85,423-5-7 last year took place; but the expectations entertained during the very prosperous years, 1855-56, of a permanently vast augmentation of the export trade from all the ports of the Presidency, and a consequent increasing influx of the precious metals, have not been realized, as will be seen by the following statement of the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage in each of the last five years:—

Statement of Bullion for last five years.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
May ...	2,91,716 11 0	9,73,831 12 6	13,62,652 14 2	2,59,820 10 2	10,60,480 1 11
June ...	8,08,031 10 6	5,39,389 11 1	10,28,079 10 6	5,23,324 13 5	3,12,900 8 10
July ...	6,13,504 3 8	7,84,001 1 2	6,81,176 1 7	1,58,802 14 1	5 70,548 11 1
August ...	5,20,368 2 3	5,71,466 13 3	4,95,187 7 2	4,00,282 0 3	6,18,534 15 2
September ...	4,83,675 6 3	8,61,503 14 1	8,10,292 1 11	2,82,496 10 2	3,23,142 11 8
October ...	5,97,648 10 2	4,21,320 3 3	10,59,167 0 10	3,73,871 7 4	1,98,382 2 1
November ...	4,86,157 2 9	5,39,388 10 5	8,18,266 3 2	2,90,014 7 5	1,54,806 11 10
December ...	2,64,100 6 3	3,79,401 4 3	8,64,453 8 6	5,33,254 4 9	2,30,479 14 10
January ...	8,24,731 6 10	6,46,862 6 10	1,31,843 11 3	7,27,476 8 8	4,69,528 2 7
February ...	6,72,324 5 4	2,58,564 5 11	2,98,936 9 2	4,86,849 10 10	3,04,501 9 3
March ...	6,47,075 11 2	9,24,834 6 10	2,88,363 14 5	3,62,019 1 2	5,17,201 1 1
April ...	5,92,156 12 10	10,89,369 0 6	2,06,333 14 6	4,19,162 15 2	5,42,292 3 8
Total ...	68,01,490 9 0	79,89,933 10 1	80,44,753 1 2	48,17,375 8 3	53,02,798 14 0

203. The out-turn results of the year under review, as shown in the marginal statement, have, however, been very favorable, and are exceedingly satisfactory as a test of the manner in which the duties of the various operative departments have been carried on, and of there having been neither any material waste of the precious

Out-turn of the year.

Balance on hand on the 1st May 1859 ...	10,12,460 6 7		
Merchant's Silver Bullion purchased ...	53,02,798 14 0		
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year ...	3,55,792 9 3		66,71,051 13 10
Amount of Silver Coins remitted to the General Treasury ...	56,62,073 2 0		
Balance remaining in the Mint...	10,21,346 0 11		66,83,419 2 11
	Excess ...		12,367 5 1

metal in the processes of the coinage, nor any appreciable amount of petty pilfering practised, notwithstanding the serious character of the fraudulent transactions* in which the late Deputy Bullion-keeper and Premelter was implicated, and for which he was dismissed the service of Government, never again to be employed. The total excess of Rupees 12,367-5-1, being at the rate of 218 per lakh of the out-turn, exclusive of the silver left in the drosses, which have as yet been only partially tested by the Assay Master, does not represent the gain derived from unreported fractions alone, because, the coinage being on the whole below standard, the total depreciation of the out-turn, amounting to 1,583-10-8, as per marginal statement, has to be deducted, as also the recoveries from the pre-melting department, 679-4-3. The particulars of the excess reduced by these deductions to 10,104-6-2, are :—

Deficiency in Fineness of the Coin being

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B 1	B ½.	Std	W ½.	W 1.		Tolas		Tolas	A.	P.
47/48 of Single Rs .	44,40,221	44,40,955	0	14	317	50	8	384 or	4,85,631	at W ½	1,103	11	3⅝
63/64 of Half Rs	6,80,118	3,40,146½	0	1	52	12	0	65 or	57,563	at W ½	130	13	2⅝
127/128 of Quarter Rs	10,92,237	2,73,298	2	8	91	16	1	118 or	13 896	at W ½	31	9	3⅝
511/512 of Double As.	48,66,271	6,08,57 ½	0	0	706	211	0	919 or	1,39,726	at W ½	317	8	11½
								Deficiency at W ½ Company's Rupees ..			1,583	10	8⅝

Gain in the year.

Excess.

	Tolas.	A.	P.
Melting Room ..	11,789	4	2⅜
Laminating Room ..	4,570	13	10
	16,360	2	0⅜

Wastage.

	Tolas.	A.	P.
Milling Room ..	196	0	0
Cleaning Room..	4,382	2	3¼
Stamping Room..	98	0	0
	4,676	2	3¼

Excess of the Laminating and Melting Room..				16,300	2	0⅜
Ditto of the Bullion Melting Room.. ..	679	4	3⅞			
Ditto of the Mint Treasury	4	1	0			
				683	5	3⅞
				17,043	7	4¼
Deduct wastage of the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping Rooms..				4,676	2	3¼
				12,367	5	1
Deduct depreciation of Coins below standard ..	1,583	10	8			
Deduct Bullion recovered in the Pre-melting Department	679	4	3			
				2,262	14	11
Excess by unreported fractions				10,104	6	2

* These frauds were against parties having transactions with the Mint, and not directly against Government.

Wastage in melting.

204. The gain above noticed from recoveries in the pre-melting department does not exceed the average of former years. Every care is taken to collect from the drosses of the pre-melting department, and to return to the merchants as much as can possibly be recovered by grinding and washing, and it is only such minute particles as cannot be extracted from the recoveries of the melting pots and cinders, without the use of litharge, that are carried to the credit of the Mint. The wastage in the pre-melting room, inclusive of recoveries, in each of the last five years, has been—

Statement of Melting in last five years.

	Before melting.	After melting.	Particulars returned to the Merchants.	Wastage.	Rate per mille.		Dross Bar recovered.	Rate per mille.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	As.	Tolas.	Annas.
25th Settlement ...	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8,314	1	4	2,526	14
26th ditto ..	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	0	15	1,976	11
27th ditto ...	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5,214	0	10	929	8
28th ditto ... / 29th ditto ...	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	0	11	708	9
30th ditto ... / 31st ditto ...	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	0	12¾	679	10¾

Extent and cost of Silver Coinage.

205. The number of silver pieces of each denomination struck, and the cost at which they were respectively turned out, are as follows, the smaller coin being in the proportion of three-fifths of the whole, and the rates more favorable than in any year, except 1857-58 :—

	Pieces.	*Value.*		*Co.'s Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*
Single Rupees	44,40,221	44,40,055,	at a trifle above $\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.	26,199	11	2
Half ditto ..	6,80,118	3,40,146⅞,	at 2 per cent.	6,802	15	0
Quarter ditto	10,92,237	2,73,298,	at 4 ditto	10,931	14	8
Double Annas	48,66,271	6,08,573¼,	at 6 ditto	36,514	6	3
			Total, Rupees ..	80,448	15	1

Drosses.

It is satisfactory to find that the measures now pursued for the thorough extraction of silver from the drosses are so successful as to leave these so utterly exhausted as to be worthless, and, consequently, unsaleable—those of two past settlements having been put up to sale by auction, and found no purchasers.

Copper Coinage.

206. The great demand for copper coin, not only for this but the other Presidencies, having continued, every effort was made to meet it on the temporary failure of the supply of slips from

England, by preparing from the scissile and rolling down as many ingots as our means would allow, and by obtaining from Calcutta and the local market more than one hundred tons of sheet copper.

Manufacture of slips.

The cost of the latter, however, with the heavy freight from Calcutta, and the labor of cutting, annealing, and rolling, raised the expenses of the copper department, and reduced the gains that otherwise would have been realized from so large an out-turn.

For rolling ingots and finishing slips the engines employed have been, one of ten-horse, received at the beginning of the year, and which, having been available since October, has worked very efficiently; and the small portable six-horse engine, which has been so long in use as more than once to have been considered worn out, but, repaired from time to time, continues to do effective duty. With these two engines the weight of copper rolled and finished has been during the year:—

Straps	484⅓	tons.
Ingots	92¾	„
Sheet and Tile... ...	110¾	„
Total	688	tons.

Extent and Cost of Copper Coinage.

207. It will be seen that the proportion the ingots bear to the straps is small, and it must continue so till more steam power is obtained for rolling down the former. On the receipt, therefore, of the two engines which have been ordered from England for the silver laminating-room, the Mint Master purposes transferring from that room to the copper department the two that were made here, and which are working very effectively. There will then be three engines of an aggregate nominal power of more than thirty horses, driving three rolling mills, and enabling us to use up a very large proportion of the scissile formed from the slips received from England almost ready for coinage. The number of copper pieces coined during the year, and the rates at which they were turned out are:—

	Rate.	Total cost of Coinage.
	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.
Half Annas 1,07,05,030, at 313 Rupees per lakh	33,506 11 10	
Quarter ditto 2,71,90,202, at 191 „ ditto	51,933 4 6	
Single Pies 2,75,73,600, at 119 „ ditto	32,812 9 4	
		1,18,252 9 8

Extra Coinage of the year.

208. The following is a statement of the entire coinage of the Mint during the year, and it will be seen by reference to the accompanying Appendix, that the out-turn of pieces has exceeded that of any previous year:—

	No. of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver Single Rupees...	44,40,221		
Ditto Half ditto	6,80,118		
Ditto Quarter ditto	10,92,237		
Ditto Double Annas	48,66,271	1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 0
Copper Half Annas...	1,07,05,030		
Ditto Quarter ditto	2,71,90,202		
Ditto Single Pies	2,75,73,600	6,54,68,832	9,02,991 9 6
Total ...		7,65,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

Receipts and Disbursements.

209. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements:—

Receipts.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Seigniorage and refining charge on Silver Bullion	1,07,417 3 4	
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper...	3,86,385 14 0	
Excess of Silver in the different Departments	12,367 5 1	
Amount of Acids, unserviceable Articles, &c., sold at the Mint...	6,292 8 1	5,12,462 14 6
Disbursements.		
Mint Master's and Acting Mint Master's salary	19,355 4 11	
Mint Establishment	39,428 12 8	
Contingent Servants	70,700 4 7	
Gram, Straw, purchased Articles, &c.	18,915 5 9	
Hired Bullocks	428 2 1	
Extra pay to Establishment Servants	81 13 3	
Ditto to Contingent ditto	1,666 4 7	
Value of Store Articles	57,428 4 8	
Total Assay Office expenses	27,623 10 3	
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	741 5 7	2,36,369 4 4
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books		2,76,093 10 2
Loss on Copper Scissile		17,698 0 5
Total		2,58,395 9 9

Balance in favor of the Mint.

The net balance in favor of the Mint would thus appear to be Rupees 2,58,395-9-9. This is higher than the profit of any preceding year, but neither equal to what it ought to have been had machinery been more generally available, nor to what it will be when the steam engines and stamping presses, for which requisitions have been forwarded to England, have been received and brought into use.

Substitution of Black-lead Crucibles for Cast-iron in the Melting-rooms.

210. All public bullion, till lately, has been melted in this Mint in cast-iron pots, but the difficulty and expense of breaking these down, when worn out, in order to recover the precious metal which may have penetrated into their pores during a succession of meltings, have led to an experiment being made of large black-lead crucibles made within the establishment, at a very cheap rate, from plumbago procured from Ceylon. Each of these contains about 340lbs. Troy at one charge, and, as far as they have yet been tried, they appear likely to answer very well as soon as the timidity of the workmen in handling them is overcome; and their use will, no doubt, effect a saving of time and labor in making the recoveries from the drosses, the only drawback being that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a perfect fire-clay to mix with the plumbago, and to the uncertainty of the proportion of it which it is best to employ, the pots as yet manufactured do not stand the intense heat of the furnaces so well as is desirable.

Improvements in Machinery and Buildings.

211. On the completion, early in the year, of an upper-room at the southern end of the central range of the Mint buildings, all the lathes, planing and other machines belonging to the artificers' department, were arranged in it, and the room below to be driven by a system of shafting put in motion by a small 5-horse steam engine, which, originally imported from America for the use of the Government Printing Press, and not required there, was transferred to the Mint, where it was immediately set up, and has done good service in dispensing with human labor, and improving both the quality and the amount of work turned out by the machinery with which it is connected.

Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the Mint buildings during the year, a chimney and boiler-room having been built for the new 10-horse engine of the copper laminating department, and the adjoining, long-disused gold refining rooms having been converted into a spacious airy apartment for the accommodation of three ranges, each of eight copper cutting out and the same number of milling tables, arranged in such a way as to be worked by means of shafting connected with an engine in the copper rolling room; when the fitting of these tables is completed, some fifty men will be dispensed with, and the power of greatly increasing the out-turn of copper be obtained. The cost of these buildings has been 6,270 Rupees.

A lofty chimney for the use of the three engines shortly expected from England for the silver laminating and stamping rooms has been erected under an estimate of 1,840 Rupees sanctioned on the 23rd September 1859, and no delay will therefore be necessary in setting up those engines on their arrival.

The building of the upper story on the central range, to contain two rooms for the accommodation of the die-cutters and assorters, respectively, on an estimate of 8,130 Rupees, sanctioned on the 12th November 1859, was all but completed, and these much-required rooms will, ere long, be occupied.

Mint Foundry.

212. The establishment of an iron foundry at the gun carriage manufactory being deemed inexpedient, when already a small but efficient one existed at the Mint, Government, in November 1859, ordered the transfer of the two European foremen and all the new foundry machinery sent out from England, and, although the latter cannot be brought into use till a new building be erected for its reception, the skill and experience of the former have been well employed in the instruction of the young East Indian lads, who are the principal moulders and workmen, and in introducing improved modes of proceeding. Already a very favorable change in the character of the work turned out has taken place, but the demand for castings, which has suddenly grown up, with the knowledge that they could be obtained at the Mint, has been more than the limited size of the foundry, with its still existing want of applicances, could meet. The out-turn of the year, consisting principally of small articles comparatively troublesome to mould, amounted to 135 tons, and the foundry has been able to afford most valuable aid to many private parties who could not have obtained what they required had it not been available.

Sale of Gold Coins.

		Tolas.	A.	P.	P. 88
18	Gold Rupees coined previous to 1841 ...	17	15	0	0
10	Ditto ½ do. do. ...	3	5	0	0
2,434	Gold Rupees of 1841...	2,434	0	0	0
259	Old Star Pagodas ...	64	14	1	8
5	Old Gold Rupees }	6	0	0	0
2	Ditto ½ do. }				
1,90,774	New Gold Fanams ...	3,136	6	4	14
45	Old do. do. ...	0	11	7	50
2	Gold Madras Pagodas	0	6	7	41
13	Rejected Madras Pagodas mixed with lead ... }				
1	Ditto Gold Star Pagoda do. ... }	1	12	11	16
1	Base Gold Mohur broken into six pieces ... }				
5	Parcels, musters of different sorts of Bengal Gold Mohurs melted into Bars ... }	40	1	0	0
60	Gold New Star Pagoda Pieces ... }				
48	Ditto Double do. }				
	Gold Bars, &c. ..	1,654	7	1	2
	Total ...	7,359	15	8	43

213. No gold was coined during the year, but a number of uncurrent gold coins, which had accumulated in the General Treasury, was ordered, by Government, to be transferred to the Mint to be sold with a small quantity of gold bullion that had there remained undisposed of since the last coinage of that metal in 1847. The whole, amounting to 7,359 tolas in weight, was purchased by native merchants, after a little hesitation, at its assay valuation—much to the public advantage, as the expense of refining a large quantity of very base small native fanams was thereby saved to the Mint.

POLITICAL.

Travanore and Cochin.

214. General Cullen retired from the office of Resident in Travanore and Cochin at the beginning of the year 1860, and was succeeded by Mr. F. N. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service.

Advantage was taken of the change of Residents to consider the system of administration prevailing in the two States, and the relation in which the Resident and the Dewan stood to the Rajahs. Instructions were furnished to Mr. Maltby in the spirit of the communications received from the Secretary of State; the object being, that while the Resident exercised a general supervision, he should abstain from interfering with details, or from any thing tending to lower the position of the Rajah, who was as far as possible to be left to carry out his Government through the Dewan as his responsible Minister. The new arrangements have so far worked well. The Rajah of Travancore has promised as fairly in the matter of the dress of the Shanar women as could have been expected of him. In Cochin, the Dewan who had been so long at variance with the Rajah, has been allowed to retire on a pension. The person appointed by the Rajah to succeed him is Shangoony Menon, lately a Deputy Collector in the Tinnevelly District, a native of the country, and son of the former well-known Dewan, Sungar Warrior. In the fiscal affairs of the two States it has been proposed to abolish the pepper monopoly, and to substitute for it a special export duty on pepper. For this object, however, it would be necessary to extend the export duty to pepper shipped at the British port of Cochin, which is the great outlet of the pepper trade of the two Sircars; an application for a Bill to that effect was made to the Supreme Government by letter, dated 27th March last, to which no reply has been received.

The two Sircars have engaged the service of a well qualified English Civil Engineer, Mr. W. Collins. This gentleman assumed charge of his duties towards the close of the year under report, and has been engaged in the execution or investigation of several important public works, the history of which, however, will belong to next year.

In January last a magnificent present was sent out by Her Majesty the Queen to the Rajah of Travancore, consisting of an enamelled watch set in a jewelled sword-belt. It was received by the Rajah in full durbar, and with every mark of gratitude and loyalty.

Poodoocottah.

215. Affairs at Poodoocottah continue much in the same state as in last year. The Rajah's old debts have been clearing off, but he has been contracting new ones. These, however, the Government have declined in any way to recognize. The Honorable the Governor addressed to the Rajah a letter of strong expostulation on his reckless prodigality and folly, and the title of "Excellency" has been temporarily withdrawn from him, in pursuance of a threat previously held out to him.

Estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

216. The investigation before the Supreme Court, under Acts XXX. of 1858, and II. and XVI. of 1859, of the claims against the estate of the Nawab of the Carnatic, has been actively prosecuted during the year, and a large portion of these demands has been disposed of, some by judgment of the Supreme Court, but the major part by arrangement between the creditors and the law officers of Government.

In July 1859 the Chepauk Palace and premises were sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic property, and purchased by Government for the sum of 5,50,000 Rupees. The Central Office Department Public Works and Civil Engineering College have been removed thither. The office of the Revenue Board will be similarly transferred when the Nawab's Palace, which is now being fitted up for its reception, is ready. Other offices, as that of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector General of Police, will also be established there.

Tanjore.

217. On the 15th of September 1859 advice was received at Madras that Her Majesty's Privy Council had reversed the decree of the Madras Supreme Court in the suit Kamatchee Boye Sahiba *versus* the East India Company, on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the lower court. The Government thereupon renewed the proceedings for closing the affairs of the Rajah, which had been interrupted by the action of the Supreme Court. Mr. H. D. Phillips, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Tanjore as Commissioner for the purpose, and is still engaged there.

On the 10th of February, Vyaya Mohana Muktabhai Ammani Rajah Sahib, youngest and only surviving daughter of His Highness the late Rajah, was married to Sukheram Sahib, the widower of the deceased sister.

Canara.

218. Soon after the deportation to Timor of the Sawunth family and their adherents, the peace of the country bordering on the Goa Territory was again disturbed by the aggressions of a body of bandits. Travellers were attacked, a few isolated hamlets were plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants ill-treated. Measures were at one adopted to check these outrages; but the bund, as they were called, contrived to elude pursuit by withdrawing to their fastnesses in the Goa country. A body of Shetsundies, or local armed police, were raised and trained, and Lieutenant Drever specially appointed for the service. By means of numerous parties spread along the frontier, a searching pursuit was made after the marauders, which was attended with success. The bund were tracked to their haunts, and there surprised and attacked. A Sirdar was killed, and three others were captured, and the rest dispersed, escaping only by rapid flight. The Portuguese were equally successful in their efforts. The Government have reason to believe that tranquillity has been finally restored throughout the country.

Of the offenders who were brought to trial before the Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857, four were hanged, three of them in chains, and a few others sentenced to terms of transportation and imprisonment. The records of all these trials were submitted to the Government, who approved and confirmed the sentences passed.

CHEPAUK AGENCY.

219. During the whole of the past year, the debts of His Highness the late Nawab Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor have continued in process of settlement through Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, under Act

XXX. of 1858. Great progress has been made; but the conclusion of this inquiry cannot be hoped for until towards the close of the current official year. Since these claims were filed in court, a copy of the particulars of each case has been sent by the legal officers of Government to this office, in order that the claims might be reported on; and the items in the claims have been accounted by means of the journals of the various departments of the Carnatic Sircar. The number of claims thus reported on, and their amounts, are indicated in the margin. The routine labor of the office has been and continues to be very greatly increased by this requirement, which has been entirely similar to the accounting of an insolvent estate. The number of claims actually filed in court amounted to 415; but of these only fifteen have been litigated up to this date; the great number of 244 claims, to the amount of Rupees 22,96,514-13-8, having been settled by consent after the receipt, from this office, of the reports announcing the result of the accounting.

Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.
415. As per memorandum received from the office of the Government Solicitor, dated 23rd June 1860.	Rs. As. P. 1,05,52,041 2 6¾

In addition to the usual routine of work, investigations of claims for pension and gratuities to the servants of the late Nawab of the Carnatic have been recommenced, since receipt of the Order of Government, No. 2257, dated the 30th July 1859, on petition of Mahomed Hoosain, which recommended inquiry regarding hereditary service without limitation: this duty, in consequence, remains incomplete.

The actual payment of stipends for the official year 1859-60 has amounted to Rupees 6,76,218-15-2.

The total lapses from deaths have amounted to Rupees 8,368-1-0.

The amount of stipends commuted has been Rupees 11,801-1-0, for which bonus payments, to the extent of Rupees 1,28,205-15, have been paid.

The total amount paid by the Commissioner investigating debts on account of arrears of pension, &c., has been Rupees 1,78,488-12-9.

The total amount paid from the agency on account of gratuity to Nawab's servants under twenty-five years' service, is Rupees 18,024-12-0.

MILITARY.

THE MADRAS TROOPS SERVING IN THE SAUGOR FIELD FORCE AND BENGAL, AND THEIR RELIEF.

Saugor Field Force.

The following affair was not noticed in the Report of the previous year, not having been published at the time that Report was sent in.

On the 23rd March 1859, a detachment, under the command of Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th regiment, and Captain Rishton, 1st Regiment N. I., dispersed a body of about 500 rebels on the banks of the River Kane, near Rajghur, capturing their camels, horses, arms and baggage; but the darkness and difficulties of the jungle rendered any extended pursuit useless.

THE RELIEF.

Its relief.

221. Early in December 1859, instructions were received from the Governor-General regarding the relief of the Madras Troops serving in the Saugor Division, which force was directed in G. O. C. C. I. of the 5th December 1859, to be broken up from the 31st idem.

The requisite details of the relief have been completed, with but little loss from casualties, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera on several routes obliging the officers in command of regiments and detachments to deviate from the lines of march in the first instance ordered.

Troops composing it.

The troops engaged in the Saugor Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B, are subjoined :—

Artillery ... No. 6 Company, 14th Battalion Royal Artillery.
A and F Troops, Madras Horse Artillery.
A and B Companies, 4th Battalion Artillery.
No. 1 Horse Field Battery.

Sappers .....L Company, Sappers and Miners,

Cavalry ... Left Wing, Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers.
Detachment Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry.

Infantry ... Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry.
3rd Madras European Regiment.
1st, 19th, and 50th Regiments Native Infantry.

These troops, from the time of their leaving their respective stations in November and December 1857, have been almost constantly on the march, up to the time of their return to their own Presidency, and have borne with praiseworthy fortitude and patience the fatigues and hardships attendant upon so prolonged a service.

The important services rendered by them have been recognized by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, in a General Order, dated head quarters, camp Agra, 28th November 1859.

Services of other Madras Troops in Bengal.

222. In this General Order are noted the various services of the following portion of the Madras Army, which did good service under their several Commanders in many parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59:—

E Troop, Native Horse Artillery.
A Company, 3rd Battalion Artillery.
C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
No. 2 Horse Field Battery.
C Company, Sappers and Miners.
4th and 6th Regiments Light Cavalry.
17th Madras Native Infantry.
27th ditto ditto
Madras Rifles.

The services of the 1st Madras Fusiliers were specially noticed in the last Report.

The services thus zealously and continuously rendered by every branch of the Madras Army fully justify the confidence reposed in it.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

223. On an application from the Government of India, in November 1859, for information as to the number and description of troops available for despatch to China from this Presidency, it was intimated that the subjoined troops could be temporarily spared for that purpose:—

H Battery of Royal Artillery.
2 Companies of Golundauze.
2 ditto Sappers.
2 Regiments of European Infantry.

The following troops were eventually ordered to be held in readiness for embarkation:—

No. 4 Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
1st Supplemental Company, Artillery.
Detachment Native Artillery, drivers in charge of ponies for Mountain Train.
A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners.
Two Squadrons, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot.
21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable transport, the several detachments did not embark until the following dates:—

	Dates.	*Detachments.*	*Names of Transports.*
1.	31st Jan. 1860 ..	Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Punjaub, Sir R. Seppings and Cressy.*
2.	1st March „ ..	A Company and 1st Supplemental Company, 5th Battalion Artillery .. .. .. Detachment Native Artillery Drivers	*Michigan.*
3.	5th March „ ..	No. 4 Battery, Royal Arty, .. Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Oriental. Euxine. Coromandel. Rajah of Cochin.*
4.	5th ditto „ ..	21st Regiment Native Infantry	*Hindostan and York.*
5.	6th ditto „ ..	A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners, &c.	*Statesman.*
6.	7th ditto „ ..	Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Forerunner.*
7.	20th April „ ..	1st Detachment, Men and Horses, of King's Dragoon Guards ..	*Sirius. Frank Flint. Coromandel.*
8.	5th May „ ..	2nd ditto ditto ..	*Trimountain.*
9.	14th ditto „ ..	3rd ditto ditto ..	*Eastern Empire.*
10.	31st ditto „ ..	4th and 1st Detachment, ditto ..	*Henry Moore.*

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

I.—Of Extra Regiments.

224. During the past year the four extra regiments, raised during the disturbances of 1857-58, have been ordered to be reduced.

The 4th regiment was, under the orders of Government, broken up on the 20th June 1859.

The 2nd extra regiment was reduced on the 4th March 1860.

The 1st extra regiment was reduced on the 4th April 1860, and the 3rd, which was ordered to be broken up from the date of the arrival of the 4th regiment N. I. at Cuddapah, is now in course of reduction.

II.—Of Brigade Commands.

I. Consequent on instructions received from the Supreme Government in October 1859, relative to—

1. The abolition of the brigade commands at all stations where the head quarters of a division are located; and,

2. The abrogation of the existing rule, under which the senior officer at a station, where two or more regiments of the Line are quartered, makes over the command of his own regiment to the next senior officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for regimental command money in addition to an extra allowance for the command of the station: the G. O. G. G., No. 1460, of 28th October 1859, and G. O. G., No. 455, of 25th November 1859, were republished, and at once carried out, by which the brigade commands at,

Vellore,
Trichinopoly,
Bellary,
Rangoon,

were abolished, and, subsequently, the Bangalore brigade, and the command on the Neilgherris.

II. On the 31st March 1860 His Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan, K. C. B., resigned his command as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George, from which date the troops at the Presidency have been under the orders of the officer commanding centre division.

III.—Native Infantry Regiments and Artillery.

Of Regular Army, Infantry and Artillery.

225. In December last, upon the suggestion of the Commander-in Chief, Government sanctioned that the establishment of each regiment of Native Infantry should be reduced to 10 companies of 1 subadar, 1 jemader, 5 havildars, 5 naiques each, and a total of 700 privates; regiments on foreign service being reduced to the new establishment on their return to the Presidency.

The following table will show the reductions carried out up to 1st May 1860:—

Regiments of Native Infantry.	Effective Strength.			
	No. of Men on the 1st January 1860.	No. of Men on the 1st May 1860.	No. of Men thus reduced.	No. of Men remaining to be reduced.
1st Regiment Native Infantry	916	783	133	83
3rd Ditto Light Infantry	925	805	120	105
4th Ditto Native Infantry	773	734	39	34
5th Ditto Ditto	971	767	204	67
6th Ditto Ditto	807	776	31	76
7th Ditto Ditto	923	746	177	46
8th Ditto Ditto	806	771	35	71
9th Ditto Ditto	884	736	148	36
10th Ditto Ditto	798	687	111	...
12th Ditto Ditto	867	760	107	60
13th Ditto Ditto	823	725	98	25
14th Ditto Ditto	787	754	13	54
15th Ditto Ditto	885	722	163	22
16th Ditto Ditto	813	720	93	20
17th Ditto Ditto	914	798	116	98
18th Ditto Ditto	898	741	157	41
19th Ditto Ditto	861	759	102	59
20th Ditto Ditto	861	721	140	21
25th Ditto Ditto	856	712	144	12
26th Ditto Ditto	923	713	210	13
27th Ditto Ditto	900	881	19	181
28th Ditto Ditto	930	762	168	62
29th Ditto Ditto	889	793	96	93
30th Ditto Ditto	894	796	98	96
34th Ditto Light Infantry	974	795	179	95
35th Ditto Native Infantry	842	756	86	56
36th Ditto Ditto	886	705	181	5
37th Ditto Ditto	964	819	145	119
38th Ditto Ditto	921	709	212	9
39th Ditto Ditto	872	822	50	122
43rd Ditto Ditto	961	786	175	86
44th Ditto Ditto	814	789	25	89
45th Ditto Ditto	865	765	100	65
46th Ditto Ditto	972	783	189	83
47th Ditto Ditto	876	711	165	11
48th Ditto Ditto	840	608	232	...
49th Ditto Ditto	833	714	119	14
50th Ditto Ditto	879	730	149	30
51st Ditto Ditto	905	748	157	48
Total	34,288	20,402	4,886	2,107

A still further reduction is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

A like course was adopted in regard to the native drivers of horse batteries and karkhanas.

The E and F Troops of Horse Artillery were amalgamated on the 28th April 1860.

IV.—Of Veteran Battalions.

With the exception of detachments at Salem, Arnee, Poonamallee, and Guntoor, which have been retained until the duty is taken over by the mofussil police, the 1st and 2nd Veteran Battalions have been broken up.

V.—Revision of Ordnance Establishments.

226. On the 10th December 1859, Government approved of an extensive revision of the Ordnance Establishments at the several stations of the Madras Presidency, submitted by the Inspector General of Ordnance, whereby the reduction of expenditure, immediate and prospective, is calculated to about ninety-six thousand Rupees per annum.

VI.—Tent Lascars.

On the 30th March 1860, the establishment of tent lascars was ordered to be reduced.

	Syrangs.	*1st Tindals.*	*2nd Tindals.*	*Lascars.*
From	19	30	111	2,172
To	11	15	41	1,185

Further reductions are about to be carried out.

The above are irrespective of several minor reductions, which have been ordered in the Military Department.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

227. During the past year steps have been taken by Government, in connection with schools for European and Native Soldiers, and their children, which promise to be the means of establishing these important institutions in a more satisfactory condition.

The measures already taken to this end are:—

I. Grants-in-aid to divisional or brigade schools.

II. The periodical inspection of all military schools.

I.—Grants-in-aid to Divisional and Brigade Schools.

Early in 1859 the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the disbursement of a grant of 25 Rupees per mensem, for the establishment, or aid of a school at each divisional or brigade station, for the instruction of the children, both male and female, of all European and East Indian Artillery servants of Government, and where also any adults connected with the regiments quartered at such stations might attend.

II.—INSPECTION OF ALL MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Several reports upon native regimental schools have been received, from which it is evident that much remains to be done, in order to their being placed on a satisfactory footing.

A scheme for improving the schools is at present under consideration by a Committee, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has assembled for that purpose.

DISCHARGE OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

228. It was early in 1859 that a rather general feeling of dissatisfaction manifested itself among the European troops of the Indian Army on this subject, but in this Presidency no serious breaches of discipline occurred.

At length an order was issued by the Government of India, in June 1859, allowing the men the option of discharge, if they were not willing to serve Her Majesty without a fresh bounty.

The result of this order was, that in the regiment of artillery 532 men took their discharge, and in the three regiments of infantry 1,127. The whole of these were embarked for Europe, with the exception of a very small proportion, who were permitted to receive their discharge and remain in India; and a few, who were given the option of volunteeing for service with Her Majesty's regiments in China.

Subsequently, in October 1859, the Home Government granted the boon of two years' service to such of the men as had not accepted their discharge under the order of the Government of India of June. The effect of this boon was, that up to 2nd May 1860, 280 men took advantage of it, and left the service, either with pension or as time-expired men, and applications for the same continue to be received as the men complete their periods of service.

DENTAL SURGERY IN ARMY.

229. Government having had under consideration the fact of the European soldiery being inadequately provided with any dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth when suffering from toothache, resolved, in the month of May 1859, that a Medical Officer in every European regiment should be instructed in dental surgery. With this view a suitable room was provided in Fort Saint George, with the necessary instruments and stopping materials, &c., and the Surgeon of the Garrison (Dr. H. W. Porteous) was deputed to impart instruction to Medical Officers in the above useful branch of medical science, by giving his attendance twice a week for this purpose, at stated times, when all applicants for relief were also to present themselves, to be attended to either by the Medical Officers under instruction or by the instructor himself.

From a report of operations for the months of June and July 1859, submitted by Dr. Porteous, the result of the arrangements referred to were shown to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. Three Medical Officers of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, garrisoned in Fort Saint George, were the first to come under instruction. Their acquirement of the practicable knowledge of dentistry was most rapid, and soldiers requiring relief readily availed themselves in large numbers of the advantages offered to them.

Government directed that Assistant Surgeons of the British and Indian establishments sent to the Presidency for instruction in dental surgery should be granted travelling allowances, both on their proceeding from, and returning to, their stations.

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

230. In May 1859 Government sanctioned certain arrangements for opening out a limited number of stipendiary studentships at the Engineering College at Madras, to the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British and Indian forces, with a view to fit them for in the Department of Public Works, or in such other situations as would be beneficial to them, as well as conducive to the interests of the State.

COOKING RANGES FOR BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

231. The want of proper cooking appliances for the barracks and hospitals of the European troops in this country having attracted special attention, the introduction of improved cooking ranges, designed by Dr. C. M. Duff, temporarily in charge of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, was brought under the consideration of Government. They were represented to be somewhat analogous in principle and in details to the one invented by Captain Grant, as used by the troops at Aldershot and Woolwich. The chief advantages were shown to consist in the greater cleanliness and comfort which the new plan afforded for cooking; the facility which it presented for cooking for large numbers of men with much despatch, and in a great variety of modes, thereby improving directly the health of the soldiers; and the very great economy it effected in the consumption of fuel.

Government highly approved of the proposed plan, and sanctioned its experimental introduction, in the first instance, in the barracks of Fort Saint George, to be set up under Dr. Duff's own arrangements. They directed that a full report should be furnished when the new appliances have been sufficiently proved.

Application has also been made to the Home Government for "Grant's Ranges" to serve as patterns for any modification of those proposed by Dr. Duff.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT RANGOON.

232. In July 1859 a report was received from Captain Harris, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in charge of the commissariat in Pegu, of the success which had attended the formation of a soldiers' garden at Rangoon. This garden was established with the two-fold object of affording the means of raising vegetables for the European troops, and of giving the men an opportunity of amusing themselves with gardening, if they chose. The latter has been successful beyond expectation. About twenty men from the Madras Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th Light Infantry took plots of ground in the garden, and cultivated them with marked success, whereby a *bonâ fide* cash saving in the commissariat accounts of Rupees 258-12-0 was effected in three months, by the sale of vegetables, and which, it was expected, would shortly be considerably increased.

Captain Harris reported the progress made in the garden as follows :—" Consider-" able progress has been made here ; also artificial water, turf roads, paths, flower beds, " summer houses, rustic seats have been constructed. Every description of common " flowers, roses of all kinds, have thriven well and bloomed profusely. The band plays " twice a week on the grounds, where, at this and other times, groups of soldiers, with " their families, collect and amuse themselves. Much remains to be done in extending " the ground already laid out; further progress will be made during the rains, and I " hope the funds will admit of some gymnastic apparatus ; an American bowling green " and a bathing-house being added to the attraction of the place, and available for the " recreation of the men."

Government considered that further encouragement was required to induce a more extensive use of healthful and profitable occupation, as only twenty men of the European troops at Rangoon had taken plots for cultivation in the garden ; the produce also appeared to have been confined entirely to vegetables, no prizes having been awarded for fruits or flowers. The Commander-in-Chief was requested to adopt such measures as would most liklely promote the objects for which the garden had been instituted.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT JACKATALLA.

A sum of money, to the extent of 1,000 Rupees, was ordered to be disbursed in September last for the establishment of a soldiers' garden at Jackatalla ; and it was enjoined that every inducement should be held out to the soldiers to execute the work themselves, for their own amusement, as well as to economize the funds granted for the purposes of establishment, and the purchase of seeds, &c.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT KAMPTEE.

In consequence of the difficulty stated to have been experienced by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kamptee during the hot season in 1859, in procuring vegetables for the European troops located there and at Seetabuldee, a garden was established at Kamptee in that year, under the control of the Commissariat Officer at that station, as an

experimental measure, for the supply of vegetables to the European troops, in lieu of the contract system formerly in force. An advance of 1,000 Rupees was made to the Commissariat Officer referred to, who was directed to submit an account of expenditure, and to report the result of the experiment in due course, when the garden has been brought into full operation.

SANITARIA FOR TROOPS.

Galee Purvuthum, near Vizagapatam.

233. In the early part of 1859 a Committee was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to, and report on the eligibility of the Hill Galee Purvuthum, about 50 miles from Vizagapatam, as a sanitarium. After sketching the route of ascent, and the geological formation and vegetation of the locality, the Committee observed as follows:—

"The Committee cannot speak too highly of the climate of Galee Purvuthum. "During their residence on the heights, the wind blew steadily from the north from about "mid-night to mid-day, and during the remainder of the twenty-four hours it set in direct "from the sea. The temperature was exceedingly equable for so elevated a spot. To the "feelings, the climate was most agreeable: the evenings became chilly, and the nights "so cold, that, although the four members of the Committee slept in a small hill-tent, "they were glad of the covering of two blankets each. They all remarked that they "were able to take an amount of exercise without fatigue that could not be borne in the "low country, and they feel assured that a residence on these hills would be found most "beneficial to the invalid."

The Committee designated the sight they had selected on the hill as "Harris Valley," and intimated moreover their opinion that "the locality possesses, more than "any other explored by them, every requisite for the foundation of a sanitarium on an "extended scale."

The District Engineer of Vizagapatam was of the same opinion. The Committee experienced considerable difficulty in procuring supplies for themselves and their attendants. The Kondah Dorillas, or Hill tribes, dread the cold of the heights; they are averse to visit them during the day, and always descend to the plains at night. With the exception of a few fowls, they supplied the Committee with nothing. But the Committee observed that this difficulty of access, and of procuring supplies, are incidental to all newly-opened-up localities.

Government directed that an experimental party of an officer, with twenty Europeans and a Medical Officer, should reside in "Harris Valley" for a few months. The details selected for this party were to consist of able-bodied, hardy men, who could assist in erecting huts at the new sanitarium; but temporary cover for immediate use, on the arrival of the party, was directed to be provided by the Department Public Works. The distance of "Harris Valley" from Vizagapatam is about 56 miles, *viz.* 45 miles to the foot of the ascent, the valley itself being about 11 miles from the

plains, and the ascent, nearly the entire of which can be ridden, occupied about six hours.

Government granted the sum of 3,600 Rupees for improving the road from Kotúr to the "Harris Valley."

In February 1860, the Officer commanding Northern Division, reported that the Sappers were employed at Galee Konda since the 10th December 1859, and that there was no sickness of any importance among the men; on the contrary, the reports of the salubrity of the climate were very favorable. The detachment was employed in making and improving the road the whole way from Kotúr to "Harris Valley" (a distance of about 12 miles), and erecting temporary barracks at the latter place. They also erected huts for themselves and families. It was reported that the barracks would soon be ready, but that little had been done to the Commissariat godowns. The Officer commanding Northern Division also reported as follows:—

"I am happy to state that a weekly market is now held at Anantagherry, about "3½ miles from the summit of the Galee Konda, to which people from the plains bring all "sorts of provisions for sale. I trust that this may continue, and the general aversion "in the minds of the people to visit these parts be gradually overcome."

Government observed that the commissariat godowns above referred to should be completed without delay, as it would not be advisable to allow Europeans to occupy the barracks until proper cover for the protection of the supplies required for their use was provided.

Jackatalla or Wellington, on the Neilgherris.

234. In 1847, the site for European barracks at this station was selected by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Two complete companies of H. M.'s 84th regiment were sent thither in 1852, and their almost entire freedom from any sickness during their residence there proved the excellence of the site. They were succeeded by a wing of H. M.'s 74th Highlanders early in 1854, and on the latter leaving the hills in 1857, sick men from various European regiments, of H. M.'s British and Indian Forces, have been sent thither, from time to time, for change of air. In 1858 Jackatalla was visited by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who resolved upon establishing a sanitarium at that place independent of the barracks now advancing to completion.

The Commander-in-Chief proposed that a sanitarium, with all contingent buildings, should be formed, so as to accommodate 400 convalescent soldiers, who would be sent from the stations marginally noted, with a due proportion of families and officers. Instructions were accordingly issued for the purchase of land, and for the preparation of the required plans and estimates.

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.
Madras.
Mount.

In December 1859 the arrangements for the formation of a temporary sanitarium at Jackatalla were approved by the Secretary of State, who, however, requested, with reference to the state of the finance of India, that, before incurring further expense, it might be considered whether it would not be better to convert the present barracks into a permanent sanitarium. Government intimated, in reply on the 3rd Mach last, that the arrangement may be hereafter practicable, but that the station must continue to be occupied by a regiment of European Infantry until barracks for a complete regiment are erected at Waltair.

In a Minute, dated the 23rd February last, the Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked as follows:—

"The true use of Jackatalla is, as a military sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to "restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to "suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and "not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. "All branches of the European military service—Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery— "may participate in the advantage. Jackatalla, or as I hope it will in future be called, "Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras "Army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force, which is the backbone "of that Army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-consi- "dered rules should be laid down for the sanitarium, and that military and medical "officers and a chaplain should be carefully *selected* for the charge of it. An incidental "but very important advantage is, that our European soldiers would be induced to "settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

"Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate "convalescent depôt, amounting to 8,93,000 Rupees, will be saved, and suitable places "of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth "range of barracks, whereby further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected."

Government approved of the barracks at Jackatalla being appropriated as a convalescent depôt for all branches of the European military service in this Presidency, barracks being erected for a European regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a sanitarium.

The designation of Jackatalla has been changed to Wellington.

Mutthoor, north of Kamptee.

235. The Commander-in-Chief brought to notice that at Kamptee, the most inland and insolated station in the Madras side, there was no established place of resort for sick soldiers, though perhaps it was no where more required.

Two places were considered worthy of trial. Chikuldah, about 20 miles from Ellichpoor, and 110 west by north from Kamptee. It was highly and unexceptionably

spoken of in regard to its salubrity; at an elevation of 3,600 feet the hot winds never reach it. It has long been used by officers and their families, and good roads have been constructed.

The thermometer averages a general range of about 10 degrees below Ellichpoor.

Besides Kamptee, His Excellency intimated that sick soldiers might be sent from Saugor, Mhow, Jaulnah, Jubbulpore, and all stations bordering on the Nurbuddah—that the roads leading to Chikuldah would have to be mended, and that water appeared plentiful, though perhaps to obtain a small supply some small works would be required in the shape of dams, &c.

The second spot is about 90 miles from Kamptee, on a hill named Mutthoor, which was spoken of most favorably. The Commander-in-Chief, in his tour in 1858, intended directing some medical officers from Kamptee to have reported on it, but at the time that part of the country was being visited by Tantia Topee and his followers, and it was therefore unsafe to proceed thither. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who communicated it to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

On the 11th May 1860, Government approved of certain very judicious arrangements made by Brigadier Carthew, commanding the Nagpore force, for sending a Committee, consisting of military and medical officers, with a view to examine and report on the capabilities of the Mutthoor Hill as a sanitarium.

Ramandroog, near Bellary.

236. Ramandroog is 38 miles from Bellary. It stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and, as a sanitarium for Europeans, has been eminently successful, so far as the very limited extent to which it has been tried, extends.

In March 1859, a return was received of the European invalids located at the Ramandroog sanitarium during the year 1858, together with the following report by the Superintending Surgeon, Ceded Districts:—

"There is little more to be said than what has been in the Reports of past years, "all confirmatory of the benefits of the climate in cases suitable to it, or as tending to "invigorate the constitution of delicate youths. The returns show but one death, "and this from aneurism. That the number 'received' bears a small proportion to "those 'remaining' is accounted for by many of the invalids having been sent late "in the year. Six transferred to Bellary, because the dewy climate did not agree with "them, only confirms what has been so often urged, *viz.* the importance of discriminatory "selection of cases to be transferred to the sanitarium. The invalids have been "furnished by several corps, the Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers, and 1st Royals from "Secunderabad, and the 60th Rifles and 74th Highlanders from Bellary. Increased "accommodation has been sanctioned. Means of employment are greatly needed—this

" want, after the first novelty has passed off, causes *ennui* and dislike of the place " tending much to retard recovery. A medical officer is now in charge—a great " advantage to the sick; and valuable information may be expected from one on " the spot in elucidation of the effects of the climate and other particulars."

In accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation, Government approved of the erection of a skittle alley and hand-ball court for the use of the men of the depôt at Ramandroog.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishment and Distribution.

237. The following tabular statement will show the numbers, deficiencies, and requirements of our existing Ecclesiastical establishment:—

A Tabular Statement of our Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. I.

At the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-Stations.	Church or Chapel.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St George's Cathedral...	1 Church...	Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat ...	1 Church... 1 Chapel ...	Rev. C. D. Gibson, M. A... Rev. R. Murphy, L. L. D...	2	...	
St. Mary's, Fort St. George ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. A. H. Alcock, M. A.	1	...	
Black Town ...	1 Church .. 2 Chapels of ease ..	None ...	...	Rev. C. K. Drury, M. A....	2	1	
Vepery ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. J. T. Kidd, M. A. ...	2	1	
St. Thomé ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. T. Dealtry, M. D., Acting Archdeacon ...	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	1 Church..	None ...	...	Rev. J. Richards (*absent on sick certificate*), Rev. G. E. Morris, M. A., Officiating ...	1	...	
Palaveram ...	1 Chapel ...	None ...	...	Duties performed by Rev. G. Morris ...	1	1	
				Total	10	3	

In the Provinces.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned	Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Arcot ...	1 Church ...	None ...	...	Rev. A. Pearson, B. A. ...	1		
Bangalore ...	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of ease ...	Hurryhur ... Toomkoor ... Shemoga ... Hoossoor ... Royacottah Remount Depôt ..	None	Rev. J. Gorton, M. A. ... Rev. J. V. Bull, B. A. ... Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating for Rev. A. Rogers, on sick leave ...	3		
Bellary ...	1 Church...	Gooty ... Kurnool ... Ramanully... Cuddapah ... Lingasagoor	1 Church	Rev. B. O. M. Deane, B. A. ...	1		
Berhampore ...	...	Chatterpoor Russelcondah Aska ... Ganjam ... Gopaulpore Munsoorcottah ...	...	Rev. W. B. Ottley, B. A. ...	1		
Calicut ...	...	Malliapooram ...	...	Rev. J. McKee, B. A. ...	1		
Cannanore ...	1 Church ...	Tellichorry	...	Rev. C. Rhenius ...	1		
Coonoor ...	1 Church...	Coimbatore Paul Ghaut	1 Church	Rev. W. Nagle, M. A. ...	1		
Cuddalore ...	1 Church...	Pondicherry and Porto Novo. ...	1 Chapel	Rev. H. Barnes, M.A., officiating	1		
Jackatalla ...	...	None ...	...	Rev. B. S. Clarke ...	1		
Jaulnah ...	1 Church ..	Aurungabad Momlinabad Hungolee ...	...	Rev. E. Kilvert, B. A. ...	1		
Kamptee ...	1 Church...	Ellichpore ... Hussingabad	...	Rev. S. Pettigrew, M. A. ...	1		
Masulipatam ...	1 Church ..	Ellore ... Condapillay Guntoor ... Ongole ...	...	Rev. M. N. Stone, M. A. ...	1		

In the Provinces.—(Continued.)

Principal Stations	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Mercara ...	1 Church...	Mangalore ... Pootoor ... Honawar ... Sedasheghur Sircy ... Hoonsoor ... Fraserpett ...	1 Church	Rev. A. Fennel, B. A. ...	1		
Mysore ...	1 Church ...	French Rocks	1 Chapel	Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating at Bangalore, duties performed by Rev. S. Godfrey...	1	1	
Ootacamund ...	1 Church ...	None ...	...	Rev. F. G. Lugard, M. A. ...	1		
Palamcottah ...	1 Church...	Tuticorin ... Courtallu ...	1 Church 1 Church	Vacant ...	1	1	
Poonamallee ...	1 Church ...	Tripassore ...	1 Chapel ...	Rev. C. K. Bailey, B. A. ...	1		
Quilon ...	1 Church...	Cochin ... Trevandrum	1 Church 1 Church	Rev. W. G. Howard, B. A. ...	1		
Rajahmundry ...	1 Church...	Samulcottah Coconada ... Coringa ... Dowlaishweram ...	1 Church	Rev. W. Capel, M. A. ...	1		
Secundrabad ...	1 Church ...	Bolarum ...	1 Church	Rev. R. Firth, M. A., absent on sick leave.			
		Hyderabad	1 Church	Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B. A. Rev. Dr. Sayers *(absent on sick leave)*, Rev. A. Kinlock, B. A., officiating ...	2	..	The number of Chaplains sanctioned for Secundorabad is only two, but another is much needed.
Seetabuldee or Nagpore ...	1 Church...	Raepore ... Chunda ... Chundromah Rhundromah	...	Rev. H. P. James, B. A. ...	1		
Tranquebar ...	1 Church	Negapatam Combaconum	1 Church 1 Church	Rev. P. Little, D. A. ...	1		
Trichinopoly ...	2 Churches...	Madura ...	1 Church...	... ...	2	2	

In the Provinces.—(Concluded.)

Principal Stations	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	REMARKS.
Vellore ...	1 Church ...	Chittoor ...	1 Church...	Rev. T. A. Pratt, M. A. ...	1		
Vizagapatam ...	1 Church...	Waltair ...	1 Church...	Rev. J. Griffiths, M. A. ...	1		
		Bimlipatam					
		Vizianagram	1 Church...				
		Chicacole ...	1 Church...				
		Calingapatam ...					
				Total ...	39	7	

No. II.

Out-stations supplied by Ministers not on the Government Establishment.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong and the allowances granted.	REMARKS.
Shavaroy Hills and Salem ...	Cuddalore ...	Rev. Wilkinson ...	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Cochin ...	Quilon ...	Rev. T. Whitehouse ...	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Nellore ...	The Cathedral, Madras ...	Rev. G. English ...	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
The Fort ... Toomkoor ... Hurryhur ... Shemogah ...	Bangalore ...	Rev. P. Webber ...	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Cuddapah ... Gooty ... Kurnool ... Lingasagoor ...	Trichinopoly ...	Rev. P. Jelly ...	Belongs to no Society, receives 100 Rupees a month.	
Tanjore ...	Bellary ...	Rev. A. Cammerer ...	Society S. P. G., receives 80 Rupees a month.	
French Rocks and Mysore ...	Mysore ...	Rev. S. Godfrey ...	Belongs to no Society, receives 100 Rupees a month.	

238. From the above tabular statement, No. I., it will appear that there are thirty-nine chaplaincies in the diocese recognized and sanctioned by the Government, in which thirty-nine clergymen are required for actual service. To these there is to be added the Bishop's domestic chaplain, an appointment involving important duties, when the Bishop is on visitation, and extensive correspondence at all times. The exigencies of the service have been so great that the Bishop has constantly denied himself this aid, except when on visitation; but it has subjected him to great difficulty and inconvenience.

Thus it will appear that forty appointments have to be provided for.

Stations unprovided, viz.,

Black Town... ...	... 1
Vepery	... 1
Palaveram	... 1
Mysore	... 1
Palamcottah ...	... 1
Trichinopoly ...	... 2
Bishop's Chaplaincy	... 1

239. There are now on the establishment forty chaplains, including *one* not yet arrived. But so far from all being on duty, there are seven at this time absent on sick leave or furlough, leaving only thirty-three in the country available for duty, so that there are actually eight appointments vacant, including that of Bishop's chaplaincy.

It may be added that the absentees are not at present more numerous than the average to be always expected.

It is evident, therefore, that (after allowance is made for the recent nomination) nine additional chaplains are required, in order to secure the uninterrupted performance of the stated and recognized duties of the diocese.

The above stations, which are left without chaplains, are some of them of great importance, and there are several other places which ought to be added to the list of stations recognized as needing the services of a chaplain; as for instance, *Mangalore* on the Western Coast, where there are now two native regiments, besides a large class of civilians, with the subordinates connected with their courts; *Vizianagaram*, on the Eastern Coast, where a brigade has been formed, and where there is a large and increasing community at the out-station; *Bimlipatam*, on the coast near to it.

Services of Clergy not on Government Establishment.

240. The services of the clergy from the Voluntary Societies at the out-stations mentioned in the tabular list No. II., have been of the greatest benefit to the diocese. There is no part of the establishment that is working more satisfactorily and efficiently. There is scarcely a place where they are employed, that they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations, and giving cause for gratitude amongst the people of their charge. There are several other small stations where it would be most desirable to obtain their assistance.

Churches needed.

241. Churches or chapels are much needed at Calicut and Berhampore, at Secundrabad, and at Bellary and Ramandully Droog.

Visitation Tour.

242. The Bishop's tour of visitation for the year included south Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, and in the course of it he baptised 3,500 native Christians, and ordained 21 native candidates.

MEDICAL.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

243. The Presidency appears to have been, on the whole, tolerably free from visitations of epidemic diseases. The Provinces of Malabar and Canara, Nagpore, the Hydrabad Country and Ceded Districts must, however, be exempted from this statement; cholera having prevailed extensively in all these Districts during certain months of the year. The seasons have been generally favorable; the demand for labor on Public Works, Railways, Irrigation Works, &c., has been great, and the enhanced rates of pay have permitted the poorer portion of the population to enjoy a sufficiency of wholesome food, thus contributing to the sanitary condition of the Presidency.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

244. The number of these institutions in full operation, at the close of the last official year, was thirty-eight. A dispensary has since been opened at Tellicherry, on the Western Coast; but the building towards which the inhabitants subscribed 3,387 Rupees has not yet been completed. In the meantime a house has been rented for the accommodation of the patients. A new dispensary has been built at Berhampore, in the Northern Division, which has been opened for the reception of patients. The inhabitants of Negapatam, aided by the officers of the Great South of India Railway Company, have already subscribed nearly 3,000 Rupees towards the erection of a civil hospital, and the natives of the old town of Cuddalore have offered to support a branch dispensary, if the services of a Native Surgeon are provided for them. It will be observed that European medicine is making great progress amongst the natives of this Presidency. The number of patients treated in the past year exceeds that of any former year by 44,136, as will be seen from the accompanying table:—

Table showing the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out-Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Divisions.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.				Total of In and Out-Patients.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	2,796	181	199	6·4	71,050	22	1,208	0·03	73,846	203	1,407	0·2
Centre ...	1,822	107	142	5·8	55,184	88	494	0·1	57,006	195	636	0·3
Southern ...	4,300	258	225	6·0	90,460	78	1,217	0·08	94,760	336	1,442	0·3
Mysore ...	97	13	4	13·4	1,193	0	16	0	1,290	13	20	1·0
Malabar & Canara	982	84	71	8·5	18,776	57	407	0·3	19,758	141	478	0·7
Ceded Districts ...	613	54	43	8·8	18,016	100	230	0·5	18,629	154	273	0·8
Northern ...	1,641	72	111	4·3	22,778	55	357	0·2	24,419	127	468	0·5
Hydrabad S. Force ...	619	50	47	8·07	1,406	7	33	0·4	2,025	57	80	2·8
Nagpore Force ...	318	39	23	11·2	2,318	10	43	0·4	2,666	49	66	1·8
Total ...	13,218	858	865	6·4	281,181	417	4,005	0·1	294,399	1,275	4,870	0·4

Total of 1858-59 250,263

Increase in 1859-60 44,136

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

245. The number of operations performed has again diminished during the past year. This department is in an unsatisfactory state from the want of effective supervision over the vaccinators. The new plan approved of by Government will, when brought into operation, doubtless be attended with the best results. The following table shows the work performed in 1859-60, contrasted with the results of the previous year. The total decrease in the number of operations was 11,943.

Table showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1859-60, *contrasted with* 1858-59, *with the Increase or Decrease in each Division.*

Divisions.	1858-59.				1859-60.					
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency ...	9,775	8,434	1,341	137·1	10,399	9,017	1,382	133·2	624	...
Centre ...	49,209	46,175	3,034	61·6	45,361	42,480	2,881	63·5	...	3,848
Southern ..	96,350	87,550	8,800	91·3	92,567	84,702	7,865	84 9	...	3,783
Mysore ...	101,051	96,734	4,317	42·7	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	...	1,522
Malabar & Canara ..	33,444	27,238	6,206	185·5	31,059	25,107	5,952	191·6	...	2,385
Ceded Districts ...	24,554	21,326	3,228	131·4	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	...	1,350
Northern ...	37,666	32,488	5,178	137·4	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·9	652	...
Hydrabad S. Force ...	2,812	2,363	449	159 6	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	95	...
Nagpore Force ...	703	520	183	260·3	277	106	171	617·3	...	426
Total ...	355,564	322,828	32,736	92·06	343,621	312,880	30,741	89·4	...	11,943

HEALTH IN JAILS.

246. The jails of the Presidency, Centre and Southern Divisions, and of the Ceded Districts, have been healthier than usual; but there has been an increase of sickness and mortality in the jails of Malabar and Canara and the Northern Division. The great mortality on the Western Coast was caused by an outbreak of cholera in the Calicut Jail, which, in a few weeks, swept away 119 out of an average strength of 400 prisoners. Altogether the death rate has slightly exceeded that of the former year, as

will be seen by the following comparative table of sickness and mortality for the official year 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

Comparative Statement of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails for the Official Years 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Years.	Divisions.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1858-59	Presidency ..	300	16½	379	29	126·3	9·6	7·6
	Centre ..	1,899	60¾	1,532	92	80·6	4·8	6·005
	Southern .	2,310	327	4,204	210	181·9	9·09	4·9
	Mysore ..	40	5	123	4	307·5	10·0	3·2
	Malabar and Canara ...	1,179	53½	1,562	74	132·4	6·2	4·7
	Ceded Districts ..	1,152	33	1,138	90	98·7	7·8	7·9
	Northern ...	709	38½	620	37	87·4	5·2	5·9
	Total ...	7,589	534¼	9,558	536	125·9	7·06	5·6
1859-60	Presidency ...	352	19	355	13	100·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre ...	1,566	41	1,353	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern ..	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·08	5·09
	Mysore ...	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara ...	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts ...	939	23	779	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern ...	847	40	922	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	Total ...	7,167	333	9,364	557	130·6	7·7	5·9

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

247. It has not been possible to obtain correct returns of sickness and mortality for the portions of the European and Native Armies serving beyond the Presidency, in time to admit of their incorporation in this Report. The following table exhibits only the sickness and mortality of troops serving within the Presidency or in India. There is nothing particular to remark concerning it, excepting that the troops (European and Native) have been, on the whole, healthy—the death rate being below the average of former years.

The mortality in the European Hydrabad Subsidiary Force appears much higher than in other forces or divisions of the army. This is, in a great measure, explained by the heavy losses from cholera, of the 17th Lancers, on the line of march from Gwalior to Secunderabad. H. M.'s 1st Royals, which in the former year was more than decimated at the station from epidemic dysentery, has been healthy.

Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality amongst Her Majesty's European and Native Troops serving in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Divisions.	Europeans.							Natives.						
					Percentage of							Percentage of		
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	950	2,746	28	86	289·0	2·9	1·0	2,171	3,115	56	176	143·4	2·5	1·7
Centre	588	984	13	44	167·3	2·2	1·3	2,566	3,206	70	261	124·9	2·7	2·1
Southern	1,704	2,207	22	108	129·5	1·2	0·9	3,649	4,485	43	173	122·9	1·1	0·9
Mysore	1,456	1,981	21	116	136·0	1·4	1·0	3,618	5,436	70	177	150·2	1·9	1·2
Malabar and Canara ...	1,177	1,412	10	74	119·9	0·8	0·7	3,679	3,381	49	168	91·8	1·3	1·4
Ceded Districts	1,182	1,612	31	66	136·3	2·6	1·9	4,400	3,517	52	159	79·9	1·1	1·4
Hydrabad S. Force ...	3,782	8,630	182	302	228·1	4·8	2·1	5,315	5,698	107	258	107·2	2·0	1·8
Nagpore Force	1,138	1,717	34	55	150·8	2·9	1·9	5,149	5,809	106	227	112·8	2·0	1·8
Northern	190	382	4	12	201·0	2·1	1·0	6,799	6,420	102	232	94·4	1·5	1·5
Saugor	1,725	4,601	41	133	266·7	2·3	0·8	4,409	9,760	61	322	221·3	1·3	0·6
Total ...	13,892	26,272	386	996	189·1	2·7	1·4	41,755	50,827	716	2,153	121·7	1·7	1·4

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Length of Line.

248. The extent of the several Telegraph Lines in operation, on the 30th April 1860, embraces a distance of 1,038 miles, *viz.*:—

	Miles.
Line from Madras to the Mount, *viâ* Guindy	9
Line from Madras to the Bombay Frontier, *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore, and Bellary	471
Line from Bangalore to Ootacamund, *viâ* Mysore	163
Line from Mysore to Cochin, *viâ* Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut	204
Line from the Mount to Negapatam, *viâ* Pondicherry	191
Total, Miles...	1,038

Line rendered permanent.

249. Seven miles of line from Madras to Guindy have been constructed during the year, in order to avoid a circuitous medium of communication, *viâ* the Mount and Poonamallee.

Four miles of line between Poonamalle and Bangalore have been made permanent during the year, independent of the greater portion of the line already rendered permanent; small intermediate portions of this line between the main supports rest on

bamboos and jungle-wood posts, which will shortly be re-placed by permanent posts in places where found to be requisite.

The line between Bangalore and the Bombay Frontier is on teak and jungle-wood posts, masonry pillars, granite slabs, and intermediate bamboos placed occasionally where requisite. No portion was rendered permanent during the year.

The line between Mercara and Calicut is partly permanent and partly temporary; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood posts. No portion has been made permanent during the year.

No portion of the western line from Calicut to Cochin was made permanent during the year, or since the last Official Report; as the line rests partly on teak and other description of timber (durable) supports, since sanction has been reserved for the purchase of posts for these lines, instructions have been accordingly isssued to the Inspectors in charge of sections to adopt measures to make them permanent; these will be completed about next month.

The line from the Mount to Pondicherry (97 miles) has been made permanent during the year; the line is now supported by teak-wood posts and masonry pillars.

The line from Pondicherry to Negapatam (94 miles) has been made permanent during the year; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood post and masonry pillars.

The foregoing remarks show the progress of works connected with the southern line. Although the western line is not yet rendered permanent, still great alterations and improvements have been effected during the year under review.

Number of Offices.

250. There are at present fifteen offices in the Madras Circle, *viz.* :—

Madras,	Bangalore,	Ootacamund,	Cochin,
Guindy,	Seerah,	Mercara,	Pondicherry,
Mount,	Bellary,	Cannanore,	Negapatam.
Vellore,	Mysore,	Calicut,	

On which the following are worked by Morse's instrument:—

Madras,	Bellary,	Mercara,	Cochin,
Vellore,	Mysore,	Cannanore,	Pondicherry,
Bangalore,	Ootacamund,	Calicut,	Negapatam.

There is a small office with a Morse instrument at the School of Instruction at Coonoor, which, together with another instrument at the Ootacamnnd office, entirely distinct and apart from that terminating the line from Bangalore, is used especially for the instruction of the pupils sent there for tuition.

Poonamallee has been closed under the orders of the Madras Government, in consequence of its not being much in requisition by Government and the Public.

Number and length of Messages sent.

251. The accompanying tabular statement, marked A,* shows the number and length of messages sent from the several stations in the Madras Circle, distinguishing "service" from "private," and the amount of increase in the number of messages during the official year, compared with the past return, is shown as follows:—

In 1859-60	35,871
In 1858-59	23,394
Increase ..	12,477

Cash Receipts.

252. On reference to this statement, marked A,* it will be seen that the cash collections at the several stations in the Madras Circle, under the head of "private," have been gradually increasing during the year: the result is as follows:—

Revenue on private messages in 1859-60 ..	Rs.	65,589	9	1½
Ditto ditto ditto in 1858-59 ..	„	46,465	8	3
Increase,	Rs.	19,124	0	10½
Revenue on service messages in 1858-59 ..	„	39,040	5	6
Ditto ditto ditto in 1859-60 ..	„	17,491	7	1
Decrease,	Rs.	21,548	14	5

The decrease shown above, under the head of "service," is attributable to the system of cash payment introduced in May last, in supersession of the *pro formâ* charge as heretofore. In comparing the *length* of messages from the past to the present official year, there is a proportional decrease, thus evidently showing that the officers of the several Public Departments now study to carry into effect Rules VIII. and X. of the Electric Telegragh Act of 1855, wherein it is directed that all messages be written in as few words as possible, while the system of submitting their bills, &c., to the Audit Office has, doubtless, furthered this reduction.

The number of messages sent by natives during the year is 8,172, as per statement marked A, comparing this with the past year, the increase is as follows:—

Messages sent by natives in 1859-60 ...	8,172
Ditto ditto in 1858-59 ...	4,204
Increase ...	3,968

* Appendix No. VIII.

253. The total number of complaints received on account of errors, delays, non-delivery, &c., amounts to only 24 in the transmission of 35,871 messages. The amount refunded is 112 Rupees. On comparing with the past official year, there has been a decrease in the number of complaints. The returns show as follows:—

Number of complaints, and amount of refunds.

Amount refunded on 62 complaints in 1858-59 ... Rs.	140	4	0
Ditto ditto on 24 ditto in 1859-60 ... „	112	0	0
Decrease ... Rs.	28	4	0

254. The amount of money received for the Red Sea Telegraph Company during the year is Rupees 571-15; the small amount collected on this account is attributable to the want of more precise information connected with the despatch of messages by their lines.

Red Sea Telegraph.

255. During the year under review, there were several interruptions of short duration on the main lines between Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, chiefly caused from violent gales and heavy rain. A few of these are noticed herein:—

Interruptions.

On the 11th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 12 hours: line down by the fall of a large tamarind tree, 7 miles from Vellore.

On the 29th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 11 hours: line in water on account of strong gale and rain; a masonary piller broken at the 61st milestone.

On the 30th October 1859—Interruption between Madras and Vellore for 8 hours and 50 minutes: the line blown down by a violent gale.

There have been two interruptions of long duration between Calicut and Cochin, for about eleven days in June and July 1859, and eight days in March 1860; these were caused from the cables at the Ponany River being broken, and of the Chetwary River being found faulty; the termini of this cable were very negligently connected to the main line, and the Overseer in charge, whose duty it was to attend to it, has been removed from the Department, having proved himself incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him.

In the southern lines, between Madras and Pondicherry, there has been an interruption of three days in November 1859, in consequence of heavy rains and inundation.

In January last there was an interruption for three days on the Mercara line, arising from strong gales.

Effect of Lightning and Rain.

256. On the 22nd May and 16th July 1859, a flash of lightning entered the Bangalore office and burnt six lightning conductors and galvanometer coils. Several safety-coils were also burnt at the Mysore office. A brass plate, &c., safety-coil was burnt at the Ootacamund office, and two safety-coils burnt at the Pondicherry office. One teak-wood post was split by lightning between Madras and Pondicherry, and three posts between Pondicherry and Negapatam. The use of the safety-coils introduced last year, in connection with the Morse instrument, have proved very successful in preventing accidents by lightning and injury to instruments.

Fall of Rain in inches.

There has been a decrease in the fall of rain during the present official year compared with that of the past, the result of which can be seen by the statement marked B.*

Effect of Rain on the Line.

The effect of rain on the lines has not shown any thing remarkable or worthy of notice.

Delays and Errors.

257. There is a marked decrease in errors, both in non-repeated and repeated messages, sent from, and received at, the several stations in the Madras Circle, during the official year, as per statement marked C.* This is attributable to the mode introduced only last year, of receiving and recording the messages by the signaller himself.

Progress of Signallers in receiving by Ear.

There has been a gradual and very steady progress made by the signallers generally in receiving by ear, since the last official report, as per statement marked D.

Expenditure of the Department.

258. The statement marked E. shows the gross amount expended on account of salary in the construction and working accounts, separately.

Expenditure in the Circle for the year, under the head of Rent.	The amount paid for office rent during the year is ... .. Rs.	11,516	0	0
Expenditure in the Circle by purchase of Stones for Lines and Offices.	The amount expended in the purchase of stones for lines is Rs.	26,525	2	5
	And for offices ditto	17,386	14	0
	Making a total of Rupees...	43,912	0	5

* Appendix No. VIII.

It will be perceived that the expenditure on account of salary at the several Telegraph stations and divisions of the line in the Madras Circle has been gradually decreased during the year, as noted below :—

Disbursement of salaryin 1858-59	Rs.	1,40,257	1	3
Ditto ditto 1859-60	„	1,38,548	10	9
Decrease, ...	Rs.	1,708	6	6

Cost of contingent Labor, Repairs, and Carriage.

The amount expended for contingent labor, for repairs, and carriage, is	Rs.	63,673	8	7
As shown in the statement of disbursement of contingencies in 1858-59	„	1,70,628	13	7
Ditto ditto in 1859-60	„	63,673	8	7
Decrease, ...	Rs.	1,06,955	5	0

Of this sum a large portion has been expended on account of carriage from Madras to Coonoor, in conveying lads entertained at Madras being sent up to the Coonoor school for instruction, as also after the completion of their training to the several stations in this and other Circles.

Workshop.

259. The workshop at Bangalore continues to furnish the lines and offices of this Circle with needle instruments, tools, implements, &c., as also the neighboring Circles of Hydrabad and Ceylon; it has also furnished of late a supply of the Superintendent's new modification of Morse's instrument, and is progressing daily in efficiency, under the able management of Mr. E. Faulkner, the Inspector in charge.

School for Signallers.

The school continues to instruct lads as signallers for this Department; there has been a great demand for signallers in other Circles, most of whom have been furnished from this school. It is due to Mr. T. O. Knop to say that the school under his control has been considerably improved since the submission of the last Report.

Horse Patrols.

The introduction of horse patrols on the lines, instead of line guards, has proved successful. Interruptions are now being remedied in a comparatively short space of time.

Time Ball.

The time ball has sustained severe damage from heavy gales to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to construct a new one on a much more substantial principle.

EMIGRATION.

Casualties.

260. The emigration during the official year 1859-60 has been conducted with its usual success as regards the health and comforts of the emigrants, and our vessels have been as before singularly free from disease. The ships despatched to the West Indies, as well as to the Mauritius, with the numbers embarked in each, and as far as has been ascertained, the deaths that have occurred on board, will be found in the Appendix.* In none of these did any serious sickness break out, and the mortality has been light; but two unfortunate casualties have occurred, one of which involved a most melancholy loss of life.

Loss of the Ocean Wave.
121 Men.
52 Women.
18 Boys.
11 Girls.
12 Infants.

On the 22nd April 1859, the *Ocean Wave*, a first-class vessel, which had already been employed on several occasions in conveying emigrants between Madras and the Mauritius, left with 214 souls for that colony, and was never after heard of. It is conjectured that she must have foundered in a cyclone which was experienced in the lower part of Bay of Bengal on the 25th and 26th of that month.

Grounding of the Nonpariel.
145 Men.
63 Women.
22 Boys.
17 Girls.
10 Infants.

The other casualty was the grounding of the *Nonpariel* on the beach, about 65 miles north of Trincomalee, when bound with emigrants to the Mauritius. She left Madras with 257 souls on the 3rd February last, and on the 6th ran ashore as above-mentioned, and remained there till the 15th, when she was floated. The emigrants were landed without accident, and were housed and fed at Jaffna. Meanwhile the vessel, after being hauled off, proceeded to Trincomalee where, after undergoing examination and certain repairs, she was certified by the Master Attendant at that port to be seaworthy and in a fit condition to continue her voyage to the Mauritius. The emigrants were then requested to proceed on board, but they refused from a fear that they would not be safe—a resolution for which they can hardly be blamed; and as the Ceylon authorities had been requested on no account to re-embark them against their will, they were sent back to Madras by land, and the greater portion proceeded to Mauritius in another vessel.

Disaster to the Devonshire.
229 Men.
75 Women.
13 Boys.
12 Girls.
10 Infants.

These are the only two accidents which have occurred to vessels despatched from Madras. A serious disaster, however, befel a Calcutta ship, in which the Madras Agency had to act. The *Devonshire* left Calcutta in the early part of last December with 339 souls for Demerara, and on the 4th and 5th of that month encountered a severe cyclone, in which she was dismasted. In this state she was picked up by the *Colgrain*, on the 9th, and towed into Cocanada. The last-named vessel subsequently brought the coolies on to Madras, whence she carried to their original destination as many as the law permitted her to receive. The remainder were forwarded shortly after in another ship, the *Priam*, and a few were sent back to Calcutta as being unequal to the voyage.

* Appendix No. IX.

261. In the last Report was noticed the introduction of an Act at the Mauritius, legalizing agreements entered into between special agents in this country and emigrants. The system was tried, and many agents from the colony arrived here with large orders for coolies; but it has not worked satisfactorily for them, and the result has been that, except in rare instances, the engagements are again left to the Government Agent, and all agreements are now signed by the emigrants before the Protector.

Working of Mauritius Private Agency.

The only other subject that it is necessary to mention is, that an attempt has been made to increase the numbers permitted to be embarked in large ships. The Chamber of Commerce at Madras and the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius represented that the restriction to 350 statute passengers tended to keep larger vessels out of the employ. This may be the case, but a vessel of 1,000 tons is not more eligible than one of 700, if the full number she measures for is put on board. On the contrary, experience has proved that when large numbers are congregated together, the risk of sickness is much increased, and the Government have concurred in limiting the allotment for any one ship to 350 statute passengers as before.

Maximum number of Passengers allowed in Emigrant Ships.

A Bill has been passed, No. XII. of 1860, to legalize emigration to St. Vincent, but as yet it has not been acted upon.

Emigration to St. Vincent legalized.

262. Mr. Warner, the agent for Trinidad, commenced active operations on the 1st of September last, having established his depôt at Royapettah.

Trinidad Government Agency.

He adopted a system precisely similar to that he found in practice at the Mauritius depôt, with the exception of giving money-batta instead of food.

Both depôts have been free from serious sickness during the time under report.

263. The numbers embarked from each depôt are as follows:—

Extent of Emigration.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Deaths.
Mr. Burton's ... To the Mauritius ...	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534	
Mr. Burton's ... To Demerara ...	539	247	59	59	15	...
Mr. Warner's ... To Trinidad ...	655	346	101	84	39	...
The numbers that have returned from the Colonies are:—						...
From the Mauritius	860	194	60	58	16	...
Ditto Demerara	162	95	23	24	26	83

Return Emigrants

264. The only vessel that has returned from the West Indies is the *Henry Moore*, which left George Town on the 22nd November, and arrived here on the 26th April last. The number embarked and landed was :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Embarked	225	110	24	24	25	
Births	...	..	...	...	5	
Total ...	225	110	24	24	30	413
Died on voyage	63	15	1	..	4	83
Landed	162	95	23	24	26	330

This unusual mortality of eighty-three souls was in no way to be ascribed to the inadequacy of the vessel for their accommodation, or to the provisions issued. The ship was roomy and particularly well ventilated; the rations and water of unexceptionable quality, and much care and attention were displayed by the Commander to his charge; but many embarked with the germs of disease brought on partly by a long residence in an unhealthy climate, and partly by habits of intemperance, and, finally, the Surgeon Superintendent was, in the opinion of the Medical Committee assembled here to report on his treatment, not only incompetent, but was one who had not received a regular professional training. Under these circumstances the Government decided that he should never again be employed in charge of emigrants.

The *Henry Moore's* men brought orders to the extent of 35,982 dollars—their savings during from ten to fifteen years' residence in the Colony of British Guiana—and were paid in Rupees at the current rate of exchange (2 rupees 3 annas per dollar), in accordance with a very liberal and politic arrangement entered into by that Government. One man had saved as much as 1,850 dollars, and some few 1,000 and upwards. Only twenty-four of the whole number were without funds, or at least made no deposit prior to embarking.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

Supply of Timber to Public Departments

265. The demand for timber during the past official year, from many Public Departments, has been very urgent.

In May 1859 the Conservator of Forests proceeded to Shemogah, to arrange for the supply of large beams to complete the European hospital at Bellary, and the Commissioner of Mysore sanctioned an Overseer and establishment for the superintendence of the forests in the Nuggur Division. Great assistance has been derived from this source in floating timber down the Tunga and Bhádra Rivers, to where the Railway crosses the Tumbudra.

The storing of timber for the Government workshop at Tuddry removed a considerable quantity of well-grown timber; but the enormous, pressing, and continuous demand for sleepers by the several Railway Companies has taxed our resources to the utmost.

Segúr and Mudumallai Forests.

The Wellington barracks are almost completed; but there is an immediate prospect of other public buildings, *viz.* the male and female Lawrence Asylums, European Penitentiary, &c., being erected on the Neilgherry hills. The careful seasoning of teak timber in anticipation of this great demand is receiving every attention.

Annamallai and North Canara Forests.

The large reserved forests have been systematically worked throughout the year; but all the timber that could be brought down to the depôts has been immediately cleared, both by the Railway and other Public Departments. Arrangements are being made for working the unexplored tableau of the Gúnd, with the assistance of the District Engineer, Captain Walker.

Extension of system to Pulni Hills and Cuddapah and Kurnool.

266. As proposed by His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, an Overseer has been appointed to the forests of Madura, and another has been nominated to the Denkinacottah Talook of Salem, chiefly with a view to supervise the Sandal-wood trees, and to mark timber trees for the Bangalore Branch Railway.

Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The appointment of an assistant for the conservancy of the forests in these two Districts is urgently called for by the requirements of the North-West Branch of Railway and Irrigation Canal Companies.

Plantations.

267. The Conolly plantations in Malabar are being extended annually, and teak nurseries have been commenced upon the same system along the banks of the Sedashegur River, in North Canara, and on the Annamallai Hills.

Wellington Plantations.

The plantations of Australian trees on the Neilgherries give promise of the future supply of firewood, and probably building materials.

Neilgherry Forests.

The orders of Government for the due conservancy of these forests have been carried out; several sholás were sold by public auction to native contractors, who have depôts in Ootacamund. During the five months, the dead and fallen timber are lotted by the department, and sold weekly for the convenience of the public. The consumption of fuel in this largely increasing settlement is now very great; the number of fires required in the station being not less than about 4,000 daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

268. The three Botanic Gardens at Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund continue to improve under the able superintendence of Messrs. Brown, New, and McIvor. In the gardens of Bangalore and Ootacamund extensive improvements and additions are being made, not only in regard to their beauty, but also in the propagation of foreign plants.

The abstract of distribution of seeds, &c., is as follows, and shows a large increase over the previous year:—

Madras	3,780
Bangalore	2,078
Ootacamund	17,011

Introduction of the "Cinchona."

The ship freighted from South America with cinchona plants and seeds for the introduction of that tree into Southern India is expected to arrive at Calicut towards the end of the present year.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Income and Expenditure.

269. Appendix No. contains a statement of the income and expenditure of the Madras Municipal Commissioners for the year 1859.

The balance on the 31st December 1858 carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows:—

Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense ..	Rs.	10,585	10	10
Investments in Government Securities	„	1,54,800	0	0
Arrears of Assessment and Wheel Tax	„	83,999	1	8
Advances recoverable from Contractors	„	5,600	0	0
Value of office premises	„	20,654	8	5
Ditto of lamp posts, &c., in store	„	3,303	9	0
		2,78,942	13	11
Less amount due Bank of Madras	„	10,000	0	0
	Rupees	2,68,942	13	11

The Income of the past year was as follows:—

Assessment in 1859	Rs.	1,37,111	2	7		
Wheel Tax, 1857 and 1858 ..	„	2,581	4	0		
Ditto 1859, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Quarters	„	40,442	12	0		
Warrant fees	„	991	9	8		
License fees	„	146	0	0		
Fines	„	1,208	4	0		
Interest on Government Securities	„	4,806	15	0		
Stoppages in Civil Engineer's Department	„	240	2	6		
					1,87,528	1 9
				Rs.	4,56,470	15 8
Less Remissions and Refunds				„	3,614	4 11
Total Income,				Rs.	4,52,856	10 9

Collection, &c., of Assessment.

270. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating Rupees 1,51,883-5-9, as shown in the Statement B,* the collections during the past year were as follows :—

Arrears from 1842 to 1858.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
3,986 15 8	48,348 5 6	99,548 0 7	1,51,883 5 9

being Rupees 30,026-1-5 in excess of those of 1858. The increase is owing to the large amount of arrears of assessment for 1858.

Remission of Assessment.

These amounted to Rupees 2,342-1-8 against Rupees 856-6-11 in 1858, but are still far below the average of former years. Lists of irrecoverable assessment have been made out and are in course of verification, and when the same has been completed, the amount will be written off, and thus reduce the outstandings under the following head :—

Balance of Assessment.—Outstanding on 31st December 1859—

Old Arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
7,536 6 4	4,775 0 10	37,563 2 0	49,874 9 2

being Rupees 17,114-4-10 below the balance on 31st December 1858. Of these arrears fully one-half have subsequently been collected in the current year.

Wheel Tax Collections, &c.

271. These aggregate Rupees 51,395-9-8 against Rupees 50,384-4-4 in 1858, and consist of the following items :—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
On spring vehicles and animals	136 11 8	12,596 2 0	30,164 0 0	42,896 13 8
On carts	39 4 0	3,318 4 0	5,141 4 0	8,498 12 0
	175 15 8	15,914 6 0	35,305 4 0	51,395 9 8

The remissions were as follows :—

On spring vehicles and animals	Rs. 1,247 2 0
On carts	„ 51 12 0
Total Rs. ...	1,298 14 0

* Appendix No. X.

And the balance outstanding on 31st December 1859:—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
On spring vehicles and animals	660 0 0	906 0 0	2,620 12 0	4,186 12 0
On carts	531 0 0	977 4 0	1,644 12 0	3,153 0 0
	1,191 0 0	1,883 4 0	4,265 8 0	7,339 12 0

Heads of Expenditure.

272. The other items of income do not call for especial notice, and it remains to notice the expenditure under its several heads:—

		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Assessment Department		7,958 3 9	Against.	6,807 0 7	In 1858.
Assessor's ditto		1,992 7 9		1,866 4 1	
Burial and burning grounds		664 9 10		6,980 9 9	
Conservancy Department		4,160 7 10		6,429 10 8	
Civil Engineer's ditto		7,469 4 0		7,556 6 5	
Law charges and compensations		77 8 0		... ...	
Lighting		3,285 15 2		2,975 12 10	
Municipal Department		22,047 4 8		24,970 5 8	
Mortuary ditto		1,023 0 0		883 4 7	
Office premises repairs		75 12 1		... ...	
Petty advances		868 3 9		... ...	
Plant		3,356 1 0		... ...	
Road Department		4,421 7 10		4,240 8 8	
Road work		78,570 0 3		93,128 5 2	
Ditto (advances)		5,712 11 2		... ...	
Scavenging Department	57,080 8 4	53,572 7 11		49,868 6 3	
Less proceeds of rubbish	3,508 0 5				
Slaughter-house charges	974 13 4	14 7 4		422 4 5	
Less fees	960 6 0				
Stationery, books, maps, &c.		1,167 14 6		... ...	
Wheel Tax Department		5,468 5 0		5,135 11 6	
Watering		1,235 15 5		2,246 8 2	
Works, drain and other		18,033 9 1		40,442 15 3	
Ditto advances		19,298 6 9		... ...	
		2,40,474 3 1		2,53,954 2 0	
DEDUCT.					
Government contributions for roads, &c.		32,396 13 1		31,574 14 10	
Proceeds of houses sold		12,397 3 3		... ...	
		44,794 0 4		... ...	
		1,95,680 2 9		2,22,379 8 2	

The increase under the head of assessment department is owing to the transfer to it of certain salaries charged in the previous year to Municipal Department. With the exception of the scavenging, there is a reduction in the cost of the establishments taken in the aggregate.

Details of Expenditure on Roads.

273. The expenditure under the head of roads is as follows :—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
New Roads.		
From Egmore High Road to Purswaulkum	967 5 9	
Between Theeroopully and Wall Tax Streets, Black Town	518 0 0	
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy Streets, Black Town ..	325 15 6	
Others of minor importance	330 10 11	
	2,142 0 2	
Advances	768 0 2	
	2,910 0 4	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	267 5 3	2,642 11 1
Improvements to Roads.		
Veneatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	16,004 13 6	
Cutcherry Road, Mylapoor	2,796 6 5	
Lane leading from Davidson's Street to Cundapa Chetty Street, Black Town	1,485 10 10	
Junction between Condy Chetty and Phillips' Streets, Black Town	1,400 0 0	
Audeappa Naick Street, Black Town	1,015 2 8	
Sydenham's Road, Choolay	837 10 10	
Connecting Annah Pillay Street with Wall Tax (west) Street, Black Town	644 0 0	
Saulay Street, Black Town	627 11 10	
Sawmy Pundarum Street, Chindadripettah	425 0 0	
Connecting Jaganada Moodelly Street with Teroopully Street, Black Town	325 6 0	
Mount Road, near Messrs. Franck's shop	306 14 2	
Lane between Laulah Coottay and Narraina Chetty Streets, Pareamettoo	305 0 0	
Viziah Vignaswerer Covil Road, Choolay	300 4 6	
Others of minor importance	1,118 9 8	
	27,592 10 5	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	12,129 14 0	15,462 12 5
Repair of roads	48,835 5 8	
Advances	4,944 11 0	53,780 0 8
Grand Total, Rupees ..		71,885 8 2

Particulars of Expenditure on other new works.

274. The particulars of the expenditure for new works are as follow :—

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Side channels ...	In Black Town	863 6 8	
	„ Choolay	794 2 7	
	„ Poodoopett	201 9 6	
	„ Egmore...	186 8 0	
	„ Comal Esverenpettah	111 4 8	
	„ Nungumbaukum	70 15 2	
			2,227 14 7
Centre and secondary drains ...	In Black Town	1,525 4 6	
	„ Nungumbaukum	518 3 10	
	„ Adyar	86 0 0	
			2,129 8 4
Privies ...	In Black Town	691 13 4	
	„ Pursewaulkum...	542 1 10	
	„ Royapoorum	518 14 6	
	Near the Moonegar Choultry	168 0 0	
	In Mylapoor	88 7 6	
	„ Perambore slaughter-house	75 14 2	
			2,085 3 0
Wells and Cisterns, &c.	In Black Town	... ...	1,608 15 5
Support or retaining and compound walls	To the Mahomedan burial ground near the Penitentiary	433 12 4	
	In Eroorgunrum	378 6 3	
	„ Choolay	254 0 0	
	„ Black Town	143 8 6	
	„ Perambore	111 6 0	
	„ Mylapoor	105 9 6	
			1,426 10 7
	Platforms for rubbish boats	... .	676 13 4
	Cattle pound in Washermanpet	... ...	221 9 6
	Trevelyan Basin	... ...	210 13 6
	Dock at Cochrane's Canal	... ...	72 1 6
	Cesspools	... ...	40 0 6
	Dust boxes	... ...	19 1 2
	Advances for the construction of drains and channels	8,582 7 8	
	Works near the band-stand	3,000 0 0	
	New burning grounds	2,000 0 0	
	Retaining and parapet walls	1,550 0 0	
	Privies	1,435 15 1	
	Canal for rubbish boats	1,000 0 0	
	Slaughter-yard at Triplicane	300 0 0	
	Police Tannah in Venkatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	300 0 0	
	Miscellaneous works	1,130 0 0	
			19,298 6 9
			30,017 2 2
	Deduct amount realized by the sale of houses, &c., purchased	... ...	448 11 10
			29,568 6 4

275. The works near the band-stand and the new burning ground were undertaken at the expense of Government, and the cost has since been recovered.

The canal for rubbish boats, for which an advance of 1,000 Rupees is included in the above statement, was finished in the present year at a total cost of Rupees 2,530-4-0.

It is situated a little beyond the first bridge, north of the Railway, and is 900 feet long by 43 feet wide.

The work was performed by Mr. R. Kennedy, First Assistant District Engineer, in charge of Cochrane's Canal, in a most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

Slaughter-houses.

A new slaughter-house at Triplicane was opened on the 25th August, and a site has been purchased for one at Choolay. That near the Monegar Choultry is being considerably enlarged.

To meet the expense of cleansing and maintaining these slaughter-houses, the Municipal Commissioners purpose levying a trifling fee of three pice per head of cattle slaughtered there.

Latrines.

Eleven latrines were constructed in last year, making a total of eighty-four now in use.

Drainage of Black Town.

276. In July last, His Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan laid before the Commissioners for consideration a scheme prepared under the direction of Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, for cleansing the southern portion of the main drain with water raised from Cochrane's Canal, which it was supposed would greatly abate the nuisance of the stench so loudly complained of by the inhabitants of Fort Saint George during the north-east monsoon, and by those of Black Town during the rest of the year, arising from the discharge of the sewerage into the sea near the north-east angle of the fort.

The scheme included the making a navigable channel from the canal to a tank situated just within the town wall, a little to the north of Elephant Gate, and the deepening of the tank so as to make it fit for a boat station or basin, similiar to that known as Cochrane's Basin. On the eastern border of this basin it was proposed to erect a cistern 150 × 100 × 6, to contain 90,000 cubic feet of water, to be lifted by a six-horse power steam engine, working ten hours a day, and conveyed by iron pipes to the highest point on the western ridge of Black Town, or Saulay Street, from whence it might be distributed through the primary drains of that portion of the town, or led by the large secondary drain in Annah Pillah Street into the southern end of the main drain.

The cost of this work was estimated at 24,500 Rupees, but this did not include the value of the tank and adjacent land required for the purpose, for which upwards of 20,000 Rupees has had to be paid by award of the arbitrators appointed under Act VI. of 1857. On further consideration, it was also found desirable to increase the dimensions of the cistern to 260 feet in length, 166 feet in width, and 10 feet in

height, so as to hold 250,000 cubic feet of water, and to substitute a twelve-horse for a six-horse steam engine, thus bringing the cost of the works up to 27,450 Rupees, exclusive of the engine, which His Excellency promised should be furnished by Government.

The estimated cost of making the navigable cut and of deepening the tank is	Rs.	4,461	13	2
And of erecting the cistern	„	12,540	0	0
		17,001	13	2
Both of which works are now in course of execution.				
There remain the engine house and conduit	„	8,090	0	0
Abutments and foundation for bridge over the cut from the canal	„	3,200	0	0
130 tons of iron pipes	„	10,000	0	0
Laying ditto and building distributing cisterns	„	3,700	0	0
		41,991	13	2
Add cost of the ground	„	20,000	0	0
Probable cost of the work	Rs.	61,991	13	2

This heavy outlay cannot, of course, be borne by the current income of the municipal fund, but must be met by the realization of a portion of the sum invested in Government securities, and set apart expressly for such purposes.

Mortuary Registration.

227. The number of deaths reported in 1859 was as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266
Against	3,492	3,360	3,620	10,472 in 1858.

The number of deaths from cholera was only 1,061 against 2,047 in the preceding year.

In order to save delay in compiling the mortuary returns, and at the same time to ensure greater correctness in the classification of diseases, the Commissioners have, as an experiment, placed the entire establishment under the control of the Director General, Medical Department, who publishes weekly returns, with full details and comparative statements in the *Official Gazette.*

OBSERVATORY.

278. During the past year Major Tennant assumed charge of the office of Government Astronomer in succession to Major Jacob.

The new piers for the transit circle are approching completion, and the other works for the meridian instrument are in progress.

A new dome has been sanctioned for the equatorial instrument.

In the absence of a reliable instrument, no meridian observations have been taken; but the reduction of those previously made has been continued, and the work is nearly ready for the press.

279. The correct time of the firing of the evening gun has been regularly published, and the time ball has also been in use; but till February its mechanism was very defective, and failures from this cause were frequent. In April the ball itself threatened to give way, and a new one has been constructed. No future difficulty in the matter is now anticipated.

280. In compliance with a request from England, the planet alleged to have been discovered by M. Lescarbault has been carefully sought, but without any result. The possible period of its visibility on the sun's disc passed without any sign of it at Madras.

Magnetic Observatory.

281. The magnetic observatory continues in the same state as at the date of the last Report. A volume of observations in the meteorological branch is passing through the press, and the printing of the magnetic observations has been sanctioned.

282. The Government Astronomer has availed himself of the Astronomer Rogal's offer of correspondence, from which the establishment will, doubtless, derive much advantage.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

283. Lieutenant Mitchell has succeeded Dr. Balfour in the charge of the Central Museum.

Central Museum.

The arrangements for the formation of a library of reference in connection with the museum are in progress, and a considerable nucleus has been already formed.

The average monthly expenditure, on account of the museum, has been Rupees 197-13-0, and that on account of the zoological department Rupees 310-13-1.

These gardens continue to form a great attraction to the public, and are daily visited by large numbers of people.

284. The total number of visitors to the museum, during the past year, is stated to have been 552,407, of whom 81,228 signed their names in the visitors' book.

The donations to the museum, during the year, were 492 in number, and 23 specimens were presented to the zoological collection.

The series of ethnological masks, by M. M. Schlagintweit is nearly complete.

The collection of models has not yet been received from England, but may be daily expected.

285. In July 1859 a supply of the seed of the *Sorghum Saccharatum* was distributed from the museum throughout the three Presidencies, and in Ceylon, together with copies of a pamphlet explanatory of the culture.

The results have been very varying, and seem to show that, in many instances, the seed was injured before received; but attention has thus been drawn to a class of plants which promises to be of much use to the agriculturists of this country, and the success that has attended the cultivation of the *Imphee* in many places has been most marked.

District Museums.

286. The district museums that have been formed at Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Ootacamund, Bellary, and Kurnool, continue to give promise of useful results.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1859.

	Depending 1st January 1859.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1859.
Bellary	808	6,184	6,992	2,583	91	2,701	248	1,369
Calicut	8,753	12,585	21,338	5,083	1,204	2,799	1,021	11,231
Chicacole	1,416	2,867	4,283	1,298	199	1,011	148	1,627
Chingleput	931	3,098	4,029	1,267	211	913	163	1,475
Chittoor	1,754	8,149	9,903	2,899	588	3,581	18	2,817
Coimbatore	1,674	9,606	11,280	3,582	367	3,614	1,231	2,486
Combaconum	9,178	21,440	30,618	5,392	1,314	10,156	1,816	11,940
Cuddalore	1,747	7,506	9,253	2,315	474	3,566	6	2,892
Cuddapah	3,297	6,892	10,189	2,694	671	1,521	1,241	4,062
Guntoor	413	3,617	4,030	1,232	108	2,228	4	458
Honore	3,760	8,031	11,791	3,063	308	1,924	97	6,399
Madura	3,502	10,096	13,598	1,953	749	5,075	328	5,493
Mangalore	3,486	10,008	13,494	3,390	361	2,685	284	6,774
Masulipatam	1,171	3,322	4,493	1,474	125	1,259	211	1,424
Nellore	887	5,718	6,605	1,577	195	3,512	11	1,310
Nundial	1,571	6,206	7,777	1,655	271	2,065	1,619	2,167
Rajahmundry	2,626	5,952	8,578	1,569	129	1,513	1,799	3,568
Salem	4,037	9,934	13,971	4,122	550	4,612	10	4,677
Tellicherry	4.196	4,498	8,694	2,098	562	938	71	5,025
Tinnevelly	1,704	6,839	8,543	1,682	553	3,101	10	3,197
Trichinopoly	2,747	7,049	9,796	2,076	625	2,937	952	3,206
Agent, Ganjam... ..	957	1,349	2,306	433	163	451	80	1,179
Ditto, Vizagapatam ...	3,120	2,323	5,443	711	168	922	286	3,356
Total of 1859...	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Ditto 1858...	57,646	1,43,389	2,01,035	48,181	8,983	62,218	17,918	63,735
Increase ...	6,089	19,880	25,969	5,967	1,003	866	...	24,397
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,264	...

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					Total.
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	
Suits appealable	38	324	202	993	22,451	24,008
Appealed	31	53	95	391	5,361	5,931
Affirmed	13	27	61	180	2,495	2,776
Modified or reversed	6	12	25	171	1,346	1,560

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE C.
Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	6,112	2,203	1,534	2,375	465	5,130	517
Calicut	9,014	3,620	3,552	1,799	1,315	7,441	215
Chicacole	13,419	4,041	6,637	2,681	1,292	12,017	110
Chingleput	8,922	2,751	2,986	3,045	403	7,746	645
Chittoor	13,766	5,981	4,024	3,719	321	12,971	474
Coimbatore	13,898	5,410	1,887	6,564	2,688	10,966	244
Combaconum	15,900	7,037	4,125	4,514	517	15,100	283
Cuddalore	11,405	3,775	3,292	4,309	564	10,555	257
Cuddapah	3,405	1,300	942	1,163	9	2,946	450
Guntoor	13,767	4,164	6,442	3,161	1,811	11,787	169
Honore	4,551	948	1,866	1,656	226	4,269	56
Madura	14,523	7,232	2,679	4,612	1,653	12,270	600
Mangalore	5,057	1,535	2,602	863	341	4,596	120
Masulipatam	5,470	1,494	1,900	2,018	375	4,890	205
Nellore	11,786	4,699	4,376	2,711	485	10,826	475
Nundial	3,551	1,466	743	1,329	263	2,888	387
Rajahmundry	15,192	5,150	8,081	2,026	2,277	12,483	432
Salem	14,576	5,236	5,275	4,065	1,106	13,090	380
Tellicherry	4,702	2,185	1,393	1,096	749	3,801	124
Tinnevelly	7,736	3,654	1,706	2,347	1,011	6,408	317
Trichinopoly	6,493	3,302	1,182	1,949	619	5,748	126
Agent, Ganjam	5,814	2,026	2,413	1,325	356	5,355	103
Ditto, Vizagapatam	21,492	5,840	13,960	1,692	...	21,490	2
Total of 1859 ...	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Ditto 1858 ...	2,30,307	96,185	69,729	63,447	17,785	2,07,876	5,200
Increase ...	244	...	13,868	...	1,061	...	1,491
Decrease ..	...	11,199	...	2,428	...	3,103	...

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

TABLE D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Foujdary Adawlut.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons	Persons.												
Bellary	539	1,404	889	23	3	...	94	181	1	56	78	4	8	16	0
Calicut	608	1,240	651	28	19	4	144	137	24	95	51	1	25	9	0
Chicacole	159	394	247	23	5	..	49	39	5	7	3	0	0	1	0
Chingleput	158	416	124	29	12	...	53	62	1	58	32	11	9	1	0
Chittoor	471	1,436	1,008	29	14	2	70	126	6	63	18	0	7	4	0
Combatore	699	1,813	1,117	42	7	7	160	263	23	125	67	1	9	26	0
Combaconum ...	493	1,434	909	70	38	2	108	118	4	102	326	2	17	4	0
Cuddalore	533	1,187	703	17	22	1	152	107	2	47	76	9	13	8	0
Cuddapah	531	1,951	1,447	28	9	...	55	141	39	19	178	25	2	2	0
Guntoor	98	288	41	20	11	2	104	74	4	31	33	4	0	0	0
Honore	244	594	360	25	7	...	45	62	2	25	43	14	3	0	0
Madura	572	1,287	874	18	8	3	89	185	5	20	69	4	12	10	0
Mangalore	264	679	399	2	1	...	35	40	3	52	78	5	8	3	0
Masulipatam ...	159	309	152	13	...	...	46	14	5	18	36	7	8	4	0
Nellore	643	1,565	1,058	13	12	5	74	209	42	31	59	18	4	0	0
Nundial	389	1,005	724	23	24	2	43	96	4	33	21	1	4	7	1
Rajahmundry ...	288	649	303	28	16	7	96	115	5	37	22	5	5	1	1
Salem	1,041	2,484	1,674	28	11	...	121	244	11	77	117	1	8	2	1
Tellicherry	334	752	501	20	16	..	73	102	7	12	5	0	5	0	0
Tinnevelley	627	1,620	1,170	12	...	...	81	123	6	65	90	1	15	19	0
Trichinopoly ...	304	926	625	...	...	2	86	87	1	34	58	3	0	0	1
Agent, Ganjam ...	198	521	308	...	...	...	127	44	6	15	5	2	0	0	0
Ditto, Vizagapatam ...	213	706	506	...	...	...	43	62	7	5	58	0	11	6	0
Total of 1859 ...	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Ditto 1858 ...	10,075	28,615	17,266	665	268	59	2,039	3,373	228	1,293	2,010	151	212	129	3
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Decrease ...	510	3,955	1,476	174	33	22	91	742	15	266	487	33	39	6	...

(Signed) C. F. CHAMIER,
Registrar.

Fouzdary Adawlut;
Registrar's Office,
The 12th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 1 A.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny	530	206	247	...	196	649	...
Receiving stolen goods	56	19	3	...	53	75	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust ...	46	37	...	...	10	47	...
Obtaining property by false pretences ...	24	11	...	...	16	27	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same ...	126	46	1	19	78	144	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	19	...	3	22	9	34	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found ...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	7	...	...	8	2	10	...
Reputed thieves	11	8	...	...	4	12	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	15	1	...	11	3	15	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property ...	19	...	...	9	13	22	8
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	9	1	...	...	3	4	5
Police Officers taking bribes	5	5	...	...	3	8	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers ...	8	3	...	4	3	10	...
Crimping	3	7	...	...	...	7	...
Assaults	2,001	47	1	468	874	1,390	1,061
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	96	24	...	62	33	119	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. ...	1,471	33	1	1,911	721	2,666	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c.	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse ...	36	2	...	26	36	64	10
Cruelty to animals	68	...	...	52	16	68	...
Drunk and incapable...	187	2	...	174	13	189	...
Riding or driving furiously	54	...	...	43	14	57	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 1 A.—*(Concluded.)*

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Driving without lights	150	...	...	98	52	150	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	...	...	4	1	5	...
Obstructing the public roads	211	...	...	121	103	224	...
Conducting processions, &c., &c., without license	26	...	...	15	12	27	...
Sounding metal instruments in the street without license	7	...	...	3	5	8	...
Begging in the public roads	5	3	...	...	2	5	...
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	5	...	...	2	3	5	...
Keeping gaming houses	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
Gambling in the street...	80	20	...	149	68	237	...
Nuisance	2,247	...	...	1,862	397	2,259	...
Breaches of license by hotel keepers, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	10	...	...	8	10	18	...
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the house of correction, &c., without due permission ...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children ...	252	1	...	90	77	168	84
Escaping from a place of legal confinement ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Purchasing regimental necessaries from soldiers	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Breaches of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852...	8	...	...	4	5	9	...
Ditto Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ditto Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854	6	...	...	5	1	6	...
Ditto Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	313	...	...	213	103	316	...
Ditto Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	8	...	...	8	...	8	...
Ditto Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
Ditto Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	8	...	2	2	47	51	...
Ditto Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859...	11	...	...	1	3	4	7
Total ...	8,181	479	258	5,400	2,999	9,136	1,222

Two persons were bound over to keep the peace in two separate cases.

Twenty-five paupers and seven insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and three children to the House of Industry.

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT; *The 18th January* 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2 B.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, *and Act I. of* 1859, *during the year* 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number fined.	Number sent on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion...	28	88	75	...	13	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands ...	16	70	51	...	18	...	1
Ditto ditto neglect of duty	17	56	53	...	...	...	3
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	15	75	44	1	8	...	22
Embezzling cargo	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Assault	9	11	9	...	...	...	2
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	90	306	235	1	39	1	30

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT; *The* 18*th January* 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 3 C.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, *during the year* 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion	16	26	20	...	6
Wilful neglect of duty	4	37	8	1	28
Overloading boats	6	8	...	7	1
Landing grain beyond prescribed limits	3	5	...	...	5
Using a catamaran without its being branded	1	4	...	1	3
Total ...	30	80	28	9	43

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT; *The* 18*th January* 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 4 D.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners convicted.	Number of prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of property recovered.	Remarks.
Assault and Robbery	1	7	..	7	.. ..	83 2 0	45 10 0	
Cutting and Wounding	2	1	1	..	To be imprisoned for 12 months with hard labor ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	The same prisoner in both cases.
Larceny	18	23	17	6	2 to be transported for 4 years each	2,871 11 3	1,314 2 9	
					1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor			
					4 ditto for 18 months each ditto			
					5 ditto for 15 ditto ditto			
					4 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
					7 ditto for 10 ditto ditto			
Stealing from the person	6	10	8	2	3 ditto for 2 years and 6 months each ditto ..	631 6 0	244 14 0	
					2 ditto for 18 months each ditto			
					3 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
Receiving stolen property	..	7	2	5	1 ditto for 9 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	6	5*	4	1	1 ditto for 3 years ditto ..	20 8 0	1 8 0	* Two cases against one man.
					2 ditto for 15 months ditto			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Forgery	1	1	..	1				
Uttering forged endorsements	2	2	1	1	1 ditto for 3 years ditto			
Breach of trust	5	4†	4	..	1 ditto for 18 months ditto ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	† Two cases against one man.
					3 ditto for 15 ditto each ditto			
Embezzlement..	2‡	1	1	..	ditto for 6 ditto ditto ..	165 6 5	0 0 0	‡ One of these cases was not tried, the prisoner having been convicted of uttering a forged endorsement.
Conspiracy	1	3	3	..	1 ditto for 15 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Obtaining by false pretences	3	3	3	..	1 to be transported for 4 years			
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the Engine	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for 2 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 18 months ditto			
					ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail	1	2	1	1	1 ditto for 18 months with hard labor in the Penitentiary			
Total	49	70	46	24		3,772 1 8	1,606 2 9	

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18*th January* 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5 E.

Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court in the year 1859, in which the Prisoners were discharged.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons acquitted.
Arson	1	1
Abduction	1	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	1	1
Larceny	6	14
Receiving stolen property	3	4
Breach of trust	3	7
Attempting to defraud	1	1
Total	16	29

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18*th January* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6 A.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the Year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny	241	67	72	..	114	253	..
Receiving stolen goods	41	10	3	6	35	54	..
Embezzlement and breach of trust	22	8	1	..	13	22	..
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	1	..	..	6	7	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	24	2	..	11	39	52	..
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	17	1	9	4	6	20	..
Stealing animals	11	1	5	..	6	12	..
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	3	..	..	3	..	3	..
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	2	..	..	1	1	2	..
Unlawfully or maliciously shooting animals	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Reputed thieves	5	7	..	..	..	7	..
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	16	..	..	..	12	12	4
Crimping	3	8	.	..	1	9	..
Aggravated assault	23	17	..	9	6	32	..
Assault	1,408	15	..	181	708	904	500
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	47	4	..	41	44	89	..
Police Officers taking bribes	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Violation of duty by Police Officers	6	2	..	14	2	18	..
Using false weights, &c., or having possession of the same at their shops	7	1	.	6	..	7	..
Breach of the peace, riotous behavior, &c.	576	13	..	788	308	1,109	..
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	76	1	..	33	41	75	11
Cruelty to animals	103	..	..	94	9	103	..
Drunk and incapable	200	5	..	205	18	228	..
Riding or driving furiously	82	..	..	59	26	85	..
Driving vehicles without lights	91	..	..	71	20	91	..
Leaving carts or animals without control	23	..	..	15	8	23	..
Obstructing public roads, &c.	40	..	..	41	8	49	..
Conducting processions, beating tom-toms in the public roads, &c. without license	8	..	..	7	11	18	..
Exciting charity by false pretences	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near public streets, &c.	6	..	..	5	2	7	..
Keeping gaming houses and gambling therein	1	1	..	12	..	13	..
Gambling in public places, streets, &c.	14	..	..	15	30	45	..
Using indecent or threatening language	67	2	..	29	39	70	15
Setting dogs to bite	2	..		..	1	1	1
Affixing placards	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Indecent behavior in the Police Court	4	1	..	4	..	5	..
Keeping a shop for smoking chandoo without license from the Commissioner of Police	3	..	..	3	1	4	..
Nuisance	2,929	5	..	2 785	139	2,929	..
Indecent exposure	193	..	..	186	8	194	..
Keeping brothels	6	..	..	..	17	17	..
Escaping from legal confinement	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Desertion from service by Troopers of the Mounted Police	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Refusing to maintain wives and children	273	7	..	45	145	197	76
Preferring charges upon insufficient grounds	16	..	..	15	1	16	..
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850 by Apprentices	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
Ditto Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	11	..	..	6	8	14	..
Ditto Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	99	..	..	3?	60	99	2
Ditto Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	11	..	..	9	2	11	..
Ditto Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	2	..	..	1	1	2	..
Ditto Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859	33	..	..	6	36	42	10
Total	6,771	183	90*	4,750	1,936	6,959	920

* Of those 90 flogged, 32 were Juvenile offenders.

8 Persons were bound over to keep the peace in 8 cases.
4 Insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry.
1 Military offender was sent to the Officer Commanding.
2 Police Officers referred to the Commissioner of Police.

NOTE.—From the 20th August 1859 to the 16th December following, *viz.*, three months and twenty-six days, the cases belonging to the 5th Division, attached to the Vepery Police, were transferred to the Royapet Police Court in consequence of the absence of the Magistrate of the district on leave, and on other duty.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT;
The 31*st January* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7 B.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the year 1859, *and of Committable Cases investigated by the Magistrate in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount of value or property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of the property recovered.	Remarks.
Murder	2	2	1	1	Sentenced to death			
Receiving stolen property	...	1	...	1				
Manslaughter	1	1	...	1				
Rape	1	1	...	1				
Assault with intent to commit rape ...	1	1	...	1				
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder	1	1	...	1				
Larceny	9	14	6	8	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor ... 3 ditto for 18 months each ditto 1 ditto for 10 ditto ditto and 1 dozen lashes. 1 ditto for 9 months ditto	1,333 8 0	670 4 0	
Embezzlement	1	1	1	...	To be imprisoned for 3 years ditto ...	291 11 1		
Obtaining money under false pretences ...	5	3	3	...	1 to be transported for 4 years ... 1 to be imprisoned for 12 months ditto. 1 ditto for 9 months ditto.	384 8 0		There were three charges against the man sentenced to 4 years' transportation.
Conspiracy	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 12 months each ditto ...	70 0 0		
Total	23	29	13	16	Total	2,079 11 1	670 4 0	

Committable Cases investigated in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.

4 Persons in 1 Forgery case.
2 do. in 2 cases of obtaining money under false pretences.
5 do. in 3 do. of larceny exceeding 50 rupees.
1 do. in 1 do. of attempting to poison.
1 do. in 1 do. of rape.
1 Person in 1 case of infanticide.
1 do. in 1 do. of attempting to commit sodomy.
1 do. in 1 do. of abduction and stealing jewels from the person.

16 11

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT;
The 31*st January* 1860.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions from, the Royapet Police Court, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Killing a buffaloe by administering poison... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempting to poison cattle	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Assaults	623	0	0	0	0	3	298	788	1,089	580	0	0	8	0	2	297	751	1,058
Embezzlement or breach of trust	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	10	16	20	0	0	14	0	0	0	6	20
Larceny under 50 rupees	306	0	0	148	0	51	3	146	348	233	0	0	135	0	63	4	55	257
Larceny	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	16	0	4	11	0	0	0	11	26
Accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	7	11
Stealing from the person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Riot and assault	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy and obtaining by false pretences ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees value ...	7	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	7	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value ...	13	0	0	6	0	2	0	11	19	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	10
Obtaining by false pretences	23	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	25	27	0	0	15	0	1	0	12	28
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Aiding and abetting in obtaining property by false pretences under 50 rupees value	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	28	0	0	11	0	2	8	14	35	20	0	0	4	0	7	6	4	21
Reputed thieves	15	0	0	10	0	1	2	3	16	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	16
Counterfeiting coin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

APPENDIX No. IL—*(Continued.)*

No. 8.—*(Concluded.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions from, the Royapet Police Court, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Having fraudulent possession of stolen property ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	6	0	0	15	11	32
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child ...	11	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Threatening to assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking forcible possession of property	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
Found in possession of stolen property, without satisfactorily accounting for the same	14	0	0	4	0	0	1	20	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trespass into dwelling houses or on public ground, without satisfactory excuse	60	0	0	0	0	0	25	67	92	80	0	0	0	0	0	56	43	99
Receiving stolen property	30	0	0	5	0	0	1	27	33	31	0	0	21	0	0	5	15	41
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Assualting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	96	0	0	3	0	0	89	64	156	63	0	0	1	0	0	65	31	97
Wrongful appropriation of property found	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour	927	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	280	1,688	1,019	0	0	2	0	0	1,651	356	2,009
Disturbing religious ceremonies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gambling	27	0	0	0	0	2	57	6	65	63	0	0	1	0	4	137	0	142
Keeping gaming houses	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Refusing to maintain wife and children	82	0	0	2	0	0	33	47	82	70	0	0	2	0	0	19	52	73
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Drunkenness	158	0	0	0	0	1	166	11	178	141	0	0	0	0	0	138	4	142
Riding or driving furiously or negligently along the public roads, and without lights	397	0	0	0	0	1	345	67	413	550	0	0	0	0	0	469	84	553
Playing country music without a license	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14
Obstructing the public roads ...	95	0	0	0	0	0	69	27	96	142	0	0	0	0	0	105	67	172
Obtaining charity by means of false pretences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Corruption by Police Officers	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Contempt in the Police Court	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Neglect of duty by Police Officers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13
Nuisance	1,067	0	0	0	0	18	1,015	34	1,067	1,982	0	0	0	0	9	1,907	66	1,982
Taking spirits into barracks or jails	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letting loose ferocious animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Selling chandoo without the Commissioner's license ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Breaches of such license	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Affixing placards	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ill-treating animals	231	0	0	0	0	0	198	33	231	164	0	0	0	0	0	157	7	164
Leaving carts (or animals) without control ...	36	0	0	0	0	0	27	9	36	43	0	0	0	0	0	34	9	43
Bathing in a prohibited tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapon ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds ...	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Violation of duty by Police Officers	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	8
Breach of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852 ...	11	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	19
Ditto of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856 ...	40	0	0	0	0	0	14	35	49	26	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	29
Ditto of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXV. of 1856 ...	14	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Ditto of Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857 ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ditto of Act XII. of 1851, respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto of Act VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto of the Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ...	4,439	0	1	223	0	84	3,838	1,082	5,948	5,484	0	6	255	0	88	5,180	1,694	7,223

One insane person was sent to the Monegar Choultry.

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
31st *January* 1860.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year 1859.

CHARGES.	Number of cases.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Neglect of duty	2,218	2,147	14	12	116	29	2,218
Drunkenness	73	55	4	2	7	5	73
Assault	6	3	0	1	2	0	6
Corruption by Police Officers	10	6	0	0	2	2	10
Disobedience by Police Officers	52	29	2	1	17	3	52
Breach of the Peace	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	108	73	8	1	24	2	108
Total	2,468	2,213	28	18	168	41	2,468

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30*th April* 1860.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.												1859.											
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manslaughter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Burglary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer pioson with intent to commit murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Shooting with intent to murder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Instigating rebellion	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Crimping	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	6	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Forging and uttering	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7
Aggravated assault and robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Assaults	4,435	0	0	49	0	8	1,114	0	2,661	0	0	3,832	3,995	0	0	70	0	3	949	0	2,335	0	1	0	3,358
Conspiracy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Continued.)*

***GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT** of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years* 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.												1859.											
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Embezzlement and breach of trust	109	0	0	27	0	1	0	0	77	0	0	105	99	0	0	65	0	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	102
Larceny under 50 Rupees	1,143	0	0	495	0	369	3	0	560	0	0	1,427	1,004	0	0	408	0	382	6	0	363	0	0	0	1,159
Larceny	32	0	7	17	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	71	52	0	6	32	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	82
Accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11
Wilfully laying a piece of timber across the line of the Madras Railway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Endangering the safety of the Passengers in the Railway Train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stealing from the person	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14
Riot and assault	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees ...	7	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	5	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 Rupees	78	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	89	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Obtaining by false pretences	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	69	0	2	31	0	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	70
Embezzling cargo—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Stealing growing plants and vegetables	53	0	0	13	0	5	32	0	18	0	0	68	56	0	0	5	0	19	32	0	19	0	0	0	75
Reputed thieves	44	0	0	29	0	1	2	0	27	0	0	59	26	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	31
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	39	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	30	0	0	49	35	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	25	0	0	0	40
Uttering counterfeit coin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeit coin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Having in possession, purchasing, or receiving stolen goods	109	0	0	30	0	13	1	0	87	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	36	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	36	0	0	46	41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	37
Threatening to assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 Rupees value	13	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	19	11	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	14
Attempting to defraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Aggravated assault	13	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	24	25	0	0	17	0	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	37
Taking forcible possession of property	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	136	0	0	45	0	4	20	0	119	0	0	188	180	0	0	54	0	1	46	0	128	0	0	0	229
Trespass into dwelling houses without satisfactory excuse, or on public and on Government ground and removing soil	435	0	0	4	0	0	264	0	230	0	0	498	212	0	0	3	0	0	115	0	120	0	0	0	238
Receiving stolen property	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	131	0	0	52	0	6	11	0	113	0	0	0	182
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	16
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	252	0	0	20	0	0	242	0	144	0	0	406	206	0	0	29	0	0	168	0	108	0	0	0	305
Wrongful appropriation of property found	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	36	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	79	16	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	70
Refusing to go on board and to proceed on voyage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	10	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refusing permission to see a Magistrate—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of '50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued wilful neglect of duty—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	16	17	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	56
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c	2,807	0	0	27	0	1	3,859	0	1,490	0	0	5,377	3,067	0	0	48	0	1	4,350	0	1,385	0	1	0	5,785
Disturbing religious ceremonies	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Gambling	132	0	0	3	0	2	217	0	146	0	0	368	157	0	0	21	0	4	301	0	98	0	0	0	424
Keeping gaming houses	8	0	0	3	0	0	18	0	2	0	0	23	7	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	19
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	27	0	0	0	35
Stealing animals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	12
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	15	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	36	15	0	0	44	0	0	1	0	22	8	0	0	75

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Continued.)*

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.												1859.												
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Refusing to maintain wife and children	523	0	0	9	0	0	144	0	205	0	0	358	595	0	0	10	0	0	154	0	274	0	0	0	438
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	13	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	14	28	0	0	2	0	0	22	0	4	0	0	0	28
Drunkenness	512	0	0	2	0	1	448	7	87	0	4	549	610	0	0	7	0	0	572	4	42	0	2	5	632
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads and without lights	658	0	0	1	0	1	560	0	125	0	0	687	927	0	0	0	0	0	740	0	196	0	0	0	936
Playing country music without a license	63	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	47	0	0	85	49	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	37	0	0	0	67
Obstructing the public roads	378	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	163	0	0	425	393	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	178	0	0	0	445
Begging in the public roads	26	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	26	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorized by the Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landing grain beyond the special limits—Boat Act No IV. of 1842	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Overloading—Boat Act IV. of 1842	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	29	0	0	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
Corruption	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	3	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanors (misconduct of Police Officers)	275	0	0	0	0	0	261	2	38	0	0	301	108	0	0	0	0	0	73	8	24	0	1	2	108
Corruption by Police Officers	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8	18	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	2	21
Disobedience ditto	21	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	21	52	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	17	0	1	3	25
Neglect of duty ditto	990	0	0	0	0	0	973	6	122	0	0	1,101	2,218	0	0	0	0	0	2,047	14	116	0	12	29	2,218

Violation of duty ditto	11	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	14	21	0	0	10	0	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	38
Contempt in the Police Court	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wilful neglect of duty—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	7	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	28	0	0	39	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	28	0	0	0	37
Refusing to pay wages—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Desertion—Boat Act No. IV. of 1842, Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	39	0	0	71	0	9	0	0	9	2	0	91	44	0	0	75	0	20	0	0	6	13	0	0	114
Assault—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. I. of 1859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
Allowing prisoners to escape	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	8	0	0	0	25
Escaping from legal confinement	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Nuisance	3,066	0	0	0	0	18	2,729	0	332	0	0	3,079	7,158	0	0	5	0	9	6,554	0	602	0	0	0	7,170
Taking spirits into the barracks or jails	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Purchasing Regimental clothing, &c., from soldiers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning cattle	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Using indecent or threatening language in the Public streets	35	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	29	0	0	49	67	0	0	2	0	0	29	0	39	0	0	0	70
Letting loose ferocious animals	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Keeping taverns or Chandoo shops without license from the Commissioner of Police	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5
Breach of such license	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	7
Absconding by Apprentices—Act No. XIX. of 1850	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Affixing placards	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ill-treating animals	247	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	35	0	0	247	336	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	32	0	0	0	336
Leaving carts or animals without control	44	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	15	0	0	48	66	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	17	0	0	0	66
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapons	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selling obscene books	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bathing in a prohibited tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indecent exposure in the street and behaviour in the Public Court	18	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	6	0	0	18	201	0	0	1	0	0	194	0	9	0	0	0	204
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds.....	44	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	0	44	46	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	1	0	0	0	46
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	25	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	8	0	0	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	17	0	0	0	42
Breach of the Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Breach of the Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV of 1856	538	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	333	0	0	549	438	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	179	0	0	0	444
Breach of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	98	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	40	0	0	98	22	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	3	0	0	0	22

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Concluded.)*

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.												1859.												
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	11	0	0	0	0	26	8	0	9	0	0	43	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	47	0	0	0	51
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857 ..	9	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Breach of Section 13 of Act No. XII. of 1857 respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1857 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	39	0	0	0	46
Breach of Contract Act No. VI. of 1857 regarding the acquisition of land for Public purposes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Using Catamaran without its being branded —Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Grand Total	17,753	0	11	1,125	4	475	11,916	21	7,579	14	4	21,149	23,123	1	10	1,206	0	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	26,318

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
30*th April* 1860.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 11.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Coroner's Inquests, held in Madras during the years 1858 *and* 1859.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	4	5	1	0
Manslaughter	1	1	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0
by drowning	9	7	0	2
cutting the throat	1	0	0	1
hanging	1	1	0	0
musket shot	1	0	0	1
Death, self-caused, the individual being in a state of temporary insanity	0	0	0	0
by drowning	9	1	0	8
pistol shot	0	1	1	0
hanging	1	2	1	0
wounds	1	0	0	1
Death from a wound in the back and injury to the chest, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
injury to the face, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
fractured ribs, cause unknown	0	1	1	0
injury to the brain, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
inflammation of the womb, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
rupture of the womb, cause unknown	0	1	1	0
poison when, how, or by whom administered, unknown	1	1	0	0
shark bite	3	2	0	1
snake bite	1	3	2	0
excessive drinking	0	2	2	0
Accidental death	0	0	0	0
by drowning	55	51	0	4
burning	4	1	0	3
suffocation	4	0	0	4
a fall from a horse	1	1	0	0
the over-turning of a boat	1	0	0	1
the surf forcing the deceased against a bale of cotton in a boat	0	1	1	0
a boat being forced against the deceased by the surf	1	0	0	1
the falling of a tree on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the falling of a pole on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the falling of a building	3	3	0	0
the falling of a bag of rice on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the passage of a carriage wheel over the deceased	7	9	2	0
the passage of one of the wheels of a Railway carriage over the deceased	0	1	1	0
the shaft of a carriage striking the deceased	1	1	0	0
the nave of a carriage wheel striking the deceased	0	1	1	0
falling from a height	4	4	0	0
from the oar of a boat striking the forehead in a heavy surf	1	0	0	1
a blow on the head from an axe	0	1	1	0
falling to the ground when carrying a bag of rice on the back	1	0	0	1
falling from the yard of a ship	1	0	0	1
a kick from a horse	1	0	0	1
a run-away horse forcing deceased against the ground	1	1	0	0
the over-turning of a carriage	0	1	1	0
the explosion of fire work composition	2	0	0	2
the falling of a wooden roller on the right foot	0	1	1	0
the falling of a box on the head	0	1	1	0
from locked jaw produced by a wound	1	2	1	0
Death from natural causes, particular disease unknown	7	4	0	3
disease of the heart	5	8	3	0
diarrhœa	3	3	0	0
small-pox	1	1	0	0
a stroke of the sun	1	0	0	1
apoplexy	7	2	0	5
inflammation of the bowels	6	1	0	5
hæmorrhage from the bowels	0	1	1	0
cholera	29	4	0	25
atrophy	0	1	1	0
epilepsy	1	3	2	0
abscess of the liver	1	1	0	0
fever	0	1	1	0
dropsy	3	2	0	1
disease of the kidneys	0	1	1	0
disease of the lungs	5	14	9	0
the bursting of a blood vessel	3	2	0	1
dysentery	0	3	3	0
still born	1	1	0	0
Found drowned without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of drowning	16	17	1	0
Found dead without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of death	12	10	0	2
Total	227	196	0	31

(Signed) J. URQUHART,

Coroner of Madras

MADRAS, CORONER'S OFFICE, BEACH,
23*rd January* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 12.

Monthly number of Deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1859.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years' of age.	Total.	Cholera.
January	407	400	438	1,245	343
February	446	426	445	1,317	458
March	327	305	383	1,015	127
April	222	240	305	767	68
May	235	205	324	764	19
June	230	237	279	746	11
July	230	244	286	760	12
August	237	212	311	760	6
September	250	223	280	753	5
October	210	241	250	701	3
November	216	206	41	663	2
December	289	244	242	775	7
Grand Total	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	1,061

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Madras, 7th January 1860.

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 13.

STATEMENT showing the number of Cargo Boats floated during the year 1859, *the sum collected and paid into the General Treasury.*

Months.	Number of Boats.	Rate.	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
January	11,759	At 3 Annas per Boat ...	2,204	13	0
February	15,588		2,922	12	0
March	15,112		2,833	8	0
April	13,158		2,467	2	0
May	9,476		1,776	12	0
June	10,152		1,903	8	0
July	11,663		2,186	13	0
August	15,335		2,875	5	0
September	17,772		3,332	4	0
October	13,071		2,450	13	0
November	3,685		690	15	0
December	6,912		1,296	0	0
Total ...	1,43,683	Total ...	26,940	9	0
		Amount of fine levied during the years under Clause III. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858.	27	0	0
		Total ...	26,967	9	0

No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the sum realized during the year 1859, *by the levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale proceeds of Unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police and amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.*

Months.	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court.			Sale proceeds of Unclaimed Property.			Fees on License, &c., granted by the Commissioner of Police.			Total Amount.		
1859.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
January	245	10	0	229	7	0	269	8	0	0	0	0	10	1	4	754	10	4
February	364	8	0	249	14	4	260	14	0	0	0	0	9	8	2	884	12	6
March	406	10	0	579	11	2	652	12	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	1,646	1	2
April	281	12	0	149	12	0	432	6	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	873	14	0
May	576	0	0	303	6	0	767	10	10	0	0	0	8	0	0	1,655	0	10
June	741	5	0	332	15	5	626	13	0	0	0	0	27	0	3	1,728	1	8
July	478	2	0	255	10	0	512	14	0	0	0	0	166	1	3	1,412	11	3
August	332	14	0	475	4	5	693	15	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	1,738	1	5
September	529	0	0	320	0	6	1,027	4	0	0	0	0	80	5	9	1,956	10	3
October	241	0	0	410	2	0	955	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1,615	10	0
November	522	4	0	217	14	6	917	0	0	0	0	0	40	10	2	1,697	12	8
December	553	2	0	161	4	0	783	4	0	462	1	9	4	0	0	1,963	11	9
Total ...	5,272	3	0	3,685	5	4	7,899	12	10	462	1	9	607	10	11	17,927	1	10

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,

Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30*th April* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 15.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1858	17	0	0	1	214	24	256
Admitted during the last 12 months	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Discharged ditto ditto	191	3	18	1	1,097	163	1,473
Died	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859.....	29	0	0	1	292	15	337
							3,650
Average number of prisoners per month in the Penitentiary ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Admitted in 1859.							
Murder	0	0	0	0	26	2	28
Dacoitee	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Rebellion and waging war with the British Government	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Robbery and murder	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Highway robbery	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Rebellion and robbery	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Culpable homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aiding and abetting rebellion	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Escaped convict	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wounding with intent to kill	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stealing	3	0	3	1	1	346	409
Embezzlement	2	0	1	0	3	0	6
Larceny	1	0	2	0	34	2	39
Breaking and entering a warehouse	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Breaking and entering a dwelling house	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Conveying files to a prisoner to enable him to escape	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	0	0	0	19	0	20
Obtaining goods by false pretences	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen	0	0	0	0	37	23	60
Forging and uttering	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Burglary	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
Breach of trust	0	0	1	0	37	5	43
Had in possession stolen property	0	0	0	0	40	19	59
Assault	33	0	5	0	109	7	154
Attempt to steal	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Trespass	1	0	0	0	9	1	11
Refusal of duty	128	0	0	0	81	0	209
Crimping	0	0	0	0	11	1	12
Fraud	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Conveying a quantity of intoxicating drugs into Her Majesty's Jails	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Found in possession of false weights	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bribery	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Violation of duty as Police Officers	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Preferring false charges	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Driving furiously	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 15.—(*Continued.*)

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Drunkenness	7	2	0	0	13	6	28
Being deficient of Regimental clothing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Selling Regimental clothing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aiding and abetting in stealing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Conveying liquor without a license	0	0	0	0	9	2	11
Desertion	16	0	0	0	25	0	41
Using indecent language	1	0	0	0	9	7	17
Indecent exposure of person	0	0	0	0	18	1	19
Nuisance	0	0	1	0	107	5	113
Behaving in a riotous manner	7	1	3	0	56	14	81
Loitering	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
Neglect of duty	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Breach of the Peace	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cutting and wounding	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Threatening to stab	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Secreting on board a ship	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Sentenced.							
Transportation for life	0	0	0	0	58	2	60
14 Years' transportation	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
3 Years' imprisonment, with hard labor	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
2 Years and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
2 Years' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
1 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20 Months' ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	15	0	16
12 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	0	12	2	16
10 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
9 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
6 Ditto ditto	3	0	5	0	160	9	177
4 Ditto ditto	4	0	2	0	49	2	57
3 Ditto ditto	4	0	0	0	148	14	166
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	86	10	96
1 Ditto ditto	12	0	2	0	145	33	192
12 Weeks' ditto	95	0	0	0	31	0	126
8 Ditto ditto	10	0	0	0	5	0	15
6 Ditto ditto	13	0	1	0	22	3	39
4 Ditto ditto	29	0	0	0	1	0	30
2 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
1 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	0	3	7	12
30 Days' ditto	1	0	0	0	33	0	34
28 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
20 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	44	3	48
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	16	3	20
14 Ditto ditto	10	3	2	0	16	18	102
12 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
10 Ditto ditto	1	0	2	0	69	4	76
8 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
7 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	1	7	7	17

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*(Continued.)*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6 Days' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	20	4	24
4 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	7	5	13
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
6 Months simple imprisonment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3 Ditto ditto	0	0	1	0	4	0	4
2 Ditto ditto	3	0	0	0	8	0	11
1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	36	6	43
3 Weeks' ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
10 Days' ditto	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	7	0	8
14 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	16	5	23
0 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	12	2	16
8 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	10	3	13
6 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
5 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
4 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
3 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Number of Defaults included in above.							
Defaults	17	0	1	0	277	40	335
Total	17	0	1	0	277	40	335

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*(Concluded.)*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1858	9	
Admitted during the last 12 months	309	
		318
Discharged being cured during the last 12 months		277
Ditto period of imprisonment having expired		8
Died during the last 12 months		15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859		18
Total ...		318

DISEASES.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Rheumatism	20	0
Wounds and accidents	12	1
Venereal diseases	46	0
Diseases of the brain	7	0
Ditto of the stomach and bowels...	72	4
Ditto of the heart	1	1
Ditto of the lungs	8	0
Ditto of the liver	2	1
Eruptive Fevers	2	1
Dropsy	3	1
Fevers	53	1
Boils and ulcers	32	0
Cholera Epidemic	5	4
Other diseases	46	1
Total	309	15

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

A.

Work executed and sold from 1st April to 31st December 1859.

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ...	To	25	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 12 6	
	„	125	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	2 8 0	
	„	8	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0 2 8	
					3 7 2
May ...	„	27	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 13 6	
	„	225	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	4 8 0	
	„	24	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0 8 0	
	„	1	Heel rope	0 4 0	
					6 1 6
June ...	„	47	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1 7 6	
	„	350	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	7 0 0	
	„	1	Heel rope	0 4 0	
					8 11 6
July ...	„	17	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 8 6	
	„	750	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	15 0 0	
					15 8 6
August ...	„	35	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1 1 6	
	„	1,325	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	26 8 0	
	„	17	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0 5 8	
	„	1	Heel rope	0 4 0	
					28 3 2
September.	„	26	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 13 0	
	„	573	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	11 8 0	
					12 5 0
October ...	„	33	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1 0 6	
	„	400	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	8 0 0	
	„	12	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0 4 0	
					9 4 6
November..	„	9	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 4 0	
	„	1,625	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	32 8 0	
	„	2	Heel ropes at 4 annas each	0 8 0	
					33 4 6
December..	„	28	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 14 0	
	„	500	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	10 0 0	
					10 14 0
			Total.....	0 0 0	127 11 10
			Unsold Ropes in Store on the 31st December 1859.		
	„	11	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0 5 6	
	„	1,400	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ℔ 100 ...	28 0 0	
	„	61	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	1 4 4	
	„	6	Heel ropes at 4 annas each	1 8 0	
					31 1 10
			Grand Total.....	0 0 0	158 13 8
			Deduct materials purchased for making ropes ...	0 0 0	67 14 0
			Balance in favor	0 0 0	90 15 8

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Works executed for the Arsenal, Fort St. George.

1859.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January ...	1,000 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50 Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
			87 8 0
March ...	50 Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
			87 8 0
April ...	1,000 lbs. Ditto, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50 Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
			87 8 0
May ...	50 Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
			87 8 0
June ...	1,000 lbs. Ditto, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50 Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
			87 8 0
July ...	50 Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
			87 8 0
September.	1,160 lbs. Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	217 8 0	
	50 Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
			242 8 0
October....	50 Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	100 Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	18 12 0	
	50 Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	500 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	31 4 0	
			100 0 0
November.	530 Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	155 10 0	
			155 10 0
December.	1,000 lbs. Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50 lbs. Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
			87 8 0
	Total....	.....	1,090 10 0

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

C.

Number of Prisoners employed on Public Works during the year, with the estimated value of work executed by them, calculated at the rate of 1½ anna per man per diem.

						Rs.	A.	P.
January,	2,864	men at 1½ anna per	man per day	...	...	268	8	0
February,	2,737	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	256	9	6
March,	3,254	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	305	1	0
April,	2,659	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	249	4	6
May,	2,625	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	246	1	6
June,	2,757	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	258	7	6
July,	2,775	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	260	2	6
August,	3,105	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	291	1	6
September,	2,939	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	275	8	6
October,	2,667	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	250	0	6
November,	3,471	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	325	6	6
December,	4,339	...	ditto ...	ditto	...	406	12	6
				Total.....		3,393	0	0

Memorandum.

Profit by sale of works executed as per Statement		A.	...	...	...	90	15	8
Estimated value of work executed for the Arsenal,	do.	B.	...	...	...	1,090	10	0
Estimated value of work executed by Convicts employed on Public Works	do.	C.	...	...	...	3,393	0	0
					Total,.....	4,574	9	8

(Signed) E. MULLER,
Supdt. of Penitentiary.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1859-60.

JAILS.	Numbers imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.							Number of Prisoners admitted during the year.		Total numbers sentenced to terms of, and under								Artificers in Prison		Deaths during the year		Escapes and Re-apprehensions		Total Deaths during the year.	Total Charges for the year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet	Clothing	Buildings and Sundries	Average cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average cost of each Prisoner on total expenses for the year
	Convicts	On Security	Committed and under trial	State Prisoners	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Jail.	On Criminal charges	Debtors	1 month and under.	6 months and above 1 month	2 years and above 6 months.	7 years and above 2 years.	14 years and above 7 years	Above 14 years	For life	To death.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st year of imprisonment.	After 1st year of imprisonment.	Escapes	Re-apprehensions.									
																									Rs. As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs. As P.
Itchapore	37	2	7	0	0	0	46	143	4	0	4	22	7	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	2,745 10 4	864 0 0	611 0 0	1,011 10 9	96 12 6	162 3 1	21 11 8	53 13 4
Chicacole	137	4	0	3	5	1	150	77	15	0	6	26	85	22	0	2	0	16	1	0	4	6	0	0	10	7,929 9 10	2,004 0 0	2,215 6 6	3,154 9 5	345 10 4	209 15 7	23 15 6	54 4 11
Vizagapatam	129	4	0	0	0	0	133	88	10	18	34	26	7	3	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	8,304 6 8	2,397 7 10	2,118 7 11	3,271 12 0	218 3 0	298 7 11	23 11 10	56 7 10
Rajahmundry	129	13	12	4	0	2	160	353	10	22	99	32	20	1	0	2	1	8	4	10	11	3	0	0	14	9,804 1 7	2,255 4 9	2,463 14 2	3,981 9 2	274 5 2	829 0 4	25 12 8	59 6 8
Ditto Magistrate ...	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490 2 9	0 0 0	180 0 0	232 11 2	26 1 0	51 6 7	25 14 0	49 0 3
Masulipatam	92	2	6	2	2	0	104	139	20	14	39	25	3	2	0	1	6	9	4	11	7	21	0	0	28	*12,903 5 1	A 2,648 3 6 / B 3,275 7 2	1,957 8 2	3,848 14 3	440 12 0	696 8 0	34 0 11	101 9 7
Guntoor	142	2	1	5	2	2	154	155	28	10	30	18	16	11	0	2	0	11	3	15	0	1	0	0	1	8,525 4 9	2,052 0 0	2,238 8 3	3,452 1 8	213 5 4	569 5 6	24 4 4	56 7 4
Nellore	254	13	5	8	2	0	282	485	26	35	82	26	19	9	0	0	0	16	0	13	1	11	33	23	12	16,270 0 2	2,431 8 3	4,757 12 5	7,633 12 11	323 0 2	1,124 14 5	25 8 0	52 2 4
Kurnool	89	9	8	0	4	0	110	172	19	20	27	33	12	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	5	1	1	7	6,403 3 8	2,206 9 4	1,215 0 0	2,396 5 2	261 2 8	324 1 6	24 13 4	59 13 5
Cuddapah	228	41	77	2	7	3	358	403	31	17	13	58	9	15	0	0	2	4	4	4	4	9	0	0	13	17,547 15 9	3,540 8 4	4,976 1 7	8,389 14 8	260 11 0	380 12 2	24 13 8	56 9 0
Bellary	378	15	26	6	12	1	438	566	103	38	57	59	39	6	0	0	0	15	1	8	2	27	0	0	29	21,923 6 1	3,430 3 4	6,614 2 4	803 12 7	666 4 0	408 15 10	25 12 4	49 4 3
Chittoor	373	43	52	1	12	0	481	496	100	5	53	94	71	159	33	1	4	24	3	6	4	8	1	0	12	12,753 10 8	2,547 1 4	1,872 4 9	6,851 6 6	501 6 2	981 7 11	22 9 11	39 3 10
Vellore	180	0	0	0	*0	0	180	180	0	0	0	2	27	149	2	0	0	51	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	7,492 11 4	2,628 1 2	0 0 0	4,224 5 8	366 9 5	273 11 1	25 12 10	41 12 9
Chingleput	271	6	14	2	2	0	295	176	14	0	7	39	96	134	0	1	3	52	4	17	1	12	0	0	13	22,468 14 3	2,508 9 2	4,292 14 0	9,587 0 11	1,651 1 10	4,429 4 4	37 7 4	74 14 4
Gundy	67	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	16	51	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	5 109 6 9	578 14 0	1,688 13 8	2,544 9 3	† 0 0 0	497 1 10	30 10 6	63 15 6
Cuddalore	306	14	15	1	6	4	346	178	55	3	5	56	96	157	0	3	0	27	11	26	8	18	0	0	26	15,658 6 4	2,540 0 5	2,991 5 3	9,419 10 0	566 14 4	140 8 4	28 2 1	44 1 8
Combaconum	99	10	11	0	13	0	133	468	76	1	19	33	29	17	0	0	0	36	1	6	10	1	0	0	11	8,312 11 8	2,111 0 0	1,138 12 5	3,908 0 8	369 11 9	485 2 10	34 12 5	67 9 3
Negapatam ... } Tanjore	96	0	0	0	0	0	96	61	0	0	1	18	48	27	2	0	0	16	0	7	20	15	0	0	35	6,224 4 10	2,108 9 7	55 13 10	3,637 14 8	121 15 0	299 15 9	33 2 6	54 9 8
Mavaveram ... } Tanjore																																	
Trichinopoly	406	30	6	1	1	0	444	286	20	0	18	54	107	230	0	2	0	76	5	0	8	12	1	0	20	24,699 4 10	3,124 0 0	6,714 0 0	14,699 13 4	446 13 10	714 9 8	35 11 6	58 4 0
Madura	107	5	11	0	13	1	137	440	95	0	21	24	35	29	0	3	0	15	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	8,397 13 4	2,427 0 0	1,575 10 0	3,424 15 4	541 3 3	429 0 9	27 2 7	57 8 3
Ditto Joint Magistrate ...	215	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	0	1	7	112	61	0	0	14	26	8	9	5	9	1	0	14	13,519 6 4	1,542 0 0	4,149 5 6	6,649 15 0	694 5 4	483 12 6	34 10 3	63 12 3
Tinnevelly	145	3	2	0	2	0	152	167	24	17	50	76	20	0	0	1	3	35	2	6	8	6	14	11	14	10,632 13 1	2,289 3 0	*2,436 8 10	4,306 7 7	317 1 0	1,283 8 8	26 9 1	61 1 8
Ditto Magistrate	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074 15 5	0 0 0	377 8 0	626 11 1	40 2 11	30 9 5	27 0 11	44 12 7
Salem	170	14	16	0	12	2	214	504	118	53	87	40	27	23	0	1	4	30	6	6	15	31	12	4	46	12,031 6 1½	2,782 8 1	2,842 9 3	4,749 7 3½	550 5 8	1,106 7 10	24 10 8	55 15 4
Coimbatore	232	33	6	0	11	2	284	322	84	0	15	70	20	158	0	2	0	35	6	7	17	6	2	1	23	22,852 1 1	2,349 14 8	3,869 13 0	14,783 3 8	510 15 0	1,338 2 9	48 6 4	72 5 0
Ootacamund	98	1	1	0	2	0	102	95	0	2	17	10	37	29	0	0	0	25	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	7,967 0 9	1,677 11 3	1,709 5 4	2,786 9 0½	474 11 3½	1,318 11 10	42 14 7	104 13 3
Calicut	307	17	9	0	2	2	337	599	49	26	87	58	60	26	0	14	14	39	11	0	49	104	0	0	153	22,284 14 1	2,907 7 0	5,324 8 8	12,428 6 3	405 2 8	1,219 5 6	33 9 6	58 5 4
Mangalore	175	6	5	0	10	0	196	230	130	2	18	20	43	7	0	3	1	30	4	1	2	3	2	2	5	11,578 11 3	2,425 14 3	2,045 14 8	5,577 9 2	281 5 8	1,247 15 6	29 11 10	58 12 4
Cochin	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	22	5	1	8	7	0	9	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,423 10 8½	804 0 0	196 9 6	1,203 9 0½	27 6 0	192 2 2	45 9 5	89 12 2
Paulghat Joint Magistrate	81	0	0	0	0	0	81	10	0	0	5	5	13	58	0	0	0	21	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4,458 5 7	0 0 0	1,745 9 5	2,476 11 10	132 5 1	113 11 3	30 5 4	50 12 8
Telliicherry	75	33	7	0	8	3	126	271	35	9	89	68	19	4	0	0	0	7	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	8,747 8 6	1,979 12 0	1,444 4 11	4,642 15 11	182 13 6	497 10 2	38 9 8	69 15 8
Honore	149	17	9	0	3	3	181	198	87	6	24	40	21	4	0	3	7	20	9	4	1	6	1	1	7	11,099 9 9½	1,554 6 8	3,004 3 10	5,248 13 9½	290 15 2	1,001 2 4	29 [illegible] 3	59 0 7
Sirey	7	0	0	0	3	0	10	35	30	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291 7 3½	611 10 0	311 3 4	287 0 6½	15 15 0	65 10 5	25 3 11	107 9 2
	5,233	337	306	35	134	26	6,071	7,143	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332	68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3½	11,615 7 0½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2
Salem Magistrate	53	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cannanore	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332	68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,652 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3½	11,615 7 0½	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2

* Exclusive of Rupees 222-8-10 incurred for the purchase of manufactures in Jail.
A Salaries of fixed Establishment.
B Ditto the Medical Department attached to Jail Hospital
† Cloths, &c., having been supplied to the Convicts in the Gundy Jail from Chingleput, the charge for the same is included in the column "Clothing" of the Chingleput Jail Return.

OOTACAMUND;
Office of Inspector General of Jails,
The 9th June 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

APPENDIX No. III.—(*Concluded.*)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Jails of Oossoor and Cannanore, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1859-60.

JAILS	Numbers imprisoned on the 30th April 1860						Number of Prisoners admitted during the year.		Total numbers sentenced to terms of, or under									Artificers in Prison		Deaths during the year.		Escapes and Re-apprehensions		Total Deaths during the year.	Total Charges for the year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet	Clothing	Buildings and Sundries	Average cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing	Average cost of each Prisoner, on total expenses for the year	
	Convicts.	On Security	Committed and under trial.	State Prisoners	Debtors	Insane	Total Prisoners in Jail	On Criminal charges	Debtors	1 month and under	6 months and above 1 month	2 years and above 6 months.	7 years and above 2 years.	14 years and above 7 years.	Above 14 years	For life	To death	Number of Convicts now in Jail who read and write	Smiths or Carpenters	Weavers.	In 1st year of imprisonment.	After 1st year of imprisonment.	Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.									
																										Rs. As P.	Rs. As P	Rs. As P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs As P	Rs As P.	Rs As. P.	
Total in former Statement ...	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,056	1,138	1,414	37	44	50	676	98	160	192	332	68	43	524	3,54,136 3 7¾	67,662 15 1	97,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 1¼	11,615 7 0¼	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2	
Salem Magistrate ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,375 1 11	0 0 0	804 12 0	1,299 9 8	103 0 0	174 12 3	25 5 11	43 2 11	The prisoners were removed to the Zillah Jail in January, and the Statement is made up from Monthly Returns
Cannanore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	26	6	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4,698 13 11	1,524 0 0	0 0 0	2,439 14 6	200 0 0	534 15 5	32 15 11	58 11 9	Statement received on the 10th June
Grand Total to be substituted	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	1,188	309	906	1,082	1,166	1,440	37	44	59	685	98	166	192	333	68	43	524	3,61,210 3 5¾	69,186 15 1	80,179 11 6	1,76,010 14 5¼	11,918 7 0¼	23,914 3 5	1,051 0 6	2,149 12 10	

OOTACAMUND;
Office of Inspector General of Jails,
The 11*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total 1859-60.		1858-59.		Comparison			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	159,606	4,47,705	82,459	101,577	2,092	6,911	244,157	556,193	231,636	533,985	12,521	22,208	0	0
2. Vizagapatam	14,161	1,17,988	11,365	46,299	35	127	25,561	164,414	24,270	156,015	1,291	8,399	0	0
3. Godavery	113,271	5,67,722	217,526	978,804	3,120	17,230	333,917	1,563,756	333,084	1,483,037	833	80,719	0	0
4. Krishna District ...	148,724	6,20,704	1,309,783	1,900,609	10,384	47,277	1,468,891	2,568,590	1,391,349	2,382,345	77,542	186,245	0	0
5. Nellore	127,700	6,69,754	355,683	511,345	19,210	106,620	502,593	1,287,719	454,421	1,258,464	48,172	29,255	0	0
6. Cuddapah	71,155	8,00,736	834,329	926,047	45,298	387,955	950,782	2,114,738	934,147	2,046,586	16,635	68,152	0	0
7. Bellary	143,076	8,83,552	1,843,076	1,208,602	0	0	1,986,152	2,012,154	1,869,441	1,994,406	116,711	17,748	0	0
8. Kurnool	20,633	2,24,476	1,021,046	1,119,708	16,963	115,788	1,058,642	1,459,972	1,008,289	1,404,227	50,353	55,745	0	0
9. Chingleput	198,095	9,13,162	82,701	127,826	1,449	6,348	282,245	1,047,336	285,345	1,095,238	0	0	3,100	47,902
10. N. Division of Arcot ...	190,787	11,29,812	356,193	547,261	0	0	546,980	1,677,073	513,534	1,608,124	33,446	68,949	0	0
11. S. Division of Arcot ...	245,603	15,00,348	734,343	1,581,614	4,254	24,577	984,200	3,106,539	954,738	3,025,091	29,462	81,448	0	0
12. Tanjore	670,571	34,30,087	140,244	173,163	33,276	117,425	844,091	3,720,675	828,693	3,694,986	15,398	25,689	0	0
13. Trichinopoly	139,025	7,61,305	414,234	546,911	38,532	116,146	591,791	1,424,362	581,056	1,353,366	10,735	70,996	0	0
14. Madura	451,735	6,95,319	26,492	83,193	120,200	564,719	598,427	1,253,231	557,070	1,192,947	41,357	60,284	0	0
15. Tinnevelly	213,627	15,42,793	664,439	521,136	14,781	35,255	892,847	2,099,184	848,096	2,723,612	44,751	0	0	624,428
16. Coimbatore	73,693	5,25,904	1,224,551	1,082,136	145,538	438,730	1,443,782	2,046,770	1,397,766	2,028,077	46,016	18,693	0	0
17. Salem	56,706	4,18,938	835,990	1,226,577	15,601	85,597	908,297	1,731,112	899,827	1,699,075	8,470	32,037	0	0
18. North Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. South Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Malabar	0	11,46,870	92,506	59,203	0	446,578	0	1,652,651	0	1,649,778	0	2,873	0	0
21. Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	3,038,168	16,227,175	10,246,960	12,742,011	470,733	2,517,283	13,663,355	31,486,469	13,112,762	31,329,359	553,693	8,29,440	3,100	672,330
										Net increase ...	550,593	1,57,110		

APPENDIX

B.—*STATEMENT showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in compared with*

Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholem or Jonnalloo.		Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	215	215	184	200	85	86	79	79	146	132	122	137	110	105	0	0
Vizagapatam ...	260	239	234	217	110	99	109	91	126	109	111	103	119	110	87	83
Godaveri ...	207	211	199	197	94	95	84	88	105	100	88	86	102	90	74	84
Krishna District ...	281	278	263	261	118	118	115	111	164	153	97	122	132	128	71	116
Nellore ...	322	287	295	249	156	138	142	119	175	161	155	141	153	135	105	87
Cuddapah ...	383	381	342	334	171	168	154	149	183	195	178	189	172	184	144	154
Bellary ...	341	337	315	310	154	152	142	139	193	193	157	184	142	167	115	152
Kurnool ...	338	385	293	341	152	162	133	148	134	171	143	180	122	154	0	0
Chingleput ...	363	308	327	279	159	131	142	118	211	211	188	175	198	178	100	88
Northern Division of Arcot ...	371	271	302	256	142	117	120	107	190	116	152	120	182	155	58	84
Southern Division of Arcot ...	382	301	370	264	178	137	162	121	202	161	195	155	192	151	88	88
Tanjore ...	372	301	339	269	170	137	156	123	205	156	176	137	180	136	112	84
Trichinopoly ...	450	382	435	354	202	169	201	154	219	194	215	186	207	184	145	90
Madura ...	447	325	393	285	211	152	184	136	162	113	162	121	188	142	118	92
Tinnevelly ...	450	347	385	302	207	136	174	129	231	162	207	144	201	139	115	122
Coimbatore ...	489	400	425	364	266	180	195	165	272	167	212	141	224	154	191	132
Salem ...	431	347	387	309	199	161	177	142	237	178	205	160	214	168	132	109
North Canara ...	313	339	282	326	106	134	106	134	118	153	0	0	129	152	0	0
South Canara ...	343	390	304	350	0	0	129	150	132	137	0	0	151	180	0	0
Malabar ...	393	471	354	431	173	224	156	205	224	190	217	239	168	216	192	0
Madras ...	381	332	357	310	150	130	116	123	172	155	209	149	182	165	252	218
Average ...	358	316	323	296	160	141	142	130	181	157	168	151	165	152	123	111

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60
1858-59.

Horse Gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingly Oil Seeds.		Lamp Oil Seeds.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
153	148	223	226	226	248	299	264	297	279	191	208	52	80	852	840	62	64
131	131	214	210	233	216	353	242	327	231	166	190	97	59	858	780	63	63
154	153	214	250	277	283	297	255	256	237	151	168	80	80	740	640	90	90
174	150	240	262	343	338	265	222	212	224	183	184	88	69	995	910	29	36
203	172	322	318	380	362	334	297	245	222	156	167	82	79	800	800	103	65
216	212	374	399	309	323	0	0	238	267	233	237	81	81	900	835	75	70
182	186	321	314	246	265	0	0	163	206	284	307	77	72	1,072	926	75	70
156	191	247	290	250	269	237	289	164	138	215	231	21	23	812	827	77	81
271	248	383	379	171	0	0	0	0	0	144	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
221	192	378	310	378	363	307	258	312	240	175	176	40	80	460	660	60	80
250	200	407	343	482	553	0	308	0	282	167	196	32	26	500	560	46	65
264	210	348	300	434	518	479	402	330	247	135	164	39	31	0	115	33	42
299	220	383	339	500	532	425	390	375	299	214	253	120	120	840	840	40	40
257	166	304	255	413	520	484	257	369	241	169	178	0	0	65	70	40	40
298	201	449	385	519	703	385	419	0	290	169	181	21	22	80	60	100	80
271	151	391	329	399	455	413	397	327	188	302	315	19	19	570	852	50	33
236	169	346	283	393	431	319	320	268	270	236	267	60	80	660	700	100	100
154	180	210	226	188	224	0	0	92	96	145	182	0	83	0	0	26	20
197	191	245	260	262	252	0	0	0	0	141	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	381	329	342	344	365	405	373	334	300	200	210	100	105	600	780	107	125
228	197	303	310	335	381	305	360	283	268	133	157	75	66	880	860	31	28
220	193	316	301	377	380	354	316	270	238	186	205	64	65	687	670	64	63

APPENDIX

C.—*STATEMENT showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts*

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1. Ganjam	10,40,899	9,79,419	0	61,480	75,324	73,022
2. Vizagapatam	13,15,106	12,75,944	0	39,162	72,527	68,466
3. Godaveri	24,92,248	26,07,085	1,14,837	0	1,33,078	1,31,203
4. Krishna	31,64,858	27,42,681	0	4,22,177	85,352	88,635
5. Nellore	19,99,728	19,46,335	0	53,393	38,986	36,289
6 Cuddapah	17,72,666	17,57,792	0	14,874	1,08,680	1,04,116
7. Bellary	20,31,149	18,81,246	0	1,49,903	2,84,942	2,66,096
8. Kurnool	13,08,004	14,43,173	1,35,169	0	1,09,788	1,21,649
9. Chingleput	12,56,224	13,01,972	45,748	0	81,099	94,717
10. Northern Division of Arcot	23,17,518	21,72,361	0	1,45,157	1,42,286	1,35,017
11. Southern Division of Arcot	27,94,890	27,14,865	0	80,025	1,32,630	1,34,750
12 Tanjore	51,72,926	45,34,472	0	6,38,454	2,29,306	2,20,883
13. Trichinopoly	13,49,382	14,74,909	1,25,527	0	25,084	27,183
14. Madura	19,42,073	21,58,657	2,16,584	0	77,125	80,406
15. Tinnevelly	32,89,174	27,54,888	0	5,34,286	42,892	40,350
16. Coimbatore	23,80,009	26,29,762	2,49,753	0	1,25,767	1,23,956
17. Salem	19,21,083	22,40,217	3,19,134	0	1,35,288	1,33,759
18. North Canara	5,74,746	6,73,569	98,823	0	13,744	16,983
19. South Canara	16,27,355	16,63,146	35,791	0	67,901	77,736
20 Malabar	16,97,161	16,98,170	1,015	0	86,103	82,733
21 Madras	73,095	81,329	8,234	0	7,65,689	8,70,291
22 Sea Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998	13,50,615	21,38,911	28,33,591	29,28,240
			Net ...	7,88,296		

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60, *compared with* 1858-59.

Salt		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60
8	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
6,56,467	7,21,990	25,642	83,457	16,683	16,610	18,407	17,938
1,57,592	2,01,568	50,605	31,135	29,048	29,023	19,980	22,856
2,43,577	2,80,469	50,523	81,848	58,836	58,439	30,301	30,462
5,11,682	7,07,346	1,010	9,348	54,248	51,109	29,997	29,433
6,72,677	6,10,331	680	334	17,058	16,871	22,576	26,455
0	0	0	0	1,12,805	1,05,473	29,229	32,949
0	0	0	0	2,02,580	1,90,392	34,656	36,734
0	0	0	0	92,773	1,00,384	13,553	16,821
2,10,430	2,40,150	0	0	34,013	30,494	18,602	20,231
0	0	0	0	50,671	40,206	38,648	38,062
3,88,894	1,78,223	19,204	34,012	44,519	43,537	28,366	31,392
6,78,372	6,24,770	1,35,751	2,76,067	42,080	43,591	98,835	95,844
0	0	0	0	5,664	6,910	30,026	34,131
4,31,902	4,37,082	16,582	34,413	0	0	48,240	60,210
3,77,706	4,16,006	19,939	27,749	94,016	96,200	43,195	51,254
0	0	0	0	55,292	57,530	30,659	32,343
0	0	0	0	62,799	78,884	37,285	30,489
1,47,911	1,92,950	6,264	18,795	1,000	1,699	9,331	7,140
3,88,873	4,06,813	26,092	40,233	16,947	14,990	83,976	93,275
5,17,540	6,27,360	84,817	73,447	1,12,221	1,12,306	1,29,908	1,31,775
6,40,690	8,13,605	0	0	0	0	11,509	15,304
0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	0	0	0	0
60,24,313	64,58,763	13,91,409	23,55,639	11,03,253	10,94,648	8,07,179	8,55,098

APPENDIX

C.—*STATEMENT showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of*

Districts.	Frontier duty.		Total Sundry Sources.		Total Sundry Sources.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	0	0	7,92,523	9,13,017	1,20,494	0
2. Vizagapatam	0	0	3,29,752	3,53,048	23,296	0
3. Godaveri	7,743	12,609	5,24,058	5,95,030	70,972	0
4. Krishna	0	0	6,82,289	8,85,871	2,03,582	0
5. Nellore	0	0	7,51,977	6,90,280	0	61,697
6. Cuddapah	0	0	2,50,714	2,42,538	0	8,176
7. Bellary	0	0	5,22,178	4,93,222	0	28,956
8. Kurnool	0	0	2,16,114	2,38,854	22,740	0
9. Chingleput	0	0	3,44,144	3,85,592	41,448	0
10. Northern Division of Arcot	0	0	2,31,605	2,13,285	0	18,320
11. Southern Division of Arcot	78,460	63,799	6,92,073	4,85,813	0	2,06,260
12. Tanjore	20,999	43,236	12,05,343	13,04,391	99,048	0
13. Trichinopoly	0	0	60,774	68,224	7,450	0
14. Madura	234	329	5,74,083	6,12,440	38,357	0
15. Tinnevelly	40,368	56,073	6,18,116	6,87,632	69,516	0
16. Coimbatore	0	0	2,11,718	2,13,892	2,111	0
17. Salem	0	0	2,35,372	2,43,132	7,760	0
18. North Canara	22,307	37,628	2,00,557	2,75,195	74,638	0
19 South Canara	25,742	25,659	6,09,431	6,58,706	49,275	0
20. Malabar	209	304	9,30,798	10,27,925	97,127	0
21 Madras	0	0	14,17,888	16,99,200	2,81,312	0
22. Sea Customs	0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	0
Total ...	1,96,062	2,39,637	1,23,55,807	1,39,32,025	18,99,627	3,23,409
				Net ...	15,76,218	

No. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1859-60, *compared with* 1858-59.—*(Concluded.)*

Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,547	11,226	18,42,969	19,03,662	60,693	0
1,599	2,370	16,46,457	16,31,362	0	15,095
7,395	14,929	30,23,701	32,17,044	1,93,343	0
21,585	13,801	38,68,732	36,42,353	0	2,26,379
6,111	7,403	27,57,816	26,44,018	0	1,13,798
15,721	15,304	20,39,101	20,15,634	0	23,467
22,221	36,345	25,75,548	24,10,813	0	1,64,735
8,444	17,748	15,32,562	16,99,775	1,67,213	0
11,569	20,166	16,11,937	17,07,730	95,793	0
8,282	11,415	25,57,405	23,97,061	0	1,60,344
16,642	18,936	35,03,605	32,19,614	0	2,83,991
25,791	32,370	64,04,060	58,71,233	0	5,32,827
4,756	9,260	14,14,912	15,52,393	1,37,481	0
10,305	8,283	25,26,461	27,79,380	2,52,919	0
11,836	15,486	39,19,126	34,58,006	0	4,61,120
7,080	6,217	25,98,807	28,49,808	2,51,001	0
8,388	10,599	21,64,843	24,93,948	3,29,105	0
1,557	2,558	7,76,860	9,51,322	1,74,462	0
9,510	10,407	22,46,296	23,32,259	85,963	0
3,053	3,078	26,31,012	27,29,179	98,167	0
8,758	19,840	14,99,741	18,00,369	3,00,628	0
0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	0
2,20,150	2,87,741	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764	28,37,269	19,81,756
			Net ...	8,55,513	

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Disbursements and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, *from* 1st *May* 1859 *to* 30th *April* 1860, *published in accordance with the* 44th *Section of the above Act.*

Names of Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total balance to credit of the Port.	Total deficit against the Port.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bimlipatam	1,515 1 10	270 8 0	1,244 9 10	0 0 0	2,694 10 3	0 0 0
Vizagapatam	1,784 11 8	2,022 13 6	0 0 0	238 1 10	0 0 0	952 7 6
Cocanada	6,048 12 0	4,969 5 1	1,079 6 11	0 0 0	2,790 13 10	0 0 0
Masulipatam	986 10 1	4,477 4 1	0 0 0	3,490 10 0	0 0 0	6,512 12 11
Madras	44,134 10 7	26,662 12 2	17,471 14 5	0 0 0	50,459 10 2	0 0 0
Cuddalore	979 13 6	1,210 11 6	0 0 0	230 14 0	454 12 11	0 0 0
Tranquebar	858 0 10	126 0 0	732 0 10	0 0 0	1,629 15 2	0 0 0
Negapatam	2,638 13 9	1,135 1 1	1,503 12 8	0 0 0	4,462 5 8	0 0 0
Tuticorin	4,522 4 6	3,486 1 6	1,036 3 0	0 0 0	1,876 12 4	0 0 0
Cochin	4,447 10 4	3,480 1 8	967 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	570 1 1
Calicut	2,764 5 1	2,033 3 8	731 1 5	0 0 0	2,796 4 11	0 0 0
Tellicherry	826 12 1	746 15 4	79 12 9	0 0 0	811 7 7	0 0 0
Cannanore	1,512 4 3	89 7 5	1,422 12 10	0 0 0	3,304 10 2	0 0 0
Mangalore	2,122 1 11	619 12 7	1,502 5 4	0 0 0	2,264 11 11	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	75,142 0 5	51,330 1 7	27,771 8 8	3,959 9 10	73,546 2 11	8,035 5 6

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th *June* 1860.

(Signed) J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 2.

PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

District.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues.	Foreign. Vessels.	Foreign. Tonnage.	Foreign. Dues.	Country or Native. Vessels.	Country or Native. Tonnage.	Country or Native. Dues.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Duty on Exports.	Duty on Imports.	Sea Custom Revenue.
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ganjam	Ganjam	16	7,102	0 0 0	16	5,188	0 0 0	35	6,126	0 0 0	67	18,416	0 0 0	2,46,952 0 0	4,23,150 0 0	17,645 8 0	31 0 0	17,676 8 0
	Munsoorcottah	41	21,605	0 0 0	27	10,013	0 0 0	54	7,453	0 0 0	122	39,071	0 0 0	7,31,822 0 0	5,05,749 0 0	33,227 9 6	66 9 3	33,294 2 9
	Sonnapore	6	2,554	0 0 0	4	2,394	0 0 0	23	2,955	0 0 0	33	7,903	0 0 0	77,854 0 0	85,482 0 0	4,002 8 0	0 0 0	4,002 8 0
	Barwah	4	1,416	0 0 0	1	1,200	0 0 0	26	3,283	0 0 0	31	5,899	0 0 0	65,188 0 0	7,012 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Poondy	19	3,252	0 0 0	2	520	0 0 0	79	9,741	0 0 0	100	13,513	0 0 0	1,64,724 0 0	71,064 0 0	4,764 15 11	0 0 0	4,764 15 11
	Calingapatam	30	15,183	0 0 0	17	6,739	0 0 0	30	5,132	0 0 0	77	27,054	0 0 0	3,22,053 0 0	2,08,198 0 0	23,597 4 0	121 2 4	23,718 6 4
	Total	166	51,112	0 0 0	67	26,054	0 0 0	247	34,690	0 0 0	430	1,11,856	0 0 0	16,08,593 0 0	10,00,655 0 0	83,237 13 5	218 11—7	83,456 9 0
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	44	34,968 84/136	467 3 5	3	1,564 87/136	97 14 3	94	10,979 113/136	585 7 5	141	47,513 74/136	1,150 9 1	7,06,038 0 0	1,69,265 0 0	1,969 8 7	0 0 0	1,969 8 7
	Conadah	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1	25 53/136	0 0 0	1	25 53/136	0 0 0	2 0 0	198 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Poodemadka	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	7	1,128 15/136	0 0 0	7	1,128 15/136	0 0 0	22,308 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Bimlipatam	42	24,429 371/720	912 11 6	13	8,698 95/136	388 13 0	42	3,931	182 10 0	97	37,059 37/136	1,484 2 6	18,95,818 0 0	4,37,069 0 0	20,343 9 1	4,244 12 5	24,588 5 6
	Pentakotta	5	802 87/120	0 0 0	4	1,631 124/136	0 0 0	4	315 64/136	0 0 0	13	2,750 15/136	0 0 0	1,66,517 0 0	2,511 0 0	4,282 5 11	0 0 0	4,282 5 11
	Total	91	60,201 161/720	1,379 14 11	20	11,894 126/136	486 11 3	148	16,380 70/136	768 1 5	259	88,476 561/1360	2,634 11 7	27,90,683 0 0	6,09,043 0 0	26,595 7 7	4,244 12 5	30,840 4 0
Godavari District	Coringa	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	7,70,486 0 0	1,81,482 0 0	16,811 4 0	209 8 2	17,020 12 2
	Cocanada	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	0	0	0 0 0	125	58,587	3,645 12 6	18,17,746 0 0	1,88,715 0 0	61,849 10 5	2,538 10 10	64,388 5 3
	Narsapore	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	2,59,677 0 0	97,692 0 0	438 12 0	0 0 0	438 12 0
	Total	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	318	90,769	5,544 13 4	28,47,909 0 0	4,67,889 0 0	79,099 10 5	2,748 3 0	81,847 13 5
Kristna District	Masulipatam	29	11,440	516 6 6	2	735	45 15 0	324	11,880¼	424 4 7	355	32,055¼	986 10 1	4,70,586 0 0	7,55,791 0 0	4,810 13 6	1,871 9 4	631 13 0
Guntoor	Epoorpolliem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Nezampatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cottapoliem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Mootoopully	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
South Arcot	Cuddalore	36	9,173	557 12 6	0	0	0 0 0	199	9,883¾	250 15 5	235	19,056¾	808 11 11	5,18,367 7 9	32,723 9 9	18,020 12 11	3,601 6 5	21,622 3 4
	Porto Novo	41	7,222¾	0 0 0	3	430	0 0 0	124	4,333¼	0 0 0	168	11,986	0 0 0	1,82,303 10 2	41,977 10 0	8,036 12 9	4,356 0 11	12,392 13 8
	Murkannum	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	77	16,395¾	557 12 6	3	430	0 0 0	323	14,217	250 15 5	403	31,042¾	808 11 11	7,00,671 1 11	74,701 3 9	26,057 9 8	7,957 7 4	34,015 1 0
Tanjore	Nagore	305	23,423	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	305	23,423	0 0 0	40,423 0 0	1,66,586 0 0	1,869 14 2	9,673 13 2	11,543 11 4
	Negapatam	487	54,287	2,300 4 9	11	3,554	222 2 0	0	0	0 0 0	498	57,841	2,522 6 9	10,39,103 0 0	11,61,815 0 0	70,718 1 2	1,07,931 12 5	1,81,172 4 4
	Topetorry	934	19,039	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	934	19,039	0 0 0	96,288 0 0	7,001 0 0	5,596 10 5	720 10 3	6,317 4 8
	Mootoopettah	1,022	37,067	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1,022	37,067	0 0 0	4,13,354 0 0	30,069 0 0	38,415 12 10	3,025 3 1	41,440 15 11
	Teroomulvassel	418	26,210	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	418	26,210	0 0 0	3,30,733 0 0	27,778 0 0	30,247 2 3	2,851 12 3	33,098 14 6
	Tranquebar	19	6,316	394 12 6	10	2,891	180 11 0	129	9,027	275 7 4	158	18,234	850 14 10	4,20,789 0 0	19,959 0 0	34,181 12 10	2,112 3 6	37,144 15 2
	Total	3,185	1,66,342	2,695 1 3	21	6,445	402 13 0	129	9,027	275 7 4	3,335	1,81,814	3,373 5 7	23,40,690 0 0	14,13,208 0 0	1,81,029 5 8	1,26,315 6 8	3,10,718 1 11

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

District.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues.	Foreign. Vessels.	Foreign. Tonnage.	Foreign. Dues.	Country or Native. Vessels.	Country or Native. Tonnage.	Country or Native. Dues.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Duty on Exports.	Duty on Imports.	Sea Custom Revenue.
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Madura	Keelakarry	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Davepatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Pamben	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tondy	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tinnevelly	Vypanr	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tuticorin	138	21,630¾	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 0	112	2,137¼	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186 0 0	1,92,452 0 0	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 0 0
	Coilpatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Coolasagarapatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	138	21,630¾	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 0	112	2,137¼	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186 0 0	1,92,452 0 0	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 0 0
Malabar	Cannanore	50	17,766	747 14 2	7	4,211	242 13 0	1,620	31,715	517 2 7	1,677	53,692	1,507 13 9	9,81,909 0 0	17,20,227 0 0	1,739 3 9	1,000 6 6	2,739 10 3
	Tellicherry	21	8,051	467 10 6	5	1,321	79 2 6	1,315	20,514	279 15 1	1,341	29,886	826 12 1	7,05,891 0 0	11,11,320 0 0	1,311 11 5	554 9 3	1,866 4 8
	Callay	2	274	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	434	7,316	0 0 0	436	7,590	0 0 0	61,610 0 0	2,05,871 0 0	186 5 8	1 1 8	187 7 4
	Baragaree	8	1,361	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	896	19,530	0 0 0	904	20,891	0 0 0	7,06,828 0 0	4,26,688 0 0	17 3 0	1,855 4 6	1,872 7 6
	Quilandy	1	664	0 0 0	3	1,428	0 0 0	415	7,405	0 0 0	419	9,497	0 0 0	1,43,969 0 0	1,69,209 0 0	196 9 9	295 9 7	492 3 4
	Calicut	80	23,299	838 6 10	6	981	29 0 0	2,110	66,343	1,755 10 3	2,196	90,623	2,623 4 1	18,51,601 0 0	29,44,163 0 0	10,614 6 7	5,967 4 9	16,581 0 4
	Tanjore	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	303	6,729	0 0 0	303	6,729	0 0 0	1,98,114 0 0	11,051 0 0	58 0 8	98 10 4	156 11 0
	Poonany	5	776	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1,105	27,306	0 0 0	1,110	28,082	0 0 0	12,22,847 0 0	1,41,165 0 0	470 13 10	245 9 0	716 6 10
	Chonghat	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	86	2,850	0 0 0	86	2,850	0 0 0	53,651 0 0	8,556 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cochin	209	41,803	1,649 9 2	25	9,090	505 14 9	1,385	37,076	781 14 11	1,619	87,969	2,937 6 10	19,08,960 0 0	20,63,934 0 0	30,680 12 3	17,716 9 5	48,397 5 8
	Total	376	93,994	3,703 8 8	46	17,031	857 1 3	9,669	2,26,784	3,334 10 10	10,091	3,37,809	7,895 4 9	78,35,380 0 0	88,02,184 0 0	45,275 2 11	27,735 1 0	73,010 3 11
South Canara	Mangalore	45	13,253½	524 8 0	142	20,827½	986 11 6	1,705	36,935¾	459 1 10	1,892	71,016¾	1,970 5 4	22,03,188 0 0	26,65,980 0 0	3,703 14 6	25,197 5 3	28,961 3 9
	Bekul	0	0	0 0 0	23	1,622	0 0 0	525	6,705½	0 0 0	548	8,327½	0 0 0	34,923 0 0	2,16,118 0 0	0 0 0	1,240 1 2	1,240 1 2
	Osdipy	0	0	0 0 0	9	253½	0 0 0	398	5,139	0 0 0	407	5,392½	0 0 0	1,09,423 0 0	3,49,704 0 0	17 12 6	463 12 0	481 8 6
	Barcoor	0	0	0 0 0	28	2,275	0 0 0	290	4,965	0 0 0	318	7,240	0 0 0	90,697 0 0	7,36,270 0 0	29 14 5	4,701 9 8	4,731 8 1
	Total	45	13,253½	524 8 0	202	24,978	986 11 6	2,918	53,745½	459 1 10	3,165	91,976¾	1,970 5 4	24,38,231 0 0	39,68,072 0 0	3,811 9 5	31,602 12 1	35,414 5 6
North Canara	Cundapore	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Butkul	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Coompta	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tuddry	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Aukolah	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Madras	375	2,43,879	31,272 0 0	37	28,695	4,529 0 0	663	67,118	5,249 0 0	1,095	3,39,692	41,050 0 0	1,11,03,869 0 0	1,64,25,524 0 0	1,86,762 0 0	13,87,813 0 0	15,74,575 0 0

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

LIST of Vessels permitted, under Act XXI. of 1858, *to carry Native Passengers during the official year* 1859-60.

Name of Vessels.	Owner's Name.	Number of Native Passengers permitted to carry.	Tonnage.	Commander's Name.	Officers.	Crew.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Number of Passengers actually embarked.
Ship "Blanch"	Thomas Baynton ...	35	741	Sillaman	10	50	Tellicherry ...	Jeddah ...	35
Barque "Util Rahman Seraskur"	Adjee Furz Oin Issen ...	50	704	Abdoola Moolla	10	50	Ditto	Ditto ...	50
Ship "Hamedy"	Shaik Ally	120½	733 79/100	Nassar...	2	60	Calicut... ...	Ditto ...	78
Barque "Cully Billass"	Ram Chauder Sein ...	199½	299	Ram Chauder Sein	2	30	Ditto	Ditto ...	147
Ditto "Attieth Ryman" ...	Babakun Guthan ...	252	602	Babakun Guthan	2	50	Ditto	Ditto ...	134
Ditto "Shuttel Phernt" ...	Hajee Ebrahim Jumall...	40	162	Nacoda Hassee Abdoola Yaffil	2	23	Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	40
Ditto "Mary Anne"	Hadjee Almaz Yusuff ...	594	664	Abdaraman Pakoor	3	50	Quilandy ...	Ditto ...	157

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Earnings and Estimated Expenses of the Steamers engaged in the Rangoon and Northern Ports line of Packets, from 11*th May to* 2*nd November* 1859.

Vessels.	Private.		Public.		Freight earned on each trip.	Estimated expense of establishment.	Remarks.
	Passage.	Freight.	Passage.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	
Steamer "Coromandel," H. M. I. N.	2,694 0 0	972 1 11	17,797 8 0	15 6 3	21,470 0 2	23,500 0 0	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	3,172 12 0	1,600 15 6	19,823 0 0	4,241 1 4	28,837 12 10	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Dalhousie," H. M. I. N.	1,374 0 0	117 1 7	15,379 8 0	94 7 0	16,965 0 7	19,066 1 6	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	4,744 8 0	618 4 11	20,261 0 0	1,653 8 9	27,277 5 8	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	1,343 8 0	652 15 8	29,549 0 0	1,007 6 9	32,552 14 5	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Prince Arthur," H. M. I. N.	426 8 0	21 2 6	23,970 0 0	1 5 4	24,418 15 10	21,432 10 6	

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 5.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 20, 1860.

The Government of Madras are prepared to receive offers, through the Superintendent of Marine, for the establishment of a line of Steamers of not less than 600 tons gross and 150 horse-power, or thereabout, between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon, on the following conditions :—

1*st.* That a Steamer be despatched to Rangoon two days after the arrival of the first or second Suez Steamer of the mouth as may hereafter be decided, touching at Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, and that she return to Madras by the same route.

2*nd.* That she carry all Mails free of expense to Government.

3*rd.* That she shall afford the regulated space below decks for at least 100 Natives, accommodation (cabin) for 5 Officers and 3 Warrant Officers, and stowage in the hold for 30 tons of Stores.

4*th.* That the Freight and Passage Money shall be according to the following scale :—

Between	Cabin passage.	Intermediate passage.		Children, Cabin passage. Above 7 and under 16 years.		Children, Cabin passage. Under 7.		Deck passage. Europeans. Children, half-fare.			Deck passage. Natives. Children, half-fare.			Freight per ton of 50 cubic feet.	Treasure.
Madras and Masulipatam ..	60	24	...	30	0	15	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	18	½ per cent.
Ditto Coringa ..	70	28	...	35	0	17	8	17	5	4	12	10	8	21	do.
Ditto Vizagapatam ..	80	32	...	40	0	20	0	18	10	8	14	0	0	24	do.
Ditto Rangoon .	150	60	...	75	0	37	8	26	10	8	20	0	0	45	do.
Masulipatam and Coringa ..	30	12	...	15	0	7	8	8	0	0	6	0	0	15	do.
Ditto Vizagapatam .	40	16	...	20	0	10	0	9	5	4	6	10	8	18	do.
Ditto Rangoon ..	135	54	...	67	8	34	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	40	do.
Coringa and Vizagapatam ..	30	12	...	15	0	7	8	8	0	0	6	0	0	15	do.
Ditto Rangoon ..	120	48	...	60	0	30	0	21	5	4	16	0	0	35	do.
Vizagapatam and Rangoon..	105	42	...	52	8	26	0	18	10	8	14	0	0	30	do.

5th. That each Cabin Passenger be permitted to carry 3 cwts. baggage, and each Deck Passenger 40 lbs., exclusive of their Arms and Knapsacks; and that extra space be allowed for the Men's provisions which will be supplied by the Commissariat.

6th. That the Commander be held responsible for the custody and issue of the provisions in the mode adopted on board Government Transports or other vessels carrying Troops; and

7th. That in the event of the Steamer failing to keep to her time of departure from Madras the subsidy and guarantee shall not be claimable, and that in all cases the subsidy shall not be payable until the vessel has accomplished her voyage out and home.

2. The Government will guarantee Freight and Passage Money to the extent of (7,500) seven thousand and five hundred Rupees on each full trip from Madras and back.

3. Cabin Passengers are to be provided with a liberal table, including liquors.

4. Intermediate passage is intended for Warrant Officers, who are entitled to a plain substantial mess without liquor.

5. Deck Passengers will be fed by the Government, but the Commander will be required to take charge of, issue and cook their food.

6. Parties tendering should state full particulars of the vessel or vessels they would propose to employ, more especially as to age, tonnage, horse-power and 'tween-deck accommodation for Troops; and the subsidy required should be stated for the voyage from Madras and back.

7. No penalties will be stipulated for in the event of failure.

8. Tenders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine, Madras, and despatched so as to arrive not later than the 31st July next.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
"Monarque" ..	French ..	3rd October 1859 ..	10 miles south of Hope Island, Coringa ..	This vessel when on the voyage from Pondicherry to Cocanada in ballast, sprung a leak and foundered at the spot mentioned. Crew all saved in the ship's boats. The vessel sank in deep water and was disposed of by public sale, under instructions from the French authorities at Yanam.
"Kindrochat" ..	British ..	27th November ,, ..	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	The "Kindrochat" was from Calcutta, bound to Madras, she struck at the place stated at 4 A. M. on the given date, the vessel soon began to break up; only one seaman belonging to the Crew was saved, and 9 out of 39 Sepoys who were passengers by her. A good deal of the cargo, consisting chiefly of malt liquor, was saved.
"Jeune Albert" ..	French ..	6th December ,, ..	At Callingapatam ..	Was lying in Callingapatam Roads when bad weather was experienced, and being unable from the direction of the wind to proceed to sea, was gradually drifted on shore and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.
"Louise Amelie" ..	British ..	11th January 1860 ..	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	Was wrecked while on the passage from Pondicherry to Cocanada at about 8-30 P. M. on the given date. Crew all saved—also the cargo and stores.
"Pearl" ..	Ditto ..	7th February ,, ..	Cochin Roads ..	Caught fire on the afternoon of the given date, the vessel was scuttled and beached. Cargo, &c., partly saved. The accident appears, from evidence given at the time, to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the cargo.

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Receipt and Expenditure of Coals at Madras, during the official year 1859-60.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	7,102	6	2	13
Received from England on contract	4,163	8	0	0
Loan from the Agent, P. & O. Company	1,818	13	0	21
Purchases here	266	2	2	22
Total ...	13,350	10	2	0
Expended	12,224	14	2	15
Balance on hand ...	1,125	16	3	13

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Coals at Out-Ports.

COCANADA.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	883	15	0	12
Receipts	62	15	3	27
Total ...	946	11	0	11
Expenditure	912	9	3	6
Balance on hand ...	34	3	1	5

BIMLIPATAM.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	239	10	0	0
Expenditure	137	10	0	0
Balance on hand ...	102	10	0	0

MUNSOORCOTTAH.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	163	0	0	0
Expenditure	37	0	0	0
Balance on hand ...	126	0	0	0

COCHIN.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Receipts	80	0	0	0
Expenditure	80	0	0	0

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued*).

No. 8.

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Madras.									
Master Attendant and Marine Store-keeper	1,250	0	0						
Assistant Master Attendant	500	0	0						
2nd Assistant Master Attendant	250	0	0						
				2,000	0	0			
Head Writer	86	8	0						
Writer	35	0	0						
Ditto	25	0	0						
Ditto	20	0	0						
Ditto	15	0	0						
Marine Store Conicopoly	10	8	0						
Moochee	12	8	0						
1 Signaller	21	0	0						
1 Ditto	15	0	0						
Head Peon.....	10	8	0						
12 Peons, on Rupees 7 each	84	0	0						
1 Sweeper	3	8	0						
				338	8	0			
Assistant Master Attendant's Establishment.									
1 Writer	30	0	0						
2 Peons, at 7 Rupees each	14	0	0						
				44	0	0			
Boat Supervisor's Establishment.									
Supervisor.....	150	0	0						
2 Peons, on Rupees 7 each	14	0	0						
				164	0	0			
Boat Establishment.									
Boat Overseer	70	0	0						
Boat Maistry	21	0	0						
Writer	17	0	0						
Accommodation Boat Tindal	12	0	0						
10 Boatmen, on Rupees 10 each	100	0	0						
Water Boy.....	5	0	0						
Washerman	1	8	0						
				226	8	0			
Small Catamaran Establishment.									
1 Head Catamaran-man	8	12	0						
7 Catamaran-men, at 7 Rupees each	49	0	0						
				57	12	0			
Large Catamaran Establishment.									
1 Maistry	17	8	0						
1 Deputy Maistry	10	8	0						
4 Catamaran-men, on Rupees 7 each	28	0	0						
1 Peon	7	0	0						
2 Divers, at 17½ Rupees each	35	0	0						
				98	0	0			
Shipping Registry Office.									
Head Writer...	13	8	0						
Assistant Clerk	20	0	0						
Conicopoly.....	10	0	0						
				43	8	0			
Shipping Master's Establishment.									
Head Writer...	35	0	0						
Accountant	21	0	0						
Peon	7	0	0						
				63	0	0			

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 8.—(*Continued.*)

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light at Madras.			
Superintendent	70 0 0		
Deputy ditto	21 0 0		
Light Keeper...	9 0 0		
Ditto	8 0 0		
Ditto	7 0 0		
Ditto	6 8 0		
Ditto	6 0 0		
Ditto	5 8 0		
		133 0 0	3,168 4 0
Monsoorrottah.			
1 Lascar for Flag	... ...	... ...	7 0 0
Santapillay Light.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5½ Rupees each	22 0 0		
Washerman	1 0 0		
		81 0 0	
Bimlipatam.			
Signaller	21 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
		31 0 0	
Vizagapatam.			
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	12 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
1 Signaller	21 0 0		
1 Peon	3 8 0		
		246 8 0	358 8 0
Cocanada.			
Master Attendant	350 0 0		
Clerk	25 0 0		
3 Peons, at 6 Rupees each	18 0 0		
1 Signaller	10 8 0		
1 Look-out Peon	6 0 0		
1 Tindal	8 0 0		
5 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	35 0 0		
		452 8 0	
Light on Hope Island.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5½ Rupees each	22 0 0		
1 Washerman	1 0 0		
		81 0 0	
Masulipatam.			523 8 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Tindal for Boat Establishment	7 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
3 Signallers, at 5¼ Rupees each	15 12 0		
1 Peon	5 0 0		
1 Ditto	4 0 0		
		261 12 0	
Point Divi Light.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
2 Ditto, at 5 ditto	10 0 0		
		76 0 0	337 12 0

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 8.—(*Continued.*)

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light on Fort Flagstaff.			
Tindal	10 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
		24 0 0	
Moonapolliem.			24 0 0
Superintendent for light	52 0 0		
3 Lascars, on 7 Rupees each	21 0 0		
Washerman	1 0 0		
		74 0 0	
Cuddalore.			74 0 0
Flag Serjeant	15 0 0		
Lascar	5 0 0		
		20 0 0	
Porto Novo.			
1 Lascar for Flagstaff	... ...	4 0 0	
			24 0 0
Tranquebar.			
2 Lascars for Flag	... ...	8 0 0	
Negapatam.			
Master Attendant	105 0 0		
1 Clerk	15 0 0		
1 Peon	5 0 0		
1 Signaller	4 0 0		
2 Lascars for Light	10 0 0		
		139 0 0	
Paumben.			147 0 0
Head Pilot.....	100 0 0		
Clerk	15 0 0		
4 Lascars, on 4 Rupees each	16 0 0		
2 Mussaljees for light, on 6 Rupees each	12 0 0		
		143 0 0	
Tuticorin.			143 0 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	15 0 0		
Tindal	7 0 0		
4 Lascars, on 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
1 Peon	7 0 0		
		253 0 0	
Light on Hare Island.			
Superintendent	9 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
		33 0 0	
Cochin.			286 0 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	25 0 0		
Syrang for Anchor Boat	15 0 0		
Tindal for ditto	10 0 0		
Lascar for ditto	5 0 0		
3 Lascars for the Master Attendant's Boats, at 7 Rupees each	21 0 0		
Tindal for Flag	7 0 0		
Lascar for ditto	4 0 0		
Head Peon.....	6 0 0		
2 Peons at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
Head Boatman	6 0 0		
4 Boatmen at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
6 Temporary Lascars for the Anchor and the Master Attendant's Boats at 7 Rupees each	42 0 0		
Report Boat-hire	5 0 0		
		376 0 0	
			376 0 0

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 8.—*(Concluded.)*

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light Establishment.			
Brought forward			376 0 0
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
Calicut.			
Master Attendant	105 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Lascar	4 0 0		
Signaller	7 0 0		
2 Peons, at 3½ Rupees each	7 0 0		
		133 0 0	
Light Establishment.			
1 Lascar	6 0 0		
4 Mussaljees, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
Tellicherry.			
1 Signaller.....	7 0 0		
1 Lascar	4 0 0		
2 Lascars for Light, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
		21 0 0	
			206 0 0
Mangalore.			
2 Lascars for Light, at 5½ Rupees each.....	11 0 0		
		11 0 0	
Coompta.			
2 Lascars for Light, at 5½ Rupees each.....	11 0 0		
		11 0 0	
			22 0 0
			604 0 0

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

The 12th June 1860.

No. 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

As many European Vessels now resort to the small Ports in Ganjam District, which were not readily discernible from the sea, Columns and Obelisks have been erected thereat to enable Mariners to distinguish one from the other.

The following description is furnished by Captain Harrington, the District Engineer, and the latitudes and longitudes have been carefully scrutinized.

1. *Bapanapadoo.*—This is a small Port 23 miles N. E. of Callingapatam. At present it consists of nothing but Fishermen's huts and thatched godowns. The ground is low and a

succession of sand drifts. It is marked by a Column colored black and white, 50 feet high, built on the shore at 6 feet above high-tide level. It would bear N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	34′	N.
Longitude	84°	20′	E.

2. *Poondy.*—This Port, which is 7 miles N. E. of Bapanapadoo, is marked by a white Obelisk 50 feet high, which has been built on a hill 19 feet above mean-tide level. E. of the Obelisk and 70 feet from it is the Flag Staff, 75 feet high; N. of the Obelisk and 70 feet from it is the Traveller's Bungalow. As Obelisk, Flag Staff, and Bungalow thus stand together *on the Hill*, this Port cannot well be mistaken. The Obelisk bears N. W. by W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	40′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	26′	E.

3. *Barva.*—This is a very small Port, 16 miles N. N. E. of Poondy. To the S. and W. of Barva are large topes of Cocoanut trees. To its North is a plain covered with sand-drifts. It is marked by two Columns, black and white, 50 feet high, built on a site 15 feet above the Sea, bearing N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	51′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	35′	E.

4. *Sonapoor.*—This is marked by a white Obelisk and a white Column, each 50 feet high, built nearly at Sea level. At 120 feet from the Column, and N. by E. of it stands the Flag Staff 75 feet high, and between the Column and Flag Staff is the Custom House, *all* nearly at Sea level. The Flag Staff bears W. N. W. from the anchorage.

Latitude.....	19°	6′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	47′	E.

(Signed) JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 15th May 1860.

No. 10.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN DISCHARGING GOVERNMENT CONSIGNMENTS.

1st. On the arrival of a Vessel with Consignments for Government, the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant will proceed on Board, and in Company with the Master, who is to be requested in writing to attend, examine the hatches and the stowage of the cargo, more particularly noticing bales of clothing, or other perishable articles. He will submit a Report thereon to the Master Attendant.

2nd. He will then arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo, being careful to intimate previously to the Departments concerned, when any of their Stores are likely to reach the shore, in order that a trusty subordinate may be sent to take charge of them.

3rd. Marine, Mint, Clothing and Medical Stores, will be taken charge of by the Master Attendant, and placed in security in the Marine godowns, till removed. Other stores will be taken charge of at once by the Departments concerned.

Military Stores are to be landed at the Lighthouse.
Stationery Ditto.
Mint, Marine, Medical, Clothing } Marine Yard.
Public Works Stores—Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph Stores—Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat Stores—Custom House.

4th. The 2nd Assistant will supply the Master with a Duplicate Boat Note Book ; and no boat is to be sent from a ship with Government stores, without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that of the page that remains in the book.

5th. On reaching the shore, the subordinate to receive the stores will at once compare them with the Boat Note, and bring to the notice of the 2nd Assistant any discrepancy he may observe, or any damage not mentioned in the Boat Note.

6th. As a general rule, stores for different Departments are not to be sent in the same boat, and the 2nd Assistant is to be particularly carefull in seeing that the stores are sent to, and landed at, the places indicated in the 3rd paragraph of these Rules.

7th. It will be the duty of the Beach Kannakapillais of the Master Attendant's Department to attend to the unlading of the boats, and to see that the stores are placed on the Beach out of reach of the surf. Government lascars, or when these are not available, hired coolies being employed to assist the boatmen in removing from their Boats very heavy articles.

8th. In the event of any bale, package, &c., exhibiting outward signs of damage, or of having been tampered with, the 2nd Assistant is to bring the circumstance to the notice of the Master or Chief Mate, and such stores are to be landed by themselves, under the direct supervision of the 2nd Assistant, the Boat Note minutely describing Marks and Numbers, as well as the condition in which they leave the ship's side. Previous to discharging such stores, he will acquaint the Master Attendant with his intention, and it will be the duty of the latter Officer to arrange for their being immediately placed out of danger of further damage, and within 24 hours, or as soon after as possible, to assemble a Committee of Survey on them,

composed of himself or 1st Assistant, the Collector or sub-Collector of Sea Customs, and an Officer of the department to which they belong. The Master Attendant will notify to the Master the time and place at which the Committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings, and to give such information as they may require.

9th. On the completion of the Survey, the Committee, after entering in their Report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the Master Attendant, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board, and not after the goods had left the ship, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the Superintendent of Marine, with the originals or copies of the Boat Notes and the Certificates of stowage from his 2nd Assistant.

10th. The discharge of Consignment having been effected, the Master Attendant will at once call on the several Departments concerned for the receipts of the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of their contents, and these having been received, he will surrender the Bill of Lading to the Agents, with an endorsement, if necessary, particularizing any damage or short delivery.

11th. The Superintendent of Marine will then pass the Freight Bill, making, if the circumstances of the case require it, such deductions as may be authorized by the Tender and Bill of Lading, which are those obtaining in all Mercantile transactions of a similar nature.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 *to* 1859, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years	Square rigged Vessels	Tonnage.	Dhoonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size Vessels Tons.	Average size Dhoonies Tons
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,984	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2 146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75½	60½
1852	1 178	94,109	924	59,565	2 112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98 189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1 035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,37,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1 09,326	947	60 771	2,169	1,70 097	80½	64½
1856	1,353	1,21 810	990	54 867	2,343	1,76 677	90	55½
1857	1 508	1,38 090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95 304	91½	55½
1858	1,108	1 13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102½	54½
1859	974	83,57.	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51½

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Pilotage levied at Paumben from 1849 *to* 1859, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied. Rs. As P	Pilot share Rs As P	Credited to Government Rs As P	Remarks
1849	7,247 2 0	1,811 12 6	5,435 5 6	
1850	4 684 3 0	1,171 2 0	3,513 6 0	
1851	10 525 5 0	2 628 8 6	7,896 12 6	
1852	11,456 12 3	2,861 14 9	8,594 13 6	
1853	11 560 5 9	9 890 1 0	8 670 4 9	
1854	11,153 1 9	2,786 7 5	8 366 10 4	
1855	12,486 8 3	3,120 9 3	9,365 14 7	
1856	13,168 5 0	3,292 1 3	9,876 3 9	
1857	15,575 5 6	3 891 13 9	11,683 7 9	
1858	12,820 3 0	3 203 2 0	9 617 6 9	
1859	10,647 1 0	2,661 0 3	7,966 0 9	

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Vessels built at Cochin, with their Estimated Value, during the year 1859.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Patimars and other coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs As. P		Rs.	Rs. As. P		
1859	Schooner "Sebastian" ..	45	At 111 per ton.	4,995 0 0	0	..	.. .. .	Aujelly and Benteak.	
	Brig "Meera Mahidin Samdany" ..	75	„ 107 „	8,025 0 0	0	..	.. .. ..	Benteak.	
	Schooner "Sidonie" ..	59	„ 178 „	10,502 0 0	0	.	.. .. ..	Teak, Benteak and Aujelly.	
	Pattimar "Rahimany" ..	..	.	. ....	104	At 40 per ton.	4,160 0 0	Benteak and Aujelly.	
	Bagala "Fatel Kair" ..	..	..	.. ....	130	„ 40 „	5,200 0 0	Teak and Benteak	
	Dhoney "Joana" ..	..	..	. ....	16	„ 25 „	400 0 0	Aujelly and Poona.	
	Buggalow "Saad" ..	..	..	.. . ..	120	„ 34 „	4,080 0 0	Ditto and Benteak	
	Pattimar "Fatel Rahimany' ..	..	..	.. ....	168	„ 61 „	9,945 0 0	Benteak	
	Total ..	179	.	23,522 0 0	538	..	23,788 0 0	.	

STATEMENT exhibiting the difference between the years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels	Difference in Decrease	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the new Tonnage	Difference in Increase.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1858	742	..	1,25,693	.	37	..	1,480	..	
1859	179	..	23,522	..	538	..	23,788	.	
..	..	563	..	1,02,171	..	496	..	22,308	

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR,
Master Attendant.

COCHIN;
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Superintendent of Marine

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Concluded.*)

No. 14.

VESSELS built in Malabar and Travancore, but Registered at Cochin, during the year 1859.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value	Wood.	Remarks
			Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.		
1859	Brig Pakiletchmy Punjab.	104	At 77 Per ton.	8,003 0 0	..	..	.. .. ..	Jungle wood .. Teak and Anjelly ..	Built at Alleppee. Ditto.
	Pattimar Palky ..	..	..	.. .. ..	111	At 45 per ton.	4,995 0 0		
	Total ..	104	..	8,003 0 0	111	..	4,995 0 0		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1858.	256	..	31,636	..	61	..	1,700	..	
1859.	104	..	8,003	..	111	..	4,995	..	
		152		23,633		50	..	3,295	

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR,
Master Attendant.

COCHIN;
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.

No. 1.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1856-57.			Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.		
REVENUE (Ordinary.)	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	3,82,59,250	0	4	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8
Salt	53,69,299	7	0	57,25,972	14	8	69,19,344	9	6
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkari	24,39,220	11	11	27,52,068	10	2	28,44,135	8	4
Land and Sea Customs	14,48,295	14	5	14,15,752	8	8	15,28,640	4	3
Multarafa	10,66,848	8	6	10,69,468	12	11	10,78,371	0	2
Stamps	6,23,705	7	6	6,61,337	1	6	7,22,334	13	6
Postal Collections	3,47,563	9	1	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	0	1
Miscellaneous	15,04,355	12	8	12,51,758	2	11	13,30,757	2	8
Total ..	5,45,05,179	15	10	5,37,80,108	13	8	5,95,27,834	3	2
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	24,36,224	12	3	21,47,171	5	5	26,16,701	2	6
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	7,29,091	15	0	6,93,086	1	7	5,14,248	3	3
Grand Total ..	5,76,70,496	11	1	5,66,20,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8	5
EXPENDITURE (Ordinary.)									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues ..	40,14,868	7	4	60,98,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11
General Department	54,87,865	8	8	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2
Public Instruction	3,68,534	7	11	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6
Total, General ..	98,71,268	7	6	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7
Judicial Department	39,72,707	7	9	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4
Revenual Department	40,48,998	12	9	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	0	2
Land and Sea Customs	1,98,837	3	9	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15	6
Salt	7,60,429	9	9	10,89,160	1	11	9,64,454	4	0
Total, Revenual ..	49,48,265	10	8	55,52,701	13	9	58,30,142	3	8
Marine	1,86,452	1	1	5,37,266	13	7	3,31,737	6	7
Military	3,00,43,509	7	1	3,65,08,364	6	5	4,62,80,803	9	5
	4,89,94,203	1	6	5,90,81,790	7	11	6,77,81,172	11	7
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	7,59,653	12	3	7,68,651	4	8	9,68,685	13	3
Ditto of Buildings	2,00,423	3	1	1,86,637	11	4	2,82,866	15	0
Ditto of Irrigation Canals	12,29,213	15	10	13,28,553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5
Local Funds	15,281	7	1	24,916	7	10	20,758	11	7
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies	13,92,685	11	4	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,574	12	3
Railway (Supervision charges)	35,763	0	7	38,953	10	9	38,995	11	8
Total, Public Works ..	36,42,621	1	2	42,00,017	3	8	48,26,459	10	9
Total, Rupees ..	5,26,36,824	2	10	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	8	4
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	2,13,031	7	10	3,15,872	12	5	3,87,441	10	4
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	12,92,725	14	2	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,606	10	7
Ditto of Buildings	13,36,832	3	2	12,86,506	13	9	10,98,674	15	10
Ditto of Irrigation Canals, &c.	9,31,023	7	11	4,44,986	11	4	2,83,568	4	5
Local Funds	70,094	6	11	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c., taken up) ..	78,569	7	8	76,272	12	0	39,283	1	0
Total, Public Works ..	37,15,315	1	6	24,37,327	12	11	19,63,191	13	11
Total, Rupees ..	39,28,346	9	4	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	89,077	9	2	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2
Grand Total, Rupees ..	5,66,54,248	5	4	6,61,01,112	10	6	7,49,72,476	13	9
Surplus	40,16,248	5	9	0	0	6	0	0	6
Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance	0	0	0	94,82,747	6	2	1,25,14,095	5	4

FORT ST. GEORGE;
Accountant General's Office,
The 15th June 1860.

(Signed) F. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase. Rs. As. P.	Monthly. Decrease. Rs. As. P.	Annual amount of Increase. Rs. As. P.	Annual amount of Decrease. Rs. As. P.
		General Department.				
	11th August 1859...	Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways ...	75 0 0			
	28th October „ ...	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Companies	1,000 0 0			
	1st March 1860...	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	246 8 0			
	17th April „ ...	Ditto Ditto	50 0 0			
	3rd May „ ...	Dodabetta Observatory	0 0 0	972 0 0		
	2nd August 1859...	Government Office, Establishments, Public Department	0 0 0	25 0 0		
	11th Ditto „ ...	Government Revenue Department	363 4 0			
	23rd September „ ...	Ditto Military ditto	50 0 0			
	1st October „ ...	Governor's Private Office	75 0 0			
	7th January 1860...	Government Printing Press	1,585 0 0			
	31st Ditto „ ...	Government Office Public Department	0 0 0	210 0 0		
	3rd Ditto „ ...	Ditto Revenue ditto ...	0 0 0	90 0 0		
	29th July 1859...	Mint Committee office	0 0 0	304 0 0		
	8th October „ ...	Mint Establishment	220 0 0			
	21st January 1860...	Dito Ditto	301 0 0			
	9th December 1859...	Government Photographer Establishment ...	0 0 0	300 0 0		
		Ditto Ditto	0 0 0	250 0 0		
			3,965 12 0	2,151 0 0	47,589 0 0	27,012 0 0
		Educational Department.				
	24th March 1860...	Book Depôt	0 0 0	130 0 0		
	10th February „ ...	Civil Engineering College	607 0 0	150 0 0		
	13th January „ ...	Primary Medical School	7 0 0	0 0 0		
			614 0 0	280 0 0	7,368 0 0	3,360 0 0

				Medical Department.				
		7th June	1859...	Civil Dispensary, Coimbatore	7 8 0			
		28th December	„ ...	Calicut Small Pox and Leper Hospitals... ...	58 0 0			
		13th August	„ ...	Eye Infirmary	13 12 0			
		19th Ditto	„ ...	Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry	94 0 0			
					173 4 0	... ...	2,079 0 0	
				Ecclesiastical Department.				
		17th May	1859...	Church, Jaccatallah (Wellington) ...	5 4 0			
		17th Ditto	„ ...	Ditto, Coonoor	22 12 0			
		19th Ditto	„ ...	Ditto, Nellore	100 0 0			
		19th Ditto	„ ...	Ditto, Palamcottah	1 12 0			
M. G.	270	5th August	„	Scotch Church, Bellary	228 0 0			
	31	30th January	1860					
	2,041	10th March	„					
					357 12 0			
	285	19th March	1860...	Church, Vellore	4 0 0			
	323	23rd September	1859...	Ditto, Mysore	100 0 0			
	391	17th December	„ ..	Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras	200 0 0			
	69	29th February	1860...	Church St. Thome, Madras	2 0 0			
	87	19th March	„	Scotch Church, Secunderabad	500 0 0			
	107	5th April	„					
	125	26th Ditto	„ ..	Church, Trevandrum	21 12 0			
					1,185 8 0	... ...	14,226 0 0	
				Postal Department.				
	5,329	17th June	1859...	Madras	182 0 0			
	6,707	30th July	„ ...	Ditto	25 0 0			
	6,734	30th Ditto	„ ...	Ditto	50 0 0			
	8,616	30th September	„ ...	Ditto	95 0 0			
	10,663	9th December	„ ..	Ditto	50 0 0			
	10,551	9th Ditto	„ ...	Ditto	37 0 0			
	974	13th May	„ ...	Negapatam, Tanjore	34 0 0			
	6,732	30th July	„ ...	Point Calimere, ditto	30 0 0			
	6,894	30th Ditto	„ ...	Hingolie	12 0 0			
	9,523	11th November	„ ...	Dindigul, Madura	20 0 0			
	9,694	18th Ditto	„ ...	Bangalore	3 0 0			
	10,558	9th December	„ ...	Tanjore	0 12 0			
	10,405	2nd Ditto	„ ...	Ditto	10 8 0			
	11,063	28th Ditto	„ ...	Hyderabad	17 0 0			

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
551	20th January 1860...	Vellore	6 0 0			
553	20th Ditto „ ...	Jackatallah	32 0 0			
1,085	3rd February „ ...	Hyderabad and Sholapore	594 0 0			
2,237	12th March „ ...	Kurnool	44 0 0			
		Mangalore	56 0 0			
		Cuddapah	50 0 0			
		Nellore	55 0 0			
		Chicacole	79 0 0			
		Rajahmundry	73 0 0			
		Cannanore	8 0 0			
		Calicut	87 0 0			
		Salem	88 0 0			
		Trevandrum	26 12 0			
		Palamcottah	63 8 0			
		Marine Department.	1,828 8 0	... ...	21,942 0 0	
191	12 May 1859 ..	Shipping Master's Establishment, Vizagapatam ...	330 0 0			
		Ditto. ditto, Cochin ...	330 0 0			
		Ditto ditto, Cocanada ...	330 0 0			
251	10th June „ ...	Madras and Rangoon line Steamer	55 0 0			
5,469	30th Ditto „ ..	Negapatam	125 0 0			
408	19th August „ ...	Master Attendant, Madras	160 0 0			
537	24th October „ ...	Engineer attached to the Diving Bell	175 0 0			
10,108	25th November „ ...	Porto Novo	4 0 0			
397	20th January 1860..	Cocanada	207 8 0			
676	28th April „ ...	Tutocorin	100 0 0			
			1,816 8 0	... ...	19,798 0 0	

				Political Department.								
G. L.	3,785	14th May	1859...	Government Agent and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipend Office	152	4	0	... ...		1,827	0	0
				Public Works Department.								
	1,705	14th July	1859...	Paumben Channel	116	0	0					
	1,787	25th Ditto	„ ...	Presidency Store and Workshop	322	8	0					
	7,651	4th November	„ ...	Government Lithographic Press . ..	0	0	0	188	0	0	... ...	2,262 0 0
	2,169	9th September	„	Additional Establishment, Presidency Workshop ...	130	0	0					
	2,905	14th December	„									
	2,255	20th September	„	Probationary Engineer, Civil Engineering School ...	100	0	0					
	1,341	1st June	„									
	1,719	16th November	„ ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	1,000	0	0					
	2,859	9th December	„ ...	2 Apprentices, at 7 Rupees each	14	0	0					
	159	21st January	1860...	District Engineer, Upper Godavery	69	0	0					
	2,498	24th October	1859...	Probationary Engineer's Establishment ...	150	0	0					
	2,866	10th December	„ ...	District Engineer's Establishment of North Canara	339	0	0					
	221	28th January	1860...	Assistant District Engineer's Establishment, North Canara	60	0	0					
	1,801	26th July	1859...	Executive Range Office in the several Districts ...	5,385	0	0					
					7,685	8	0					
				Judicial Department.				... ...		92,226	0	0
	4,118	20th May	1859 ..	Sub-Court, Ootacamund	50	0	0					
	366	24th March	1860...	Vellore, Town Police Establishment	13	0	0					
	487	21st April	„ ...	Guindy, Jail Establishment	37	8	0					
					100	8	0					
				Revenue Department.				... ...		1,206	0	0
	270	21st February	1860...	Assistant Collector's Establishment, Ootacamund ...	58	0	0					
	52	2nd May	1859...	Traveller's Bungalow Establishment at Bellary District	14	6	3					
	314	3rd June	„ ..	Collector of Bellary	30	8	0					
	718	14th Ditto	„ ..	Inam Commissioner and his Establishment, Salary 2,500 0 0								
				Travelling allowance 87 8 0								
				Establishment 1,000 0 0								
					3,587	8	0					
				2 Special Assistants, at 500 Rupees each ...	1,000	0	0					
				Travelling allowance at 100 Rupees each ...	200	0	0					
				Establishment	300	0	0					

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
		Revenue Department.—(Continued.)	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
354	18th March 1860 ..	Traveller's Bungalow, Chingleput	35 0 0			
502	2nd April „ ...	2 Salt Gomastahs in the District of Madura, at 6 Rupees each..	12 0 0			
217	23rd February „ ...	Peons of the Collector of Madras	0 0 0	54 0 0	... ...	648 0 0
		Revenue Survey.				
179	4th Ditto 1860...	Revenue Survey, Trichinopoly	1,797 0 0			
1,779	28th December 1859...	Ditto, Godavery District	1,797 0 0			
		Ditto, Kristna District	1,797 0 0			
			10,628 6 3	... ...	1,27,540 11 0	
		Temporary Establishment.				
279	4th May 1859...	Establishment of the Accountant General's Office ...	100 0 0			
2,033	10th June „ ...	A Clerk in the Military Department of Government	50 0 0			
725	1st Ditto „	Additional Establishment in the Revenue and Public				
1,596	28th November „	Works Department of Government	100 0 0			
G. J. 4,284	21st May „ ...	Pay of the additional Uncovenanted Assistant ...	0 0 0	200 0 0	... ...	2,400 0 0
914	11th June „ ...	Extra Establishment in Printing Office, Government Gazette Press	2,276 0 0			
	10th November 1857	A Lascar (Chemical Examiner)	8 0 0			
	14th March 1860					
	21st May 1859	Establishment of Commissioner for investigating				
	3rd & 9th Dec. „	Public Establishment	482 8 0			
905	2nd July „ ...	Extra Police Force	336 0 0			
	19th September „	Establishment of Government Savings' Bank ...	360 0 0			
	24th October „					
			3,712 8 0	... ...	44,550 0 0	

				Judicial Department.						
	1,094	16th August	1859	Four additional Peons for the Jail at Ootacamund, at 7 Rupees each	28	0	0			
F. D.	8,283	28th September	„							
	1,524	8th November	„ ...	Four Gomastahs for Calicut Civil and Session Court, at 37 Rupees per month	37	0	0			
	1,524	8th Ditto	„ ..	Two Gomastahs, Districts Moonsiff's Court, Ernaud	10	0	0			
					75	0	0	... ...	900	0	0
				Magisterial Department.						
	834	17th June	1859...	Extra Force in the Sub-Division, Bellary ...	718	0	0			
	757	31st May	„ ...	Extra Establishment in Canara	425	0	0			
	253	1st March	„ ...	Six Police Officers in the Sydapett Talook, Chingleput	77	9	5			
	94	19th January	„ ...	Ten additional Peons to assist Head of Police at Tukaly, in Ganjan	30	14	8			
	945	9th July	„ ...	Extra Police Force for the Town of Vellore ...	113	8	0			
	992	23rd Ditto	„ ...	Ditto for the Mohurrum feast at Ditto ..	201	0	0			
	1,674	16th December	„ ...	Ditto for the protection of the Tobacco Monopolies in Malabar ...	50	0	0			
	191	17th February	1860...	Ditto at Bellary	920	0	0			
					2,536	0	1	... ...	3,432	0	1
				Revenue Department.						
	1,678	12th December	1859...	English Writer and Translator at Land Customs, Madras	35	0	0			
	621	24th April	1860...	Extra Establishment for testing and examining the work of Madras Town Survey	152	0	0			
	776	11th June	1859	Two Gomastahs at Ganjam	16	0	0			
				One Salt Superintendent in the District of Madras...	100	0	0			
	1,751	23rd December	„ ...	Four additional Gomastahs for 8 months in Masulipatam ... ... — —	0	0	0	... ...	384	0	0
	820	21st June	„ ...	Extra Indexer in Malabar	30	0	0			
	648	11th May	„ ..	Extra servant to prepare the accounts in Salem ...	0	0	0	... ...	719	5	4
	750	6th June	„	Travelling Bungalow at Coimbatore for 4 months, at 8 Rupees	0	0	0	... ...	32	0	0
				Extra Establishment for 12 months	157	8	0			
					490	8	0		5,886	0	0
				Public Works Department.					7,021	5	4
	1,978	18th August	1859...	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Salem	14	0	0			

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
		Public Works Department.—(Continued.)				
1,877	5th August 1859...	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Ganjam	25 0 0			
325	10th February 1860 ..	Two Sub-Overseers, at 25 Rupees each, in the District of Cuddapah	0 0 0	... ...	220 2 6	
1,165	16th May 1859...	Establishment of Lascars and Coolies at Hoosdroog	0 0 0	... ...	28 8 3	
319	9th February 1860...	Peon in the Light-house at Pulicat	0 0 0	... ...	21 0 0	
224	28th January „ ...	Extra Head Auditor in Northern Circle of the Central Office	0 0 0	... ...	556 7 3	
2,301	26th September 1859...	Establishment employed under Captain J. F. Stoddard, at 125 Rupees per month	0 0 0	... ...	93 13 11	
205	26th January 1860...	Extra Gomastahs in the District of Tanjore ..	0 0 0	... ...	31 13 8	
		Political Department.				
810	15th March „ ...	Temporary Establishment for 3 months, of Tanjore Agency Office	45 0 0	... ...	951 13 7	
			84 0 0	... ...	1,008 0 0	
					1,959 13 7	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Civil Auditor's Office,
The 22nd June 1860.

(Signed) EDWARD F. HARRISON,
Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, during the official year 1859-60.

	1859-60. Amount.
RECEIPTS.	
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil Remittances	112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	20,32,215 0 6
Mint Master	65,64,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	13,319 10 0
Electric Telegraph	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	85,16,585 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Bills	24,68,400 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes...	9,500 0 0
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	15,99,448 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,82,201 13 7
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	7,94,771 7 1
	5,35,69,172 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions	35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	37,689 5 9
Bullion Certificates	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	35,06,085 0 10
Drafts drawn by Residents &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General	98,70,890 3 0
Madras Railway Company	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,10,382 0 6
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,10,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	23,34,700 0 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	35 38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different Accounts	33,62,484 6 0
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	5,83,074 3 3
Government Agency Deposits	685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothecaries', Funds	23,82,420 7 0
Treasury Bills	17,53,000 0 0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	48,63,168 11 0
Total ...	539,34,871 2 10

	Bank Notes and Cash.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
Balance on the 30th April 1859 ...	5,41,753 15 6	51,29,229 7 2	... ...	56,70,983 6 8
Receipts during the official year 1859-60...	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6
	272,82,516 9 5	316,84,331 15 1	2,73,307 13 8	592,40,156 6 2
Payments ditto	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10
Balance on the 30th April 1860 ...	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,847 15 8	... ...	53,05,285 3 4

(Signed) F. C. FORBES,

Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1857 *to April* 1860.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
RECEIPTS.			
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	141,22,263 3 3	140,04,443 6 11	150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil Remittances	100,24,797 2 4	95,45,317 15 2	112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,46,884 2 4	2,54,181 1 4	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	19,32,467 4 11	17,12,066 4 11	20,32,215 0 6
Mint Master	106,55,424 11 11	55,88,024 4 3	65,64,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company	3,99,027 6 7	4,70,814 14 0	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,319 10 0
Electric Telegraph	15,538 0 0	18,814 3 6	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	67,56,615 8 0	62,66,558 7 0	85,16,585 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Bills	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,68,400 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	9,500 0 0
Bills Payable by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	50,450 10 4	48,122 4 2	0 0 0
Bills Payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	0 0 0	14,715 15 7	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	11,43,411 0 0	12,07,220 0 0	15,99,448 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras ...	5,40,500 0 0	7,99,400 0 0	14,82,301 13 7
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	38,24,104 6 2	12,94,437 2 5	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	21,76,168 7 4	12,69,327 8 11	7,94,771 7 1
Total ...	519,91,151 15 2	424,96,943 8 2	535,69,172 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions ...	44,54,289 15 12	39,27,244 9 7	35,09,581 12 [illegible]
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	19,20,938 10 5	40,476 3 0	0 0 0
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	0 0 0	37,919 8 5	37,689 5 9
Bullion Certificates	82,70,550 2 11	46,48,008 9 7	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	31,96,979 12 5	39,59,649 4 7	35,06,085 0 10
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay and Agra, Presidencies	11,98,651 8 5	13,86,579 6 8	15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee and Commissary General ...	105,06,733 10 5	87,72,850 0 0	93,70,890 3 0
Madras Railway Company	59,67,036 5 7	59,94,245 1 11	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,10,382 0 6
Cuddapah Railway charges	54,971 13 11	9,219 9 7	0 0 0
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,10,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	43,371 5 5	1,49,751 7 8	3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	30,32,508 15 8	32,84,942 2 9	36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes...	2,17,776 4 7	1,96,252 3 2	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	39,83,643 7 7	35,97,405 3 2	23,34,700 0 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries ...	12,54,572 0 3	11,88,164 0 7	35,38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different accounts	46,50,613 3 7	31,12,894 12 11	33,62,484 6 0
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	3,55,695 8 9	2,61,505 13 4	5,83,074 3 8
Government Agency Deposits	3,388 8 9	918 10 2	685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothcaries' Funds ...	23,25,050 11 2	25,18,193 2 6	25,82,420 7 0
Treasury Bills	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,53,000 0 0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	0 0 0	0 0 0	48,63,168 11 0
Total ...	514,36,772 1 9	430,86,219 13 7	539,34,871 2 10

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official Year.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1857-58	212,19,357 15 4	244,13,083 5 9	63,58,710 10 1	519,91,151 15 2	212,81,438 1 7	237,96,623 6 1	63,58,710 10 1	514,36,772 1 9
1858-59	203,62,957 6 9	192,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	424,96,943 8 2	200,69,965 0 9	201,60,182 10 3	28,56,072 2 7	430,86,219 13 7
1859-60	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10

(Signed) F. C. FORBES,
Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
The 14*th June* 1860.

APEPNDIX No. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 6.

A.

STATEMENT showing each description of Coin with its Value Stamped in the Madras Mint and Remitted to the General Treasury from May 1847 *to April* 1860.

Years.	Silver Coins.								Total.		Copper Coins.						Total.		Copper Cents.						Total.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value of Silver and Copper Coins.
	Single Rupees	Value.	Half Rupees.	Value.	Quarter Rupees.	Value.	Double Annas.	Value.	Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Annas.	Value.	Quarter Annas.	Value.	One-twelfth Annas.	Value.	Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents	Value.	Half Cents.	Value.	Quarter Cents.	Value.	Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Cents.		
	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
1847-48 ...	30,06,332	30,06,391 14 0	415	207 10 0	9,75,460	2,43,873 7 0	19,58,950	2,44,827 13 0	59,41,157	34,95,300 12 0	24,68,848	77,151 8 0	62,39,300	97,489 1 0	31,30,680	16,305 10 0	118,38,828	1,90,946 3 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1,77,79,985	26,86,246 15 0
1848-49 ...	11,60,411	11,60,441 12 0	0	0 0 0	3,98,484	99,624 13 0	2,92,869	36,609 10 0	18,51,764	12,96,676 3 0	9,59,532	29,985 6 0	27,33,900	42,717 13 0	18,73,500	9,757 13 0	55,66,932	82,460 6 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	74,18,696	13,79,136 9 0
1849-50 ...	6,87,600	6,87,528 3 0	0	0 0 0	4,59,367	1,14,876 0 0	4,95,709	61,967 12 0	16,42,676	8,64,371 15 0	16,55,620	51,738 2 0	24,86,380	38,849 11 0	29,51,550	15,372 10 6	70,93,550	1,05,960 7 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	87,36,226	9,70,332 6 6
1850-51 ...	15,37,993	15,38,115 5 0	0	0 0 0	8,75,217	2,18,836 5 0	15,78,963	1,97,319 6 0	39,92,173	19,54,271 0 0	16,24,843	51,088 13 6	32,57,328	50,895 12 0	28,61,150	14,901 13 2	77,53,321	1,16,886 6 8	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	117,45,494	20,71,157 6 8
1851-52 ...	33,73,863	33,74,085 7 0	0	0 0 0	10,22,791	2,55,722 13 0	6,17,654	77,223 15 0	50,14,308	37,07,032 3 0	16,25,152	50,786 0 0	19,49,446	30,460 1 6	19,36,112	10,083 14 8	55,10,710	91,330 0 2	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	105,25,018	37,98,862 3 2
1852-53 ...	39,34,975	39,35,171 5 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	39,34,975	39,35,171 5 0	16,29,200	50,912 8 0	32,44,650	50,697 10 6	0	0 0 0	48,73,850	1,01,610 2 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	88,08,825	40,36,781 7 6
1853-54 ...	65,49,625	65,49,745 4 0	0	0 0 0	3,96,120	99,512 6 0	8,13,527	1,01,744 6 0	77,61,272	67,51,002 0 0	16,13,444	50,420 2 0	28,75,150	44,924 3 6	7,98,300	4,157 13 0	52,86,894	99,502 2 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	130,48,166	68,50,504 2 6
1854-55 ...	24,47,020	24,57,180 3 0	0	0 0 0	7,52,122	1,88,023 13 0	17,87,027	2,23,422 4 0	49,96,170	28,68,626 4 0	28,02,434	87,576 1 0	21,83,450	34,116 6 6	10,82,400	5,637 8 0	60,68,284	1,27,329 15 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	110,64,454	29,95,956 3 6
1855-56 ...	44,08,283	44,08,115 7 0	8,53,430	4,26,639 6 0	19,22,910	4,80,581 8 0	10,92,737	1,36,713 6 0	82,77,360	54,52,049 11 0	14,30,553	44,704 12 6	46,17,041	72,141 4 3	7,35,508	3,830 12 4	67,83,102	1,30,676 13 1	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	150,60,462	55,72,736 8 1
1856-57 ...	73,15,878	73,15,413 15 0	0	0 0 0	30,81,121	7,70,293 0 0	47,34,527	5,92,432 8 0	1,51,31,526	86,78,139 7 0	38,54,562	1,20,455 1 0	77,04,472	1,20,382 6 0	35,70,850	18,598 2 10	151,29,884	2,59,435 9 10	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	302,61,410	89,31,575 0 10
1857-58 ...	80,78,339	80,77,655 12 0	5,45,257	2,72,780 1 0	24,55,238	6,14,055 5 0	52,59,418	6,57,461 15 0	1,63,38,249	96,81,933 1 0	105,19,040	3,28,738 12 0	127,32,140	1,96,939 11 0	55,06,200	28,678 2 0	287,57,980	5,56,356 9 0	28,65,400	63,038 12 9	24,36,500	26,801 7 11	8,35,400	4,594 11 2	61,37,300	94,434 15 10	512,33,529	102,72,724 9 10
1858-59 ..	44,10,627	44,10,767 15 0	0	0 0 0	11,87,448	2,97,012 1 0	11,65,449	1,45,660 9 0	67,63,524	48,53,440 9 0	90,86,745	2,83,960 12 6	125,79,098	1,96,548 5 0	54,41,010	28,338 9 6	271,06,847	5,08,847 11 0	19,73,700	43,421 6 5	7,11,400	7,825 6 5	7,34,000	4,037 0 0	34,19,100	55,283 12 10	372,89,471	54,17,573 0 10
1859-60 ...	44,40,221	44,40,055 0 0	6,80,118	3,40,146 14 0	10,92,237	2,73,298 0 0	48,66,271	6,08,573 4 0	1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 0	107,03,030	3,34,532 3 0	271,90,202	4,34,846 14 6	275,73,600	1,43,612 8 0	654,68,832	9,02,991 9 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	765,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

FORT SAINT GEORGE MINT,
The 9th June 1860.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR,
Mint Master.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 35.

FROM

F. N. MALTBY, ESQUIRE,

Resident of Travancore and Cochin,

To

T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Dated Trevandrum, 19th June 1860.

SIR,

Nos. I. and II.

1. I HAVE the honor to forward the Administration Reports of the Ministers of Travancore and Cochin for the year which has just elapsed.

2. I have occasion to offer but few remarks, as I have not as yet had sufficient time to acquaint myself fully with the working of the Police and Judicial systems, which the figured Statements of these Reports represent.

3. General Cullen having resigned the office of Resident from the close of the past year, 1859, I assumed charge of the Residency on the 11th of January.

4. The State of Travancore has been throughout the past year under the charge of the able and zealous Minister, Madava Row, whose Report is herewith submitted, and there has been a steady improvement in the finances, and, I am fully persuaded, in the condition of the people, though no striking changes have to be recorded.

5. The appointment of a Civil Engineer to the States of Travancore and Cochin is one of the most important events ; and as the finances of both States allow of a liberal expenditure on works of public utility, it may be hoped that the next Report will tell of much progress in this department.

6. I have had the honor of laying before the Government a Report on the Pepper Monopoly of these States, with a view to its abolition, and the substitution of a moderate duty on export. This important subject awaits the decision of the Legislature.

7. In the State of Cochin an important change has taken place ; the late Dewan, Vencata Row, having retired by the direction of Government on a pension, T. Shungoony Menon was appointed as Dewan, and Vencata Soobia, First Judge of the Appeal Court, as Dewan Peishkar. It is due to the late Dewan to state, that he handed over the finances of the State in an improved and prosperous condition.

8. The present Dewan is the son of Shungra Warriar, whose vigorous and just administration of the country is remembered with gratitude by the people of Cochin, and there is every reason to believe that he will follow in the steps of his father.

9. At the same time the elevation of the First Judge of the Appeal Court, and the resignation of the Second Judge and the Shastry, has caused an entire change in the highest Court of that State.

10. These changes have given great satisfaction to the people, and I hope will prove beneficial.

11. It is necessary to oberve that the Financial and other Statements included in these Reports have reference to the official year of these States, which closes on the 14th August.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR (1034) 1858-59.

Judicial.—Civil Justice.—The following statement shows the number of cases on the files of the several Civil Courts ; those disposed of, and pending decision, for the year 1034—showing also the amount of institution and other fees.

Courts.	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of Institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	
											Rupees.
Appeal Court	241	131	372	136	236	70	18	88	36	52	2,212
Zillah ditto	638	1,088	1,726	1,135	591	0	0	0	0	0	15,461
Moonsiff ditto	1,049	4,615	5,664	4,797	867	0	0	0	0	0	9,527
Total ...	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	70	18	88	36	52	27,201

The results of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding one, stand thus :—

Years.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1033	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419
1034	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201

Criminal Justice.—The number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of prisoners in confinement during the years 1033 and 1034, will be seen in the subjoined statement :—

Years.	Cases.					Prisoners.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of Rations.
1033	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,809
1034	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091

Of the 859 decided cases, 712 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts ; 112 by the Sessions Courts ; 19 by the Special Commission appointed to try and decide the cases which arose in connection with the Shanar disturbances in the South ; and 16 by the Appeal Court.

The increase in the amount of rations is due to a more liberal allowance as subsistence for the prisoners, in consideration of the high market prices of grain and supplies generally.

The Judges appear to be quite sensible of the importance of a speedy administration of Justice, and are using their exertions to this end.

Police.—In the year under review, 5,799 cases were before the Police, of which only 13 remained on the file undecided at the end of the year.

Of the 5,799 cases above alluded to, no less than 4,800 are petty offences.

A tolerably correct idea of the state of crime in the country may be formed by a reference to the number of cases disposed of by Zillah Courts and higher tribunals. Of the 712 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, a great number must be minor offences, though requiring higher penalties than could be awarded by the District Police. The more heinous crimes are therefore represented by the number of cases which came before the Sessions and higher Courts, and this number is no more than 147.

There are many indications of the increased efficiency of the Police generally, as the result chiefly of a better distribution and stricter enforcement of responsibility. More care is shown in the detection of crime, in the apprehension of criminals, and in the collection of evidence.

The use of torture with a view to exact confession of guilt or for any other purpose may be said to have almost disappeared.

False accusations against innocent parties have been checked with satisfactory success.

Exactions and oppressions on the part of minor public servants have also comparatively diminished.

No exertions are spared to expedite the disposal of cases brought before the Police. In some of the more populous Districts, however, the pressure of Police duties has so far increased as to render it necessary to afford the Tehsildar the aid of an Assistant. In a country in which the saleable value of landed property is progressively increasing, and the people are becoming better aware of their rights, Police duties are not likely to diminish.

The tranquillity of the country was temporarily interrupted at the commencement of the year 1859, by disturbances which arose in the southern Districts, having their origin in the assumption by the Shanars of a dress similar to that worn by Soodra and Brahmin females. A very excited feeling prevailed for a short time. The necessary measures having been adopted, order was restored.

Jails.—At the end of the year, there were 527 convicts in the several jails ; of whom 5 were females.

Of the above number, 35 were life prisoners ; 31 sentenced to confinement for periods varying from sixteen to twenty-eight years ; 20 for eleven to fifteen years ; 78 for six to ten years ; and the remainder for not more than five years.

The total number of deaths in the jail was 115, while for the previous year, it was 66. The increased mortality arose chiefly from cholera.

Some sanitary reforms in the Trevandrum jail building appearing necessary to promote the comfort of the convicts, they were accordingly ordered and since carried out. It is satisfactory to remark that the ravages of the disease in the jail have been much less since.

The average monthly cost of maintaining and guarding the convicts, amounts to a little less than 3 rupees per head, which appears very moderate.

Land Revenue.—This branch of Revenue yielded Rupees 44,84,515. This is composed of the collections both in money and kind.

The land Revenue of the year under review was less than that of the previous year, chiefly because liberal remissions were granted in the former year, in consideration of the damages done by excessive rains.

The prices of agricultural produce have been highly remunerative to the Ryots.

On the whole, there are incontrovertible indications of the progressively increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Customs.—The Revenue from this branch in the year 1034 amounted to Rupees 2,27,529, being higher than that of the preceding year by about Rupees 17,000, and being in fact the highest on record for a long series of years.

The total Tariff value of Exports was Rupees 18,58,761, and that of Imports Rupees 13,91,000, thus making an aggregate of about 32½ lacs of Rupees. This amount, however, does not include the value of Pepper, Cardamoms and other articles of Sirkar monopolies, nor of Bullion and Treasure, of which no accounts are kept. The total trade of the country may be fairly estimated at between 40 and 50 lacs of Rupees.

The following statement shows the Tariff values of the principal staple articles exported in the year 1034 :—

Articles.	1034.
	Rupees.
Coffee	16,770
Coir	1,41,140
Jaggery	24,099
Copra	6,97,788
Dry Ginger	1,31,293
Chickoney	2,45,384
Tamarind	60,292
Dry Fish	37,752
Cocoanuts	65,732
Timber of several descriptions	90,312
Pinnaca Oil	33,097
Cocoanut Oil	98,018
Sugar-cane Jaggery	43,831
Turmeric	33,088
Total	17,18,596

Excise.—The Excise stations along the frontier as well as the sea shore are the same as last year, with exception of one station deemed unnecessary in the District of Chunganacherry, and therefore abolished. The ready payments which were made for Pepper purchased from the Ryots, and increased energy in the Preventive Service, have, to a considerable extent, checked the smuggling of Tobacco as well as of Pepper.

Stamps.—The Collection under this head has been :—

In 1033	Rupees	1,015
„ 1034	„	1,222

Salt.—The manufacture of Salt in Travancore and the consumption and sale of the home article have been :—

Years.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1033	7,73,851	8,32,023	1,74,604
1034	6,08,986	6,78,856	1,47,907

The supply of foreign Salt or that procured from Bombay, Goa, and the Eastern coast on contract and received at Allepey and other stations, the quantity consumed, and the amount of sale have been :—

Years.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1033	6,75,977	6,81,053	1,62,144
1034	7,86,784	6,91,051	2,11,181

The increase in the aggregate Salt Revenue, of about Rupees 23,000, is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay Salt rose to the unusual figure of 38 to 40 Rupees per coomb, while it was 26 Rupees the previous year. Under these circumstances, the Sirkar was, with a view to protect itself from loss of Revenue, under the necessity of raising the retail price.

Tobacco.—This Revenue has been prosperous. The sales of the year under review have yielded about Rupees 2,12,000 above those of 1033, a result the more satisfactory as the Tobacco Revenue of 1033 had exceeded that of 1032 by about 1,04,500 Rupees. From the marginal Statement of the average number of candies sold for every five years, it will be observed that the sales of 1034 are the highest. All the Revenue has been duly collected.

		Candies.
From	994 to 998 ...	3,123
"	999 to 1,003 ...	3,634
"	1,004 to 1,008 ...	3,387
"	1,009 to 1,013 ...	3,112
"	1,014 to 1,018 ...	3,538
"	1,019 to 1,023 ...	3,685
"	1,024 to 1,028 ...	3,781
"	1,029 to 1,033 ...	3,642
Sale of 1034, the year under review,		4,406

Pepper.—The Revenue derived from Pepper is :—

	Candies.	Rupees.
In 1033 ...	... 3,312⅜ ...	... 2,70,782
" 1034 ...	... 2,386$\frac{5}{16}$ ...	... 1,87,824

A large stock of Pepper remained in store unsold. The growers of the staple have paid without delay; and the collections have been larger. The average of the collections in years from 1029 to 1033, is 2,694 candies, while the quantity collected for 1034, has been 4,726 candies.

Other Articles.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c., is :—

	Cardamoms.			*Ivory.*			*Bees-wax.*		
	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
In 1033 ...	504	298	2,60,000	... 0	417½	165	... 10	128	3,427
" 1034 ..	172	247¾	1,55,525	... 2	108½	3,707	.. 10	170	2,987

Miscellaneous.—The Revenue under this head is :—

In 1033	Rupees	2,95,328
" 1034	"	3,18,667

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint is :—

In 1033	Rupees	1,584
" 1034	"	3,510

Abkaree.—The Revenue derived under this head is :—

In 1033	Rupees	59,498
" 1034	"	60,952

Education.—English.—The general progress of the scholars in the Free school continues to be satisfactory. Out of 63 boys that left the school in 1034, six obtained employments in the same year in the service of the Travancore Sirkar ; one in the Telegraph Department of the Bengal Presidency ; two proceeded to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College at Madras ; three were employed as clerks and private schoolmasters, making a total of twelve ; and of the fifty-one remaining, several obtained employments subsequently.

The Report on the following year's Administration will show greater advance in this Department.

Public Works.—Road and Bridges.—Heavy rains in the year 1034 damaged roads and irrigation works to a great extent. They have been mostly repaired.

Irrigation Works.—Canals and Irrigation works :—

In 1033	Rupees	15,761
„ 1034	„	18,478

Marine.—The Sea-going vessels built and repaired at Allepey and Quilon, are :—

Years.	Allepey.						Quilon.							
	Built.					Repaired.	Built.				Repaired.			
	Barque.	Brig.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.		Brig.	Schooner.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1033 ...	1	0	1	1	3	None.	2	0	4	6	0	3	0	3
1034 ...	0	1	1	1	3	None.	1	0	5	6	0	4	0	4

The number of Port Clearances granted are :—

Years.	Allepey.	Quilon.
	No.	No.
In 1033	445	132
„ 1034	473	153

Military.—There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment in the year under review.

Population.—No census having been taken, no results can be rendered.

Emigration.—No register has been kept.

Forests.—The number of logs collected in the years 1033 and 1034, is as follows :—

	Logs collected.	Amount expended.
In 1033 ...	... 1,108 ...	... Rupees 17,174
„ 1034 ...	... 1,496 ...	... „ 23,188

The number of logs sold and the amount realized, are :—

	Teak-wood.	*Black-wood.*	
	Candies.	Candies.	Rupees
In 1033	... 1,705	... 105	... 25,238
„ 1034	... 1,949	... 69	... 39,637

The following is a statement of the quantity of Cardamoms collected, and the amount of expense on that account :—

	Candies.	lbs.	Amount expended.
In 1033 ..	150 ...	32	... Rupees 51,460
„ 1034 ...	159 ...	182⅞	... „ 53,601

Vaccination.—Some pains have been taken to ensure more correct Returns of the operations of the Vaccinators. The usual Returns have not been received from the Durbar Physician, and so the results of the year cannot be recorded here.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The necessary Returns have not been received from the Medical Department.

Observatory.—In addition to the usual works of the Observatory, the Director has been proceeding with the series of Observations indicated in last year's Report, chiefly in connection with a Magnetic Survey of Travancore. Mr. Brown, who has proceeded (January 1860) to Europe on furlough, reports that he has continued the series of Observations at a number of stations along the Western coast of India on his progress by steamer to Bombay ; that the Observations of Magnetic declination for the five years 1854-58 have passed through the press, and only await an introduction and the arrangement of the results for publication ; that sheets for the press of Barometrical Observations for the six years 1853-58 have been prepared and are passing through the press.

Museum.—The number of Visitors for the year 1034 have been :—

	Males	Females.	Total.
From June to 14th August 1858, or up to 31st Audy 1033, as per last Report...	969	123	1,092
In 1034	2,594	286	2,880

A sum of Rupees 2,000 has been remitted to England for the purchase of models for the Museum. These models were to include a useful portable steam engine of one-horse power, to consume wood ; and are now on their way out.

It is purposed by the Sirkar to lay out a People's Park and establish a Menagerie on the Museum grounds, as also a Botanical garden on a small scale.

Printing Press.—The Sirkar Press continues to be well employed both in the Printing and Binding Departments. Two presses have been removed to the Huzzoor Cutcherry to facilitate the printing of public documents in the Mulayalum language.

Financial.—The total amount of Revenue :—

In 1033	Rupees	42,11,698
„ 1034	„	42,77,119

And the Disbursements :—

In 1033	Rupees	40,44,312
„ 1034	„	40,03,588

On the whole, the financial condition and prospects of the Sirkar have been satisfactory.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, *Dewan.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY, *Resident.*

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY ;
(with the Camp of H. H. the Rajah,)
PUDMANABHAPOORUM,
The 14th June 1860.

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS (1033 AND 1034 M. E.,) 1857-58 AND 1858-59.

1. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Court in the years under Report and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the two Zillahs.

YEARS.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	478	1,193	1,671	1,141	530
„ 1034	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521

Appeal Suits.

YEARS.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	80	111	191	79	112
„ 1034	112	91	203	66	137

Civil Decrees Executed.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1033	269	3,463
„ 1034	417	3,548

2. The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	36	178	214	184	30
„ 1034	30	164	194	159	35

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	11	49	60	48	12
„ 1034	12	72	84	63	21

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal Cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts and of the Prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before the Courts.

In 1033.			In 1034.		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.
1	0	6	3	8	2
1	0	4	32	67	1
4	2	2	0	0	0
36	39	1	0	0	0

3. Subjoined is a statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	1,003	950	53
„ 1034	887	825	62

4. *Jails.*—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue Collection in the years under Report.

			1033.	1034.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Amount of Land Revenue collected		... ...	4,47,261 14 0	4,60,038 9 3
	Export.	*Import.*		
Customs. ...	1033	... 12,186 5 9 ... 17,271 7 3 ...	29,259 8 1	0 0 0
	1034	... 11,642 10 4 ... 19,029 13 0 ...	0 0 0	30,672 7 4
	Excise or Abkaree	... ...	6,061 5 2	6,089 13 2
	Stamps ...	... ...	3,863 5 6	3,633 11 10
	Salt ...	... ...	1,41,757 7 8	1,71,476 7 10
	Tobacco ...	... ...	50,247 12 7	84,086 9 11
	Teak and Black-wood logs, &c.	... ...	31,943 10 10	44,016 7 2
	Pepper ...	... ...	2,365 14 6	0 0 0
	Cardamoms and other Forest produce	...	3,433 12 1	0 0 0
	Miscellaneous Revenue ...	... ...	97,251 7 9	94,200 3 11
	Balance in the Treasury	... ...	1,35,799 13 2	1,02,202 13 9
		Total ...	9,49,245 15 4	10,18,759 15 9

5. *Marine.—Ports and Harbours.*—The same as in the previous Report.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Circar Territory, during the years 1033 *and* 1034 *M. E.*

Where Built or Repaired	Names of Owners or Agents.	In the Year 1033.				In the Year 1034.			
		Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Pattimar.	
		No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Candies.
Cochangaddy in Cochin	Gaspar of Tuticorin ...	1	72½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Fakeer Moideen of Jaffna ...	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0
Muttoncherry in ditto...	Kamanen of Jaffna ...	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Koory Coyee Kamatth Meeran of Cochin	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0
Jews' Town in ditto ...	Cheria Coonjen, of Cherlye in Cochin	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Ismael, a Cachecar of Cochin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250
Ditto ditto ...	Cherri Hamod of ditto ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250

6. *Forests.*—Nothing new under this head.

7. *Education.*—As in the previous Reports.

8. *Post Office.*—Ditto.

9. *Public Works.*—The amount expended in the years under Report in the Annicut work in the Chittoor District and in other works was as follows :—

In 1033	Rupees	41,726	9 10
„ 1034	„	57,845	0 9

10. *Military.*—As before.

11. *Population.*—No new census has been taken.

12. *Vaccination.*—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Cases. Successful.	Cases. Unsuccessful.
In 1033	9,526	8,318	1,208
„ 1034	8,470	7,813	657

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under Report.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1033	210	169	7	1,329	1,329	....
„ 1034	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	....

14. *Financial.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under Report.

		Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1033 ..	Including Balance in the Treasury ...	9,49,245 15 4	... 8,37,143 13 4
„ 1034 ...		10,18,759 15 9	... 9,16,554 2 0

Ten lacs are invested in Government Securities.

15. The Survey and Assessment of the Garden lands closed on the 31st Carcadagom 1034, and the increase of Revenue derivable therefrom is Rupees 37,000 per annum.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

COCHIN :
HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
The 30th May 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

A.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

RETURN of Paid and Service Messages sent to and received from the various Telegraph Offices in the Madras Circle, for the Financial year ending 30th April, 1860.

STATIONS.	Number of Messages.													Receipt on			Number of Messages sent by Natives.	Number of Complaints.	Cash refunded, on account of errors and delays.	Remarks.
	Single Rate 16 words.		One and half rate 17 to 24.		Double rate 25 to 32.		Treble rate 33 to 48.		Quadruple rate 49 and upwards.		Total.			Paid Messages.	Service Messages.	Total.				
	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Total.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Madras	4,968	416	3,571	845	1,675	693	1,020	705	379	545	11,613	3,204	14,817	27,130 10 2	13,946 11 3	41,077 5 5	1,925	15	96 0 0	
Guindy	21	24	21	24	6	20	4	10	0	7	52	85	137	115 12 2	259 14 6	375 10 8	6	0	0 0 0	Re-opened in October 1859.
Mount	188	31	71	67	27	43	12	36	3	10	301	187	488	444 7 4	287 9 4	732 0 8	90	2	0 0 0	
Poonamallee	56	3	41	21	18	14	10	2	2	1	127	41	168	147 5 2	41 6 9	188 11 11	18	0	0 0 0	Closed on the 20th March 1860.
Vellore	351	39	135	53	45	37	16	19	4	10	551	158	709	794 11 6	294 0 6	1,088 12 0	121	1	0 0 0	
Bangalore	1,845	88	871	82	347	66	147	51	51	19	3,261	306	3,567	5,002 2 0	626 14 0	5,629 0 0	502	3	5 0 0	
Seerah	32	0	18	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	59	2	61	94 7 0	2 15 0	97 6 0	40	0	0 0 0	
Bellary	474	25	284	24	116	23	64	16	25	11	963	99	1,062	1,555 0 0	203 8 0	1,758 8 0	281	0	0 0 0	
Mysore	656	4	374	9	161	6	71	5	21	2	1,283	26	1,309	2,065 9 6	53 2 6	2,118 12 0	399	0	0 0 0	
Ootacamund	1,126	40	584	48	264	29	126	32	52	13	2,152	162	2,314	3,967 6 0	341 4 0	4,308 10 0	172	0	0 0 0	
Mercara...	180	0	125	6	48	9	33	12	11	5	397	32	429	662 2 8	80 12 9	742 15 5	121	0	0 0 0	
Cannanore	600	48	476	65	246	66	161	48	67	23	1,550	250	1,800	3,531 14 0	510 12 0	4,042 10 0	886	0	0 0 0	
Calicut	765	39	587	44	275	30	167	36	55	32	1,849	181	2,030	4,218 10 6	549 10 0	4,768 4 6	1,001	0	0 0 0	
Cochin	1,084	6	882	7	420	4	303	7	117	4	2,806	28	2,834	6,895 3 7½	62 14 0	6,958 1 7½	1,232	3	11 0 0	
Pondicherry	1,081	8	781	12	437	9	237	3	125	5	2,661	37	2,698	6,475 3 6	35 13 6	6,511 1 0	573	0	0 0 0	
Negapatam	528	10	436	15	232	13	137	12	54	11	1,387	61	1,448	2,489 0 0	194 3 0	2,683 3 0	805	0	0 0 0	
Total ...	13,955	781	9,257	1,323	4,325	1,063	2,508	994	967	698	31,012	4,859	35,871	65,589 9 1½	17,491 7 1	83,081 0 2½	8,172	24	112 0 0	

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

B.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the fall of Rain in each Station from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	Inches in May.	Inches in June.	Inches in July.	Inches in August.	Inches in September.	Inches in October.	Inches in November.	Inches in December.	Inches in February.	REMARKS.
Madras ...	0	2·314	8·044	2·457	8·559	7·715	19·465	0	0	
Guindy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Mount ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States unknown.
Vellore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Bangalore ...	3·075	1·605	5·620	4·405	5·215	1·100	2·870	0	0	
Seerah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States none.
Bellary ...	0	0	1·90	3·90	0	0	1·5	0	0	
Mysore ...	2·85	1 25	4·65	5	3·70	1·85	2·85	0	0	
Ootacamund ...	4·16	2·67	10·78	9·16	8·23	1·47	9·38	1·8	0	
Mercara ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States total during the year 110 inches.
Cannanore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Calicut ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States total during the year 128 $6\frac{7}{10}$.
Cochin ...	6·12	50·11	26·9	12·4	9·8	5·11	7 2	0	3·6	
Pondicherry ...	7	17	0·260	97	0·229	0·125	5·79	0·36	0	
Negapatam ...	0	0	Heavy rain.	Heavy rain.	0	0	Heavy rain.	0	0	

MADRAS:
Deputy Superintendent's Office,
The 51th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent E. T., Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

C.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the Proportion of Errors from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

MONTHS.			In Mercantile Messages.	In Private Messages.	In Service Messages.	Total.	REMARKS.
May	1859	...	19	51	0		Total Number of Messages Transmitted ... 32,292
June	"	...	6	30	0		Total Number of Errors ... 593
July	"	...	14	34	1		Proportion of Errors ... ·002
August	"	...	9	40	2		
September	"	...	14	30	2		
October	"	...	6	38	0		
November	"	...	16	37	0		
December	"	...	18	30	0		
January	1860	...	12	56	2		
February	"	...	17	59	2		
March	"	...	15	32	1		
April	"	...	0	0	0		
	Total	...	146	437	10	593	

J. J. BLISSETT,

Deputy Supt., Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(*Continued.*)

D.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the proficiency of Signallers in receiving by Ear and sending per Minute.

STATIONS.	Number of Signallers.	Number of words receiving by Ear and per Minute.	Number of words sending per Minute.	REMARKS.
Madras	12	13 to 33	22 to 39	
Guindy	3	15 to 16	16	
Mount	4	18	24	
Vellore	5	0	0	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words.
Bangalore... ...	0	0	0	Not stated in this office report.
Seerah	2	12 to 15	12 to 15	
Bellary	0	0	0	Ditto. ditto.
Mysore	5	18 to 23	18 to 23	
Ootacamund ...	4	10 to 20	10 to 20	
Mercara	2	17 to 23	17 to 23	
Cannanore	3	18 to 22	18 to 22	
Calicut	3	0	0	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words.
Cochin	3	0	0	Not stated in this office report.
Pondicherry ...	4	9 to 15	9 to 15	
Negapatam ...	4	15 to 23	26 to 32	

J. J. BLISSETT,

Deputy Supdt., Electric Telegraph Madras Circle.

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Concluded.)*

E.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS' CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the gross amount of Expenditure incurred during the Financial year ending 30th April 1860.

Names of Offices	WORKING. Offices: Fixed: Salary paid	Offices: Contingencies: House rent	Offices: Contingencies: Wages paid	Offices: Contingencies: Stores purchased	Offices: Contingencies: Cartage	Offices: Total	Divisions	Lines: Fixed: Salary paid	Lines: Contingencies: Wages paid	Lines: Contingencies: Stores purchased	Lines: Contingencies: Cartage	Lines: Total	CONSTRUCTION Fixed: Salary paid	Contingencies: Wages paid	Contingencies: Stores purchased	Contingencies: Cartage	Total	Grand Total	Remarks
	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	
Dy. Superintendent's Office ..	7,878 14 4	0 0 0	10,833 15 6	7,947 2 3	724 11 0	27,384 11 1							3,872 1 11	1,416 6 0	17,064 11 3	1,086 6 6	23,439 9 6		
Madras ...	15,456 9 0	3,192 0 0	2,458 15 7	1,475 5 9	96 0 6	22,678 14 10	1st Division ...	2,449 2 9	609 1 3	1,389 12 1	328 0 0	4,776 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Guindy	603 10 8	0 0 0	26 0 3	68 4 2	12 6 0	710 5 1	2nd Division ...	9,828 1 7	1,570 2 0	39 3 4	1,262 5 10	12,699 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Mount ...	1,430 3 6	300 0 0	21 13 6	169 4 4	1 8 0	1,922 13 4	3rd Division ...	7,786 14 7	600 4 1	108 10 0	675 13 4	9,171 10 0	0 0 0	187 3 0	38 11 2	85 2 7	311 0 9		
Poonamallee	950 0 9	165 0 0	14 13 0	84 9 7	0 0 0	1,214 7 4	4th Division ...	4,791 14 6	2,562 14 1	147 2 2	679 6 0	8,181 4 9	7,266 5 7	471 9 8	1,519 13 7	394 5 0	9,652 1 10		
Vellore	3,531 14 1	204 0 0	69 2 0	250 9 6	1,313 10 4	5,369 3 11	5th Division ...	4,011 0 0	814 14 8	40 1 2	321 8 0	5,187 7 10	2,310 8 10	3,117 9 8	391 6 9	1,265 6 6	7,084 15 9		
Bangalore	8,269 5 6	1,320 0 0	1,032 7 4	1,377 8 4	6,656 7 11	15,655 13 1	6th Division ...	1,384 12 8	648 11 0	7 11 6	170 0 0	2,211 3 2	1,847 12 8	1,821 9 11	60 4 6	255 14 0	3,985 9 1		
Seerah	2,397 0 10	240 0 0	99 8 0	99 3 8	36 8 0	2,872 13 6	7th Division ...	2,124 0 5	993 0 6	7 1 6	545 12 0	3,669 14 5	2,260 13 11	3,120 6 9	788 4 1	1,489 3 0	7,658 11 9		
Bellary	6,154 8 0	600 0 0	76 15 4	424 11 0	460 10 3	7,716 12 7	8th Division ...	1,208 4 8	427 13 5	2 1 4	440 0 8	2,078 4 1	3,122 13 4	1,736 6 3	2,549 15 6	963 9 1	8,372 12 2		
Mysore	3,395 4 2	0 0 0	75 8 2	363 0 8	180 1 0	4,213 14 0	Mr J. Sabine ..	2,477 13 4	27 1 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	2,545 14 4	0 0 0	10 6 0	159 9 4	58 8 0	228 7 4		
Ootacamund	2,602 0 5	720 0 0	105 10 0	365 5 0	321 12 0	4,114 11 5	Bangalore Workshop	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,723 7 7	2,012 1 11	2,209 11 2	0 0 0	5,945 4 8		
Mercara	2,397 2 1	330 0 0	46 1 0	176 8 7	72 0 0	3,021 11 8													
Cannanore	2,544 7 2	600 0 0	42 2 1	300 4 7	72 0 0	3,558 13 10													
Calicut	2,314 12 11	495 0 0	215 15 10	322 1 4	68 10 0	3,416 8 1													
Cochin	2,083 14 9	330 0 0	276 9 10	123 11 2	6 0 0	2,820 3 9													
Pondicherry	3,808 8 11	540 0 0	270 4 9	770 5 8	90 13 0	5,440 0 4													
Negapatam	3,827 4 11	720 0 0	1,163 6 6	448 15 8	54 0 6	6,213 11 7													
Bangalore Workshop ...	1,284 12 10	0 0 0	4,197 13 3	1,593 5 9	0 0 0	7,075 15 10													
Madras ditto ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,993 10 9	913 6 2	43 13 9	2,950 14 8													
Coonoor School ...	8,951 10 7	1,760 0 0	262 6 0	113 2 10	1,010 8 0	12,097 11 5													
Total Rupees ...	80,082 10 5	11,516 0 0	23,243 2 8	17,386 14 0	8,221 8 3	1,40,450 3 4	Total Rupees ...	36,062 0 6	8,253 14 0	1,742 11 1	4,462 13 10	50,521 7 5	22,403 15 10	13,893 11 2	24,782 7 4	5,598 6 8	66,678 9 0	2,57,650 3 9	

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. IX.

No. 1.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
Ship "Lafayette" ...	464	7th May 1859 ...	272	1	
" "Janet Willis" ...	666	12th ditto " ...	392	2	Seven subsequently died in quarantine.
" "Granville" ...	698	18th ditto " ...	392	2	
" "Rajusthan" ...	700	2nd June " ...	404	3	
" "Sir Edward Parry" ...	575	2nd ditto " ...	294	Nil.	
" "Golconda" ...	1,124	5th ditto " ...	386	2	
" "Duc de Malakhoff" ...	458	9th ditto " ...	261	1	
" "Clara" ...	708	11th ditto " ...	367	6	
" "Mermaid" ...	473.	16th ditto " ...	253	Nil.	
" "Seringapatam" ...	870	19th ditto " ...	389	2	
" "Neleus" ...	982	25th ditto " ...	375	2	
" "Cressy" ...	720	1st July " ...	360	Nil.	
" "Lord Hungerford" ...	936	3rd ditto " ...	375	Nil.	
" "Anna Maria" ...	487	16th ditto " ...	279	1	
" "Alice" ...	473	21st ditto " ...	242	Nil.	
" "Royal Albert" ...	670	24th ditto " ...	375	2	
" "Venetia" ...	646	28th ditto " ...	368	Nil.	
" "Empress Eugenie" ...	875	4th August " ...	410	3	
" "Colgrain" ...	623	11th ditto " ...	333	3	
" "David Malcolm" ...	538	14th ditto " ...	293	1	
" "Eskadale" ...	487	16th ditto " ...	269	1	
" "Harwich" ...	613	21st ditto " ...	353	3	
" "Janet Mitchell" ...	762	28th ditto " ...	404	4	
" "Lafayette" ...	464	4th Sept. " ...	268	2	
" "New Great Britain" ...	570	4th ditto " ...	326	1	
" "Duc de Malakhoff" ...	458	9th ditto " ...	261	Nil.	
" "Walter Morrice" ...	666	16th ditto " ...	364	1	
" "Rajusthan" ...	700	23rd ditto " ...	386	6	
" "Sir Thomas Gresham" ...	593	15th October " ...	328	Nil.	
" "Royal Albert" ...	670	25th ditto " ...	361	1	
" "David Malcolm" ...	538	9th Dec. " ...	302	2	
" "Mermaid" ...	473	25th ditto " ...	271	1	These returned to Madras, the vessel having grounded near Trincomallee.
" "Nonpareil" ...	456	3rd Feb. 1860 ...	257	0	
" "Mermaid" ...	473	2nd April " ...	266	No Returns.	
" "Scindian" ...	649	27th ditto " ...	336	ditto	

(Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. IX.—(*Concluded.*)

No. 2.

LIST of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship "Sir George Seymour" ...	850	12th May 1859 ...	136	1	
" "Adelaide" ...	639	6th June " ...	174	0	
" "Colgram" ...	623	9th July " ...	67	1	
" "Harwich" ...	613	4th August " ...	127	0	
" "Bellairs" ...	609	1st October " ...	141	0	
" "Sir Thomas Gresham" ...	593	14th January 1860 ...	174	0	
" "Louisa Amelia" ...	671	21st Nov. 1859 ...	127	0	Landed at Tranquebar.
" "Claremont" ...	634	3rd April 1860 ...	.229	3	

No. 3.

LIST of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships	Tonnage.	Date of sailing	Number of souls embarked	Number of deaths	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship "Clara" ...	708	7th Sept 1859 ...	387	9	Trinidad.	
" "Bruce" ...	1,110	14th October " ...	403	3	Ditto.	
" "Tartar" ...	648	4th Nov " ...	345	None.	Demerara.	
" "Colgram" ...	623	19th January 1860 ...	286	No Returns	Ditto	
" "Chatham"..	539	22nd ditto " ...	253	Ditto.	Trinidad.	
" "Priam" ...	603	3rd Feb. " ...	.288	Ditto.	Demerara.	
" "Hunter" ...	496	8th March " ...	182	Ditto.	Trinidad.	

No. 4.

LIST of Ships arrived from the West Indies with returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival.	Number of souls embarked	Number of deaths	Remarks
Ship "Henry Moore" ...	1,117	26th April 1860 ...	408	83	Including 5 births during the voyage, total number landed 330.

(Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. X.—(Continued.)

A.

ACCOUNT of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Commission, for the Year ended 31st December 1859.

CHARGE.

BALANCE brought forward from last Statement					2,68,942 13 11
INCOME					
Assessment 1859 ...		1,37,111 2 7			
Less Remissions ...	2,304 6 6				
Refunds	2 0 5		2,306 6 11		
				1,34,804 11 8	
Wheel Tax 1859 ...	40,442 12 0				
Additional 1857 ...	61 0 0				
Ditto 1858 ...	2,520 4 0		43,024 0 0		
Less Remissions ...	1,298 14 0				
Refunds	9 0 0		1,307 14 0		
				41,716 2 0	
Seal and Warrant Fees Assessment				855 1 9	
Warrant Fees Wheel Tax				136 7 11	
License Fees...				146 0 0	
Fines, &c				1,448 6 6	
					1,79,106 13 10
Interest					4,806 15 0
					4,42,856 10 9

DISCHARGE.

EXPENDITURE.	Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	Rent, Furnitures and Petty Expences.	Stationery and Printing.	Plant, Tools, &c	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Oil, &c., for Lighting.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Assessment Department	7,722 15 9	44 14 0	190 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,958 3 9	
Assessor's Department	1,900 12 0	2 5 3	89 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992 7 9	
												9,950 11 6
Books, Maps and other Publications ...	...	190 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 15 8
Burial and burning Grounds ...	...	...	...	...	112 6 0	...	...	...	...	112 6 0		
Burial and burning Grounds charges ...	45 13 4	582 10 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	629 15 4		
											742 5 4	
Less Proceeds from Garden produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 11 6	
												664 9 10
Conservancy Department	4,003 4 1	103 4 0	53 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,160 7 10
Civil Engineer's Department ...	7,244 0 0	213 12 0	11 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,469 4 0
Compensations, Law and other Extraordinary charges	...	77 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 8 0
Lighting	863 11 1	13 6 0	...	71 12 0	...	...	...	13 4 6	2,350 14 9	...	3,332 0 4	
Less Recoveries from Private Lights, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 1 2	
												3,285 15 2
Municipal Department	21,909 0 0	138 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,047 4 8
Mortuary Department	883 0 0	...	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023 0 0
Office Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 12 1	...	...	...	75 12 1
Plant	...	618 6 9	...	2,717 7 2	...	...	...	56 3 1	...	...	3,392 1 0	
Less Proceeds of Lamp Posts sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	
												3,356 1 0
Road Department	4,419 2 7	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421 7 10
Roads—Improvements to	...	327 10 10	...	...	25,175 44 0	...	2,089 7 7	...	...	27,592 10 5		
New	...	262 4 3	...	...	1,268 6 9	611 11 2	...	...	...	2,142 0 2		
Repairs to	...	70 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	48,764 14 6	...	48,835 5 8		
											78,370 0 3	
Less proceeds of old Materials, &c., sold, of Land and Houses purchased for Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,129 14 0		
New Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267 5 3		
And Government Contributions for Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,396 13 1		
											44,794 0 4	
												33,775 15 11
Scavenging Department	55,035 11 0	1,081 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	963 2 10	...	...	57,080 8 4	
Less Proceeds of Rubbish sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,508 0 5	
												53,572 7 11
Slaughter Houses charges	918 9 4	56 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974 13 4	
Less Fees charged on Cattle Slaughtered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 6 0	
												14 7 4
Stationery	...	...	976 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976 14 10
Wheel Tax Department	5,223 5 3	143 13 9	101 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,468 5 0
Watering	1,018 5 11	196 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	1,221 15 5		
Contributions to private Associations ...	...	976 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976 0 0		
											2,197 15 5	
Less received from ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962 0 0	
												1,235 15 5
Works—Improvements to	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,387 3 1	...	...	4,387 3 1		
New	...	...	...	...	393 10 0	10,325 1 5	...	...	...	10,718 11 5		
Repairs to	...	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	3,374 7 11	...	3,376 6 5		
											18,482 4 11	
Less proceeds of all Materials, &c., sold, of Land and Houses purchased for New Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448 11 10	
												18,033 9 1
Total	1,11,206 10 10	5,104 6 1	1,564 12 7	2,789 3 2	26,949 14 9	10,936 12 7	6,476 4 8	53,254 12 11	2,350 14 9	2,20,633 12 4	...	1,69,800 13 1

Balance to be carried forward to the Credit of the Fund 1860

Cash with the Bank of Madras	18,989 2 2		
" with store Concorpoly	150 0 0		
" with petty Cash-keeper	176 8 0		
		19,315 10 2	
Invested in Government Securities		1,54,800 0 0	
Arrears of Assessment &c., recoverable from Ratepayers		57,214 5 2	
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others		28,679 5 8	
Office Premises		21,000 0 0	
Lamp Posts, &c.		2,200 0 0	
			2,83,209 5 0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries, &c., in deposit			153 7 4
			2,83,055 13 8
			4,52,856 10 9

Errors Excepted.

MADRAS, 31st December 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) THOMAS PEACHY,
Auditor of the Accounts, for the year ended 31st December 1859.

15th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. X.—(*Continued.*)

B.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on Account of Assessment for the Year 1859.

	Demand						Collection.					
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears anterior to 1858	1,261 13 0	933 1 10	498 1 2	4,070 1 0	5,217 12 2	11,980 13 2	505 11 7	539 4 1	205 15 5	1,082 6 8	1,653 9 11	3,986 15 8
Ditto of 1858	2,056 14 5	1,662 13 10	2,159 6 3	8,295 5 2	40,833 9 2	55,008 0 10	1,413 13 6	1,272 13 0	1,877 5 2	6,533 0 10	37,251 5 0	48,348 5 6
For the year 1859	34,606 11 0	24,902 8 3	9,231 15 10	26,129 4 6	42,240 11 0	1,37,111 2 7	32,272 4 5	23,179 2 9	7,829 4 3	17,485 10 4	18,781 10 10	99,548 0 7
Total	37,925 6 5	27,498 7 11	11,889 7 3	38,494 10 8	88,292 0 4	2,04,100 0 7	34,191 13 6	24,991 3 10	9,912 8 10	25,101 1 10	57,686 9 9	1,51,883 5 9

	Remission for Unoccupancy, &c., for 1858.						Balance.					
	1st Division.	2nd Division	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears anterior to 1858	63 6 2	69 15 2	10 8 0	1 1 11	312 7 11	457 7 2	692 11 3	323 14 7	281 9 9	2,986 8 5	3,251 10 4	7,536 6 4
Ditto of 1858	316 0 3	180 1 2	49 15 4	581 11 8	756 14 1	1,884 10 6	327 0 8	209 15 8	232 1 9	1,180 8 8	2,825 6 1	4,775 0 10
For the year 1859	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,334 6 7	1,723 5 6	1,402 11 7	8,643 10 2	23,459 0 8	37,563 2 0
Total	379 6 5	250 0 4	60 7 4	582 13 7	1,069 6 0	2,342 1 8	3,354 2 6	2,257 3 9	1,916 7 1	12,810 11 3	29,536 0 7	49,874 9 2

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

C.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals, in 1859.

	DEMAND.														
	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.					TOTAL.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs As. P	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P	Rs As. P	Rs As. P	Rs As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	138 12 0	201 15 8	189 0 0	219 0 0	748 11 8	13 8 0	14 4 0	14 4 0	15 12 0	57 12 0	152 4 0	216 3 8	203 4 0	234 12 0	806 7 8
Ditto of 1858 ...	435 12 0	453 0 0	1,783 8 0	10,719 0 0	13,391 4 0	36 12 0	51 0 0	193 8 0	195 0 0	476 4 0	472 8 0	504 0 0	1,977 0 0	10,914 0 0	13,867 8 0
For the year 1859...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,146 0 0	11,143 12 0	11,289 0 0	78 0 0	33,656 12 0	11,146 0 0	11,143 12 0	11,289 0 0	78 0 0	33,656 12 0
Total ...	574 8 0	654 15 8	1,972 8 0	10,938 0 0	14,139 15 8	11,196 4 0	11,209 0 0	11,496 12 0	288 12 0	34,190 12 0	11,770 12 0	11,863 15 8	13,469 4 0	11,226 12 0	48,330 11 8

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs As P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	18 0 0	36 15 8	32 4 0	49 8 0	136 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	134 4 0	179 4 0	171 0 0	175 8 0	660 0 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	129 0 0	305 4 0	1,745 4 0	10,416 10 0	12,596 2 0	21 12 0	8 4 0	34 8 0	300 14 0	365 6 0	321 12 0	190 8 0	197 4 0	196 8 0	906 0 0
For the year 1859...	10,579 1 0	10,540 12 0	8,966 3 0	78 0 0	30,164 0 0	312 11 0	280 8 0	278 13 0	0 0 0	872 0 0	254 4 0	322 8 0	2,044 0 0	0 0 0	2,620 12 0
Total ...	10,726 1 0	10,882 15 8	10,743 11 0	10,544 2 0	42,896 13 8	334 7 0	288 12 0	313 5 0	310 10 0	1,247 2 0	710 4 0	692 4 0	2,412 4 0	372 0 0	4,186 12 0

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Concluded.)*

D.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts, in 1859.

	DEMAND.														
	Balance.					Bills issued.					Total.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter	Total	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	0 0 0	120 0 0	222 12 0	256 8 0	599 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	120 12 0	223 8 0	257 4 0	602 8 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	0 0 0	493 8 0	1,777 8 0	0 0 0	2,271 0 0	21 4 0	15 0 0	19 8 0	1,988 4 0	2,044 0 0	21 4 0	508 8 0	1,797 0 0	1,988 4 0	4,315 0 0
For the year 189 ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,603 4 0	1,921 8 0	2,100 12 0	160 8 0	6,786 0 0	2,603 4 0	1,921 8 0	2,100 12 0	160 8 0	6,786 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	613 8 0	2,000 4 0	256 8 0	2,870 4 0	2,625 8 0	1,937 4 0	2,121 0 0	2,149 8 0	8,833 4 0	2,625 8 0	2,550 12 0	4,121 4 0	2,406 0 0	11,703 8 0

	Collection.					Remission.					Balance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. A.	Rs. As. P
Arrears of 1857 ...	1 0 0	8 4 0	13 8 0	16 8 0	39 4 0	0 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	9 12 0	32 4 0	0 0 0	101 4 0	198 12 0	231 0 0	531 0 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	21 4 0	310 8 0	1,428 12 0	1,557 12 0	3,318 4 0	0 0 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	19 8 0	0 0 0	191 4 0	362 4 0	423 12 0	977 4 0
For the year 1859...	2,603 4 0	1,594 8 0	783 0 0	160 8 0	5,141 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	327 0 0	1,317 12 0	0 0 0	1,644 12 0
Total ...	2,625 8 0	1,913 4 0	2,225 4 0	1,734 12 0	8,498 12 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	17 4 0	16 8 0	51 12 0	0 0 0	619 8 0	1,878 12 0	654 12 0	3,153 0 0

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31st December 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATION.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1859-60, which affect the Judicial Administration of the country, are the following :—

I. Act VIII. of 1859. The New Code of Civil Procedure came into operation on 1st January 1860.

II. Act XIII. of 1859. To provide for the punishment of breach of contract by artificers, work-men, and laborers in certain cases.

III. Act XIV. of 1859. To provide for the limitation of suits. Will not come into operation until 1861.

IV. Act IV. of 1860. To amend Act VIII. of 1859.

V. Act IX. of 1860. To make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between work-men engaged on Railways and other public works, and their employers.

SECTION II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The Returns of the Administration of civil justice will be found in the Appendix. The statement subjoined will afford a view of the number of original suits presented for decision in all the Courts, and of the number decided :—

Appendix A.

ORIGINAL SUITS	For Adjudication during the year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts	1,55,406	1,77,145	21,739	....	86,720	90,720	4,000	....	28,747	45,352	16,605	....
Agency Courts	704	765	61	....	326	410	84	....	238	187	.....	51
Revenue Courts	2,123	2,640	517	....	1,009	1,220	211	....	353	673	320	....
	1,58,233	1,80,550	22,317	....	88,055	92,350	4,295	....	29,338	46,212	16,874	....

3. A similar statement will convey the same information relative to the operation of the Appellate Courts :—

APPEALS.	For Adjudication during the Year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears			
	1858.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease
Civil Courts	11,947	10,077	.....	1,870	4,556	4,514	.....	42	2,453	1,924	.....	529
Agency Courts	16	21	5	....	9	11	2	....	5	7	2	....
Revenue Courts	437	441	4	....	155	167	12	....	156	201	45	....
	12,400	10,539	.....	1,861	4,720	4,692	.....	28	2,614	2,132	.....	482

4. The statement of the business before the Courts of original jurisdiction shows a very large increase in the number of cases presented for decision, and, notwithstanding that upwards of 4,000 more suits were decided in 1859 than in the preceding year, a considerable increase in the arrears. For the disposal of this accumulation of suits, the assistance of Extra Moonsiffs has been granted by the Government of India.

5. The state of the appellate files is more satisfactory, the arrears being decreased by nearly 500 cases, or one-fifth less than in the preceding year.

6. The attention of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, during the year under review, was greatly occupied with the introduction of Act VIII. of 1859, the New Code of Civil Procedure. Numerous references were made to them by the Zillah Courts on questions which the consideration of the Act suggested to European and Native Judges, and several circulars were, in consequence, issued. Forms adapted to the various Processes and Procedures introduced by the Act were prepared by the Judges, and furnished to the Zillah Courts. Forms of accounts, framed with the object of ensuring uniformity and diminishing clerical labor, were also drawn up and circulated.

7. An interesting discussion occurred during the year under review, on the appearance of a Bill for the rescission of the law permitting simple affirmations in judicial proceedings, by Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the substitution of such oaths as might be regarded as most binding on the deponent's conscience. A majority of the Judges and Magistrates deprecated a return to the system of administering oaths, but a large minority favored the opposite view. The Government concurred with the majority, but in its communication to the Legislative Council, it also advocated a view suggested by many of the Officers consulted, that it was from the more summary and certain punishment of perjury that an improvement in the character of evidence given in our Courts of Justice was to be expected, rather than from any mere marked recourse to religious sanctions.

SINDE CIVIL JUSTICE.

8. The following table will show the number of suits with which the Courts of original jurisdiction in Sinde had to deal, during the year 1859-60, and the number of decisions :—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee	3,323	3,233	90
Hyderabad.....	3,737	3,628	109
Shikarpore	2,849	2,757	92
Frontier	354	348	6
Total ...	10,263	9,966	297

9. In comparison with Returns of the preceding year, this statement shows an increase of 658 in the number of decisions, and a decrease of 214 in the number of cases remaining for disposal.

10. The subjoined table exhibits the work performed by the Appellate Courts :—

	Filed and Arrears.	Decided.	Balance.
Kurrachee	116	97	19
Hyderabad.....	126	75	51
Shikarpore	87	45	42
Frontier	0	0	0
Total ...	329	217	112

11. The result of the Administration of Civil Justice in Sinde, during the year 1859, is, that suits involving two lakhs and a half of Rupees were decided at a cost to the suitors of about 5¾ per cent., and to Government of about 2,000 Rupees.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

12. In comparison with the Return of the preceding year, the operation of the Court of Small Causes, in 1859, exhibits the following results :—

Increase in suits instituted	...	Rs.	478	0	0
Increase in judgments given	...	„	594	0	0
Increase in Fees credited to Government	...	„	8,147	15	10
The receipts of the Court exceeded the disbursements by a sum of	...	„	25,714	4	4

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The Criminal Returns for the year 1859 are submitted in the Appendix. They exhibit, in comparison with the Returns of the preceding year, a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial. Of those brought to trial more than three-fourths were convicted.

Appendix B.

14. The following statement exhibits the manner in which the charges preferred against the parties apprehended were disposed of :—

Year.	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted and sentenced to				Total.	Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.						
1858	55,573	36,072	6,496	51	30	42,649	12,922	2	.....	12,924	55,573
1859	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	24	36,389	12,776	.....	.....	12,776	49,165
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	6,408	5,543	684	27	6	6,260	146	2	.....	148	6,408

15. The Government, during the year under review, drew the attention of the Session Judges to the propriety of restricting sentences of solitary imprisonment to the limit of one month of continuous duration, and to one month in every six of ordinary confinement.

SINDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

16. In the Appendix will be found two returns submitted by the Commissioner in Sinde, showing the number of criminal cases disposed of in the year 1859, in comparison with those of the year 1858. The result is favorable as to the gross number of offences; but in the more serious crimes the balance is about equal, a diminution in murder being counterbalanced by an increase of culpable homicide and rape.

Appendix C.

CRIME IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

17. The returns of crime for the year 1859, in the Island of Bombay, were of a most favorable character. They exhibited a decrease in offences of 3,870 cases, and in

the number of prisoners of 7,283. There were no gang or highway robberies, and only 3 burglaries in all, of which the prepetrators were apprehended, convicted, and punished. Of the stolen property 34 per cent. was recovered. The decrease in the vice of drunkenness, in a large sea-port town like Bombay, is worthy of remark. The number of persons charged with this offence were

In 1857	3,400
„ 1858	2,378
„ 1859	1,670

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

18. The Police of the Bombay Presidency maintained during the year 1859 its high character for efficiency. Measures were adopted during the year and are still in progress for imposing upon the Police force duties which properly belong to it, but which have hitherto been too frequently assigned to Military Detachments, such as jail and treasury guards, and escorts for treasure. A gradual reduction of the increased levies organized in 1857-58 was also commenced.

19. There is one incident in the operations of the Police in 1859 which deserves mention. In the month of November the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, Mr. F. Sonter, attacked the main body of the insurgent Bheels under Bagojee Naik, in a very strong position at Mitsaghur. This Naik headed the outbreak of Bheels in Nassick in 1857, and it was in an attack upon his band, that in October of that year the former Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Henry, an Officer of distinguished gallantry, lost his life. Since that period Bagojee Naik had roamed through the hills and jungles of Nassick, Khandeish, and Ahmednuggur, making occasional plundering excursions into the open country, and invariably eluding the keen pursuit of the Police. Mr. Sonter's force was composed entirely of Native Policemen. After a contest of several hours' duration, the position of the Bheels was forced with considerable loss to the assailants, and eventually Bagojee Naik and every one of his followers, fighting with desperation to the last, were killed. A more determined hand to hand struggle has seldom been recorded.

JAILS.

20. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the jails of the Presidency in the year 1859. Several reforms are now in progress under the Superintendence of the new Inspector General, Dr. Ogilvie, who has had an opportunity of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the management of the jails in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub, and these which have only just been commenced will be more appropriately noticed in the Report for the current year.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the season was not far behind that of 1858-59. The results have surpassed the expectations at first formed, there being an increase of nearly five lakhs in the "realizable revenue," after deducting remissions.

The Khandeish Collectorate contributed 2,31,000 Rupees of the increase. Tanna comes next in order, and Broach and Kaira follow, their respective quotas being 1,68,000 Rupees, 76,500 Rupees, and nearly 26,000 Rupees. In Surat and Ahmedabad there has been a falling off to the extent of 11,000 Rupees, nearly equally divided between the two collectorates.

Land Revenue realized in 1859-60	Rs.	96,23,000
Ditto in 1858-59	„	91,29,000
	Rs.	4,94,000

The actual realizations on account of land revenue were 96,23,000 Rupees, or more than in the preceding year, by 4,94,000 Rupees.

Sayer Revenue realized in 1859-60	Rs.	12,35,000
Ditto in 1858-59	„	9,68,000
	Rs.	2,67,000

The sayer* revenue realized amounted to 12,35,000 Rupees, being in excess of the collections for the previous year by 2,67,000 Rupees.

Southern Division.

1859-60	Rs.	1,02,09,000
1858-59	„	95,95,000
	Rs.	6,14,000

In the Southern Division the result of the revenue administration was satisfactory; there was an increase of upwards of six lakhs in the "realizable revenue," after deducting remissions.

The Dharwar Collectorate contributed 2,48,500 Rupees of the increase; Belgaum, 1,25,300 Rupees; Sholapore, 98,800 Rupees; and Rutnagherry and Poona, respectively, 94,800 Rupees, and 54,700 Rupees. In Ahmednuggur there was only an increase of 5,900 Rupees, and in Statara there was a falling off to the extent of nearly 15,000 Rupees.

Land revenue realized in 1859-60	Rs.	91,94,000
Ditto in 1858-59	„	88,08,000
	Rs.	3,85,000

The actual realizations on account of land revenue amounted to 91,94,000 Rupees, being 3,85,000 Rupees more than the collections of the previous year.

Sayer Revenue realized in 1859-60	Rs.	8,93,000
Ditto in 1858-59	„	6,53,000
	Rs.	2,40,000

The sayer* revenue realized was 8,93,000 Rupees, being in excess of the sum collected in 1858-59 by 2,40,000.

The season was also generally favorable.

* i. e. Revenue derived from other sources than land.

The Districts of the Southern Division continue to improve under the Administration of the revenue survey settlements; the revenues are realized with punctuality and ease, and remissions are extremely rare, and balances inconsiderable.

Island of Bombay.

In the Island of Bombay the revenue from the land was 72,766 Rupees, being the highest amount realized during a period of ten years. The revenue from the Toddy Tree Tax amounted to 80,564 Rupees—this was for the abkaree year, closing with October. During the year under report an increase of the Tax on the trees was ordered, and an improved system of management adopted; a new Act (XVII. of 1859) was also passed. This led to a strike amongst the people concerned in the trade, which lasted out the year.

The stamp revenue exceeded that of several previous years; the amount realized being 38,128 Rupees.

The rain was seasonable, and the crops good.

Sinde.

The total land revenue of Sinde, for the year 1859-60, amounted to 29,98,000 Rupees, against 29,15,000 Rupees for the preceding year. As this revenue is altogether dependent upon the strength and continuance of the inundations from the Indus, fluctuations must necessarily occur in proportion as the supply of water with the present imperfect system of canals is abundant or otherwise. In the year under report, the inundation, on the whole, was a fair one; but amongst the minor causes which affected the revenue, may be mentioned, so far as regards the Frontier District and Kurrachee, where there was a slight falling off, a limitation of cultivation on the part of zemindars, who had involved themselves by taking up more land than they could manage, and the withdrawal, from cultivation, of a large number of persons, who found more profitable employment on the Railway and the Public Works in course of construction in Kurrachee and its neighborhood. Hyderabad shows a slight increase, while, as regards Shikarpoor, in the Rooree Districts, of which there is a considerable falling off, the deficiency is more than compensated by the increase shown in Districts situated on the right bank of the Indus. In the Larkhana District the land revenue is from judicious management, and the enterprising character of its zemindars now double what it was six years ago.

The sayer revenue of Sinde, for 1859-60, may be stated at 2,38,000 Rupees against 2,38,600 Rupees for the year preceding it.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

Results of the Alienation Enquiry.

In Appendix A will be found a table, showing the number of Inam claims disposed of in the collectorates in which the Inam Act is in force; the number remaining for disposal, and the nature of the decisions passed.

The following abstract contrasts the number of claims adjudicated during the past year with those adjudicated during 1858-59. The decrease during the past year is

attributable to the absence of several of the Officers of the Inam Commission, and to its having been found necessary, towards the close of the year, to slacken operations, owing to the probability of the enquiry being shortly superseded by a summary settlement.

	Villages.	*Shares of Villages.*	*Pieces of Inland.*
During 1858-59	303	(Umuls) 86	1,678
Ditto 1859-60	130	17	1,151

Claims to exemption from Assessment.

In the collectorates in which claims to exemption from assessment are subject to adjudication, under the provisions of Regulation XVII. of A. D. 1827 only, nothing has been attempted beyond the disposal of cases, in which, owing to land having been taken up for public purposes, or to disputed succession, or for other urgent reasons, it was absolutely necessary that a decision should be passed. Altogether 118 cases have been thus disposed of.

Claims to Cash Allowances, &c.

1,002.

During the past year 2,669 claims to cash allowances have been decided. This is more than the double number disposed of during the preceding year.

The following statement shows how the Inam Commission decisions, and the decisions regarding cash allowances, throughout the Presidency, have affected claimants.

DECISIONS UNDER THE INAM ACT.

	No.	*Value Rupees.*
Declared permanent	298 ...	22,673
Ditto hereditary	295 ...	92,406
Continuable for one or more lives	432 ...	26,468
At once assessed	308 ...	12,808

DECISIONS REGARDING CASH ALLOWANCES.

	No.	*Value Rupees.*
Declared permanent	79 ..	4,779
Ditto hereditary	511 ...	24,593
Continued for one or more lives	160 ...	18,924
At once discontinued	1,317 ...	23,868
Continued provisionally	80 ...	4,230
Discontinued by commutation	121 ...	6,363

Cost of the Alienation Enquiry.

The expenditure during the past year amounted to 1,81,188 Rupees.

Claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur on account of Land and Sea Customs.

During the past year also, the long pending enquiry into the claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuguur has been brought to a close by Mr. Peile, who was specially appointed to this duty.

Introduction of an effective system of audit and check with regard to Alienated Revenue.

Every endeavor is being gradually made to introduce an efficient system of audit and check with regard to alienated revenue. Under an arrangement recently approved of by Government, the whole duty of auditing these charges, where not merely one of routine, devolves, and for some time, must devolve upon the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations. For the Broach and Surat Collectorates, Mr. Ravenscroft has, with much care and labor, compiled complete returns of the cash payments, which now render the efficient audit of these large disbursements hitherto impracticable an easy matter.

Summary Settlement of claims to Alienated Revenue.

Among the proceedings of the past year have to be mentioned prominently those connected with the scheme for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which is, that in return for a light annual quit-rent, and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands obtain the right to transfer these holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured. This measure may fairly be expected to prove beneficial equally to the State as to the people.

In Districts subject to the Inam Act, the adjudication of titles has been suspended, and immediate attention directed to the preparation of lists and other office work preliminary to the introduction of the settlement.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM—BOMBAY.

There was an increase during the year under review of 39,91,522 Rupees in customs on imports by sea at Bombay and the Continental Ports. The increase was 71¾ per cent. as compared with the results of the previous year 1858-59. The cause of this increase is solely owing to the introduction of increased rates of Duties under Acts VII. of 1859 and X. of 1860.

Imports.	
1859-60 ... Rs.	95,57,020
1858-59 ... „	55,65,498
Increase in 1859-60 Rs.	39,91,522

Imports.	Value in 1859-60.	Value in 1858-59.
1..	2.	3.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Merchandise	12,17,02,719	11,69,42,186
Horses	16,53,000	26,25,000
Treasure	7,53,94,187	6,42,48,224
Total, Rs.	19,87,49,906	18,38,15,410

In respect to the aggregate trade of the Port of Bombay there was an increase in the value of the import trade of about one crore and a half.

1. Sugar and Sugar Candy	Subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859.
2. Tea	
3. Coffee	
4. Spices	
5. Oilman's Stores	
6. Tobacco	
7. Spirits	Ditto Rs. 3 per gallon.
8. Wines	Ditto Rs. 2 ditto.
9. Malt Liquor.....	Ditto Rs. ¼ ditto.

Notwithstanding the enhanced rates of duty, there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of piece goods, metals, and twist imported from England: on the other hand a considerable decrease ook place in the quantity and value of the items of import specified in the margin.

Names of Places.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in	
	1859-60.	1858-59.
1.	2.	3.
1. United Kingdom...	7,14,31,302	6,44,86,955
2. Hamburg.....	1,68,315	No Trade with this Port in this year.
3. Cutch	1,04,32,139	93,33,032
1. Coast of Africa ...	12,23,559	22,11,822
2. America	5,65,989	6,05,669
3. Arabian Gulf.....	4,42,973	5,49,548
4. Ceylon.....	16,301	1,98,052
5. Hong-Kong	63,28,683	87,84,645
6. China	2,77,190	9,47,505
7. Penang and Singapore	15,35,011	25,85,042
8. France	9,55,711	13,75,457
9. Persian Gulf	43,89,426	49,91,865
10. Siam	2,84,520	4,86,974

In respect to countries other than those belonging to the British Dominions in India, trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the imports chiefly from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, and Cutch; whilst in the trade with the Coast of Africa, America, the Arabian Gulf, and the other places noted in the margin, there has been a decrease.

In exports there was a great falling off, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,00,094 Rupees. This decrease is owing chiefly to a falling off in the quantity of seeds and Cashmere Shawls exported during the year, and which is solely to be attributed to the usual fluctuations in trade.

Exports.

1859-60	Rs.	6,51,934
1858-59	„	7,52,028
Decrease in 1859-60	Rs.	1,00,094

In Frontier Duties there was an increase of 55,012 Rupees, owing to the increased rate of Customs Duties under Act XXIII. of 1859.

Frontier Duties.

1859-60	Rs.	1,84,607
1858-59	„	1,29,595
Increase in 1859-60	Rs.	55,012

In land customs there was an increase of 5,814 Rupees.

Land Customs.

1859-60	Rs.	49,521
1858-59	„	43,707
Increase in 1859-60	Rs.	5,814

In respect to the excise on salt there was an increase of 9,49,224 Rupees. Of this increase about 7,05,000 Rupees is owing to the rate of excise duty having been increased in August 1859 from 12 annas to 1 Rupee per Indian maund.

Salt.

1859-60	Rs.	34,70,286
1858-59	„	25,21,062
Increase in 1859-60	Rs.	9,49,224

The number of chests of opium on which pass fees were realized during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, was 32,506½, showing, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 3,605¼ chests

Opium.

	Chests.
1858-59	36,111¾
1859-60	32,506½
Decrease in 1859-60	3,605¼

The actual realisations for the year under report, nevertheless, show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase of 9,17,936 Rupees, consequent on the rate of the pass fees per chest (of 141½ lbs.) having been raised from 400 Rupees to 500 Rupees from the 1st July 1859

Actual Realisations.

1858-59	Rs.	1,44,44,764
1859-60	„	1,53,62,700
Increase in 1859-60	Rs.	9,17,936

The above mentioned increase was, however, much less than had been anticipated, by reason of the falling off in the number of chests for which passes were taken out, and in reference to this it should be explained that of the 32,506½ chests, which paid pass fess in 1859-60, 8,905½ chests paid fees at the rate of 400 Rupees per chest, while 23,601 chests paid 500 Rupees per chest.

SINDE.

The commercial prosperity of Kurrachee continues to progress.

During the past year there were eighty-three arrivals of square-rigged vessels and steamers, aggregating 53,399 tons, of which 34,285 tons arrived from England, 15,497 from Bombay, and 3,617 from other ports. The arrivals of country craft in the port aggregated 81,671 tons. The value of the trade of the Port of Kurrachee is estimated at nearly 2¾ millions sterling, the import trade showing an increase of about 16,69,879 Rupees, whilst the export shows a decrease of about 9,69,518 Rupees.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Kattywar..... about	1,09,019	1,21,792
Kutch.....	1,57,172	61,348
France	3,509	3,56,496
Australia	.....	13,369
Mauritius	.....	92,990
Moulmein	2,04,300	. .
Goa and Demaun	5,929	1,411
Mekran	19,274	32,126
England	33,94,784	3,64,596
Persian Gulf	2,62,015	1,85,788
Guzerat	88,051	43,889
Malabar	45,904	5,25,055
Concan	15,667	. . . .
Khetty	10,74,559	30,62,957
Bombay	1,16,58,585	44,86,863
Seer Gunda	37,169	1,04,403
Cochin	.....	5,242
Calcutta	.....	14,883
Total, Tons.....	1,70,75,937	94,73,208

The table given in the margin distinguishes the value of the trade between the Port of Kurrachee and other countries and ports during the year 1859-60.

The customs receipts during the year amounted to 3,84,314 Rupees on imports, and on exports to 1,01,936 Rupees. The receipts from other sources, such as Port-dues, Fishing and Harbour Craft Licenses, &c, amounted to 38,355 Rupees.

Salt.

As connected with the subject of salt in Sinde, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Dunolly and Co., at Kurrachee, have farmed for three years the salt fields at Seer Gunda, on the eastern arm of the Indus Delta. They have already freighted some ships with this salt to Calcutta, and salt has also been exported to Cochin. Provided the expense of transit from the fields can be diminished, the export of salt will become highly remunerative. In Sinde an excise on salt has not yet been established

SECTION VI.—AGRICULTURE.

Cotton.

Measures for the improvement of Cotton engaged a good deal of attention both here and in England. During the year under report, the cotton experimental department in Ahmedabad has been condemned as a costly failure, since its revival in November 1855, up to the end of May

1859, full three years and a half; but our experiment in exotic cotton (the Sea Island) and two miniature ones in the indigenous, had been tried. Last monsoon a quantity of seed supplied by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, was sown in several places in the Gogo, Dhundooka, and Dholka Pergunnahs. By far the greater portion had so deteriorated during its voyage out, as to be useless, and the general results, as reported by Dr. Forbes, who, under orders from Government, lately paid a visit to the cotton-growing Districts of Guzerat, are so meagre, as to admit of no practical deductions.

Six cases of fraudulent packing of cotton before shipment were brought to light during 1859-60, one occurred in Khandeish, one in Surat, and four in Broach, of these one only was discharged for want of proof.

Measures have now been set on foot to ascertain whether machinery on the roller churka principle could not be produced in England, so as to operate successfully upon Guzerat cotton.

As regards the province of Sinde, the experiment in American cotton, which has been tried in the Hyderabad Collectorate, has not proved so favorable as could be wished. In Shikarpoor the foreign seed arrived too late for trial during the past season. In this collectorate there is an increase of cultivation of country cotton, to the extent of 16,000 beegahs, and the gross produce exceeded that of the former year by 36,576 maunds (80 lbs.).

Linseed, &c., in Sinde.

Little linseed is now cultivated in Sinde, as the profits appear to be insufficient. A large quantity of other descriptions of oil seeds is produced in the inundated lands bordering on the river. They require little care, and are more remunerative than linseed.

During the year the cultivation of indigo, in Upper Sinde, is described to have been decidedly successful. The area under crop was 5,469 beegahs, being 3,342 beegahs in excess of the previous year. The selling price of the manufactured article is stated to have been very satisfactory, being Rupees 75-4 for first sort, Rupees 67-1 for second sort, and Rupees 58-5 for third sort, per maund.

The climate and soil of Sinde are reported to be admirably suited for the successful cultivation of imphee or African jowaree. The store of imported seed being exhausted, a fresh supply, the produce of plants grown at Madras, has been received, and distributed to the different Collectors.

SECTION VII.—FORESTS.

The Conservancy and planting of forest trees have received due attention. Among other measures adopted was a complete trimming of trees in the valleys of the Meena and Cookree Rivers, where, until a few years ago, teak trees were not visible on the slopes of the hills, and where, it is reported, there is now much young forest in a flourishing

state, and promising to yield a good return hereafter. In the Western Districts of the Poona Collectorate, the defining of the forest reserves has been completed, and upwards of 52,000 acres of land have been set aside for the purpose.

The net revenues from forests in the several Districts under this Presidency (exclusive of Sinde) amounted to 1,78,000 Rupees.

In Sinde the thinning of the forests and the establishment of nurseries have been carefully attended to; the permanent demarcation of forests has also been completed. The net revenues of these forests show an increase of 17,000 Rupees.

SECTION VIII.—SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Sattara and Southern Mahratta Country.

Survey operations have been principally carried on in the Sattara Collectorate, the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates being finished, with the exception of occasional villages falling in to Government, and the recently lapsed jagheer of Kagwar, and which will be ready for settlement next year. The estate of Nurgoond, confiscated on account of the jagheerdar's rebellion, was settled during the year under report. In Sattara, the Koregaum Talooka, and the remainder of the Khanapoor Talooka, were also settled, whilst in the rest of the collectorate the survey has made considerable progress, and the measurement of every talooka is either completed or in progress. This survey, it should further be stated, has been extended during the past year to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Rutnagherry.

In the Rutnagherry Collectorate Government have, under instructions from the Home Authorities, ordered the revenue survey to be recommenced, and preliminary arrangements, with this view, have been made by the Superintendent.

Ahmedabad.
Kaira.
Surat.
Tanna.
Khandeish.

The revenue survey continues at work in the five collectorates marginally noted. The operations in Tanna and Khandeish have, up to this time, progressed very favorably.

The Guzerat Survey had much fallen off in its efficiency. Not only did the measurements proceed at a slow pace, but the classification, especially as regards rice lands, was found to be so badly made, that some portions have had to be condemned and done over again. This has prevented the introduction of the revised assessment into any of the Districts of Ahmedabad during the past year.

The Superintendent having been removed from his appointment in September 1859, his place has been supplied by Captain C. J. Prescott, formerly of the Tanna Survey, who has since been busily engaged in rectifying the errors of his predecessor, and there is every probability of the department taking the field next season in good working order.

Sinde.

The settlement establishment of the Kurrachee Collectorate was, during the past season, employed in the Sehwan Valley, the most fertile and best populated portion of the zillah. Boundary sketches of twenty-eight townships were completed, and the whole Talooka of Sehwan, with the exception of a part situated in the hills, will be shortly finished in this respect. Field surveys were also carried on in twenty-five townships. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the operations of the survey were confined to the Talooka of Goonee, where they are reported complete, with the exception of the interior measurements of some small Jagheers.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The state of the talookdaree villages in Guzerat having engaged attention during the year, Mr. J. B. Peile was appointed to enquire into their circumstances, with a view to legislation in their behalf, on a basis similar to that of the "Encumbered Estates Commission."

Another important measure, introduced during the year under review, is the order directing the levy of one anna on every Rupee of land revenue as a local fund for the improvement of internal communications. The rule is applicable only as the assessment comes under revision, and has not been applied to Districts already settled.

SECTION X.—FINANCIAL.

Receipts and Disbursements.

It was estimated that, on a comparison of the receipts and disbursements of this Presidency for 1859-60, there would be a deficit of Rupees 1,25,63,000. The army, however, having been reduced, not only by the return of European troops to England, but by the transfer of some of them to the Bengal Presidency, and employment in the expedition to China, as also likewise by the gradual reduction of the Native Army to the peace establishment, it is expected that this deficit will be considerably lessened.

From the accounts for the year already received, it is assumed that the *actual* deficit will amount to about 78,24,060 Rupees.

The payments into the treasury on every account, by Railway Companies, amounted to	Rs.	12,23,900
Balance, 1st May 1859...	„	2,25,45,858
5 per Cent. Loan	„	1,35,133
5½ per Cent. Loan	„	81,29,200
Silver Bullion from England	„	1,96,92,000
Total, Rupees		5,05,02,191

The deficit of the year and also advances to the Railway Companies, 89,93,500 Rupees, and other cognate demands, were met out of the cash balance, by subscriptions to the Public Loans, and silver bullion remittances made by the Home Government to Bombay during the year.

The amount received on account of treasury bills was also of some assistance, notwithstanding the liability of having to re-pay the sums within a short period. This Government was, by the means of this assistance, enabled to remit to the Punjab thirty lakhs of Rupees at a somewhat critical period.

Received ...	Rs.	2,00,01,500
Re-paid ...	„	1,41,53,000

Disbursements and Receipts in 1858-59.

The following is an abstract view of the disbursements and receipts in 1858-59 :—

Disbursements.			Receipts.		
Political Department	...	46,29,000	General Department	...	25,85,000
General ditto	...	59,34,000	Judicial ditto	...	5,20,000
Judicial ditto	...	1,52,60,000	Revenue ditto	...	5,42,83,000
Revenue ditto	...	1,18,59,000	Marine ditto	...	2,83,000
Marine ditto	...	44,82,000	Military ditto	...	16,49,000
Military ditto	...	3,16,68,000	Tributes	...	6,22,000
Public Works ditto	...	59,91,000	Public Works Department	...	7,83,000
Interest	...	9,46,000	Interest on Bank of Bombay Shares	...	27,000
Profit and Loss	...	3,23,000	Interest	...	1,12,000
Total, Rupees		8,10,92,000	Profit and Loss	...	6,73,000
		6,15,37,000	Total, Rupees		6,15,37,000
Deficit, Rupees		1,95,55,000			

Mint.

In Appendix B will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1859-60.

There was made over by the Mint to the General Treasury, in new silver coin, upwards of four crores and five lakhs of Rupees. The amount of the bullion certificates issued by the Mint Master, on account of private bullion tendered for coinage, was nearly two crores and a quarter, being in excess of the amount tendered in the previous year by upwards of nineteen lakhs.

1859-60...	2,21,31,465	2	4
1858-59...	2,02,11,711	13	11
Total, Rupees	19,19,753	4	5

Advantage was taken, in the course of the year, of the Mint balance having become low, to employ the Mint in the coinage of small silver coin. By this measure, together with supplies of copper coin from Madras, most of the demands for small money, which still continue unabated, were met.

Increase and Decrease in the Civil Establishments.

Appendix C gives the particulars of the several items of increase and decrease in the civil establishments of this Presidency, inclusive of Sinde. It will be seen that there was an increase both in the Bombay Presidency and Sinde, amounting, respectively, to Rupees 5,84,069-11-1, and 63,979 Rupees.

Increase and Decrease in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency.

There was (*vide* Appendix D) a decrease of Rupees 55,574-1-8 in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India.

Expenditure in the Marine Department.

In the charges of the Marine Department a permanent annual increase of Rupees 2,24,392-10-0 has taken place, owing to vessels having been commissioned and brought into service, to the augmentation of establishments and to the grant of pensions (*vide* Appendix E).

Contingent charges in the Barrack, Bazar, and certain other Departments.

The contingent charges in barrack, bazar, and certain other departments, were less than in the preceding year by Rupees 2,34,716-8-2. The details of these charges will be found in Appendix F.

SECTION XI.—EDUCATION.

The Northern and Southern Divisions have remained in charge of Mr. Hope, C. S., and Captain Lester. The Central or Presidency Division was, during part of the year under Dr. Haines, and afterwards under Dr. Peet. Finally it has been placed under Mr. Coke, M. A., late Superintendent of the Engineering School, Poona, an energetic and able Officer, whose services promise to be most valuable.

The restrictions on expenditure continued throughout the year, and no extension of departmental operations has been possible. But the fee funds of the schools, especially the English schools, have been in such a flourishing state, as to enable the Educational Department to employ additional masters where they were required, and also to supply furniture and other educational requisites without any charge to Government.

An order from the Home Government, permitting the redistribution of educational charges, was promulgated before the end of the year. It will be of great service to

the department. In the words of Captain Lester, "It has thrown new life" into the department.

Speaking generally, the English schools are in a very thriving state, while Vernacular education has not receded in point of numbers, and has improved in point of efficiency.

School Books.—The principal branch depôt at Poona not having answered expectations, has been transferred to Bombay, and amalgamated with the central depôt.

School Book Depôts have been opened in connexion with all English Schools, and many Vernacular Schools in the Districts, particularly in the Northern Division; and branch depôts have been opened in Sindh in connexion with the English Schools of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Shikarpoor.

It is gratifying to observe that the cheap books published by the department have achieved such popularity, that by aid of this diffusion of facilities for their purchase, vast numbers are bought by the people, and they have made their way into many Indigenous Schools, which previously used no books at all. The Director of Public Instruction regards this as a most important fact.

The statement in Appendix will show that the department is steadily and actively prosecuting the important work of supplying appropriate school books, and the fact of the numerous editions called for shows the popularity of the books thus produced.

Private individuals have begun to show considerable literary activity, and in some cases have published books in the Vernacular, which the Director of Public Instruction has sanctioned for use in Government Schools. Others again have been purchased to a considerable extent for distribution as prizes.

The Director of Public Instruction has, during the year, devoted much time and thought to the subject of teaching English to natives, and has in hand several works which, it is hoped, will supply some very considerable improvements under that head.

Examinations.

Besides the usual examinations held at the several Colleges and Schools, there have been, for the first time, Matriculation Examinations of candidates for teacherships held by the Departmental Officers at Bombay and Poona.

During the year Mr. Howard submitted to Government a scheme for the examination of candidates for the public service, and certain recommendations for the legal training of young Civil Servants intended for the Judicial Department.

An elaborate report on popular education was also submitted to Government in the course of the year.

Sinde.—The appointment of Educational Inspectors in this Province still remains in abeyance, as directed in 1856. The work of supervision is most ably conducted by Major Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner. There is no native staff to aid in the duties of inspection, except a moonshee on 25 Rupees per mensem. The progress of education has been naturally retarded by want of funds; but the people have shown themselves active in the cause, and the results in this respect have been satisfactory.

Appendix contains a brief account of the working of the principal institutions at the Presidency and Sinde.

Appendix exhibits the number of schools and scholars for the year 1859-60, contrasted with that for the year 1858-59.

Appendix contains a statement of the number of schools in Sinde.

SECTION XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Presidency

Appendix contains a description of the more important Public Works in the Districts under the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, and the subjoined return exhibits the expenditure made by the Public Works Department in this Presidency, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, to have been as follows :—

Roads and bridges	2,26,703	0	0
Docks, dockyard offices, and buildings for marine purposes	26,982	0	0
Light-houses and beacons	1,626	0	0
Reclamation of land from the sea	4,210	0	0
Canals, irrigational bundaras, tanks, and wells... ...	1,42,546	0	0
Fortifications, magazines, and military store-houses, &c. ...	1,66,241	0	0
Barracks and buildings connected therewith	6,67,285	0	0
Hospitals	70,875	0	0
Churches, burial grounds, &c.	16,123	0	0
Jails and buildings for police purposes	19,661	0	0
Miscellaneous, government houses, cutcherries, travellers' bungalows, dhurmsalas, ferries, post offices, telegraph stations, &c., inclusive of repairs	10,22,718	0	0
Total Rupees ...	23,64,965	0	0*

Sinde

At the beginning of the year it was expected that 23½ lakhs of Rupees would be available for expenditure upon Public Works in the Province of Sinde; but in August 1859 it was ordered to be limited to 15,30,000 Rupees, and in the following month this limit was further reduced to 12 lakhs of

* This amount does not include the expenditure during the year on Public Works at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, no statement thereof having been received from the Executive Engineer of those stations.

Rupees. At a later period, an additional grant of 2,23,830 Rupees was made. The total sum thus granted for Public Works expenditure was 14,26,831 Rupees, and the subjoined statement shows the entire expenditure in each collectorate for Sinde, during the year :—

	Collectorates in Sinde.			Total.
	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpore.	
New Works	1,29,790	1,62,123	1,57,784	4,49,697
Repairs (including canal clearances)...	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
Total, Rupees ...	3,88,851	5,44,716	4,93,264	14,26,831

Abstract statements of the above are given in Appendices Nos. and Appendix containing brief notices by the Chief Engineer in Sinde, of the most important works in progress in that Province.

RAILWAY.

G. I. P. Railway Company.

On the 1st of May 1859, there were 195 miles of line open, including contracts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and part of 9. A further length of 50½ miles was opened on the south-east line, to Barsee Road Station, on 24th October 1859. A further length of 28 miles to Mohol, on the 2nd January 1860, and it is now finished to Sholapore, 20 miles, completing contract No. 9, though this last section was not open to the public on May 1st.

On the south-east branch, the progress of the Bhore Ghât Incline, No. 7 contract, has been checked by many causes ; in June last the contract with Mr. Faviell was amicably terminated, and the Company's Engineers carried on some of the principal works departmentally, though no great amount of work could be expected in the rains. A new contract was let at home to Mr. Solomon Treadwell, who arrived in November 1859, and had just commenced in very vigorous style, when his death rendered progress again doubtful ; his widow, however, undertook all the responsibilities of the contract, and, under her personal supervision, continued the works till the beginning of the year, when she proceeded home, having appointed two gentlemen, lately on the Company's staff, her agents.

In January there was a virulent outbreak of cholera, which caused such a panic, that the number of laborers was reduced from 9,000 to 2,000. In February they were again collected, and a good quantity of work was done in March and April, when again cholera appeared of a kind especially fatal to Europeans, and once more all progress is paralysed, for it will now be vain attempting much till after the rains.

Considering all these contretemps, changes in management, &c., a large proportion of work is finished, and the contract time, March 1862, will not be much exceeded, unless the works are again visited with this fearful epidemic. On the north-east extension, on contract No. 10, only 4 miles have been opened to public traffic, the terminus being now Shapoor; the remainder of this contract will not be finished before the end of the year; this delay is due to the rock cuttings, and the hardness of the material in them—all the other works are finished.

On contract No. 11, the Tull Ghât Incline, the progress up to the end of last rains had been very slow; during the last working season, however, a good proportion of work has been done. The contractors have just been granted an extension of the time which will bring it to May 1863.

On contract No. 12, being from the top of the Tull Ghât to Bhosawul, 190 miles, about 90 per cent. of the earthwork is finished, and half the masonry and ballasting. There is every prospect of the first portion to Nassick being opened next November, and to Munmar, about 80 miles, by the beginning of next year—the time of completion has been extended to June 1861.

The branch line from Bhosawul to Nagpoor, 263 miles, embracing contracts Nos. 13 and 14, the earthwork was commenced in February. On the main line to Jubbulpore, the works were commenced in March.

Besides these lines of Railway under construction, surveys are being made of the extension of the south-east main line, to meet the Madras line, and of the branch line to Indore.

The Telegraph line is complete and in working order to Sholapore, on the south-east line, and to the Tull Ghât on the north-east.

The capital expended in India in the past official year amounted to Rupees 87,29,067-0-4.

Appendices exhibit the traffic, receipts, and disbursements and rolling stock of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, for the year ending 30th April 1860.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

At the close of the last official year, the questions of the site of the Bombay terminus, and of the best line of approach to Bombay from the Veeturnee River were under discussion. The former question is still unsettled; the latter has been disposed of: the Bassein alternative was found to be superior in every respect to the other lines proposed, and in November 1859 work was commenced upon it. Some progress has since been made with its earthwork and small bridges; but the large structures, such as the bridge over the Bassein Estuary and Veeturnee river, which are the regulating works on the line, have not yet been taken in hand.

The works between the Veeturnee River and Surat (117½ miles) have been pushed on energetically. On the southern 70 miles of this section, much difficulty has been

experienced in procuring skilled labor, and little or no progress has been made with the masonry work. Further north, both the masonry and iron bridges are far advanced towards completion, and there is every prospect of the line from Bulsar to Surat (40 miles) being ready to open by the close of 1861.

Between Surat and the Taptee River (2 miles) the line only requires ballasting, the rails are laid, and the station house is being built.

The Taptee Bridge was taken in hand in November 1859. It will be completed by the end of 1860. It is an iron bridge, 1,800 feet in length, with a maximum height of about 60 feet. The rapidity and ease with which it has been erected, afford a strong argument in favor of a more general use of iron in bridging large Indian rivers.

The line between the Taptee River and Unklesur (29 miles) was opened for passenger traffic only on the 10th February last. It has been worked with regularity, but is still defective in many essential points, such as fencing, &c.

The line from Unklesur to the south bank of the Nerbudda River (5 miles) is being proceeded with, and could be opened to the public, if deemed expedient, in November 1860.

Up to October 1859, 900 feet (or ¼) of the Nerbudda Bridge had been completed. During the past working season, two girders, each of 60 feet span, have been erected, and about 25 piles have been screwed in. The progress of this work has been much retarded by a series of accidents, and in consequence of cholera breaking out amongst the workmen.

The works between Broach (north bank of the Nurbudda) and the Mhye River, (54 miles), have not advanced so satisfactorily as was expected; the ballast, fencing, and all the iron bridges, and the station houses, are still unfinished. Until some change is made in the management of these works, it is impossible to form any correct opinion as to the date of their completion.

The Mhye Bridge (1,800 feet long, by about 100 feet in height) has not been commenced, nor has any thing been done during the past season, towards finishing off the more than half completed works in the 51 miles of line running between that river and Ahmedabad.

To summarize the above, the total length of line open to the public is 29 miles, the length under construction 275 miles; of this 60 miles can be opened (with a break at the Nerbudda) by June 1861, if the works are pushed on energetically, and 115 miles more by June 1862. The remaining 100 miles will not be finished till the year 1863.

Two Engineers have been engaged in the survey of the Tirella Ghât, on the Broach and Indore Line. The plans are not yet ready for submission.

The expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to Rupees 38,37,512-10-5.

Appendix.

Appended are returns of the traffic receipts, and of the rolling stock. The traffic receipts are small, but are sufficient to pay expenses, and are as large as could have been expected, considering the distance each terminus is from any town, and that only passenger traffic is included; the amount seems to increase weekly.

Sinde Railway.

At the commencement of the year under report, the works were being carried on by the Contractors, Messrs. Bray. For some time the Railway Company's Officers had expressed dissatisfaction with their management, and the later reports of the Chief Resident Engineer continued to exhibit more unsatisfactory statements, both as to progress and the Contractor's arrangements for payment of laborers. Accordingly, on the 25th June, formal notice was served upon the representative of the Contractor, the latter having proceeded to England, and, in accordance therewith, the works and material, plant, &c., of the Contractors, were taken possession of by the Railway Company's Officers on behalf of the Company, the Contractor formally protesting against the proceeding. The proceedings of the Railway Company were approved of by Sir Bartle Frere, at that time Commissioner in Sinde.

Measurements have been recorded, showing the condition of the works on the date on which they were resumed by the Railway Company, and full lists prepared of the property of the Contractors taken possession of.

The final settlement of the matter will be decided in the English Courts.

The works of the line resumed by the Railway Company were henceforward. carried on departmentally.

Some time was required to organize the departmental system, but it is now carried out in a manner which exhibits better progress than could have been expected from the Contractor, judging from former returns of his work.

The present state of the works may be summarized as follows:—

Earthwork.

Almost completed, and what remains could, if required, readily be finished.

Masonry.

Allowing for material prepared, it may be assumed that nearly one half the viaducts, bridges, and culverts has been completed. The date of completion is, however, regulated by that of the viaducts at the Mulleer and Bahrun; at the Mulleer about two-thirds of the sub-structure has been got ready to carry the girders, several spans of which have been brought on to the ground, and the staging constructed for their erection.

At the Bahrun, the eight abutments and all the piers have been carried up to springing, so that the turning of the arches should proceed rapidly.

Locomotives are now employed at three points, in carrying supplies from the depôts at Kurrachee, Kotree, and Gharra. The facilities of transport thus afforded warrant the assumption, that the rate of progress will steadily accelerate.

Permanent Way.

Inclusive of the Napier Mole Line, and Ghizree Branch, the length of permanent way already laid is about 50 miles, while materials for about additional miles have been led on to their destinations.

The greater portion of the line has been bottom ballasted.

Fencing.

Fencing is in progress at several points, but the greater portion remains to be constructed. The fencing has been made subservient to the bridges, &c., upon which all the available masons are employed.

Permanent sheds have nearly been completed at Kurrachee for the engines, smith shops, carriages, &c.

In the locomotive department the following rolling stock has been got ready :—

8 Passenger engines.
8 Goods ditto.
4 Ditto (4 wheels coupled.)

20 Engines in all.

6 Composite carriages.
3 Third-class ditto.
60 Low sided waggons.
2 Covered ditto.
12 Rail Ditto.

The following works have been completed during the past year :—
Additions to Kurrachee civil hospital.
Hospital erected at Kotree.
Quarters at Kurrachee for inspectors, mechanics, &c.

Several bungalows have been completed at Kurrachee for the Railway Company's Officers, who rent them from the Company.

The Chief Resident Engineer's expectation, that the line will be ready for traffic on the 1st January 1861, may be realized, if the full strength of workmen be available during July, August, and September, a time when experience shows that various causes have greatly diminished their number.

The Engine Mileage Returns of the last nine months is as follows :—

	Miles.	KURRACHEE.
Passengers	578	For the conveyance of Railway Officers or high Government Officials.
Goods	13,821½	For the conveyance of material, water, &c.
Shunting	852	
Piloting	18,213	
Total mileage during the 9 months.	33,464½	

Accidents on the works.

The accidents reported between the 1st of July 1859 and 30th April 1860, amount to 137, of which 15 were fatal. Previous to the former date no returns were furnished.

The following statement describes the 15 cases in which accidents proved fatal. In each case a verdict of accidental death was recorded by a Court of Inquest.

No.	*Cause.*
1.	Cooley run over by stone truck.
2.	Ditto ditto.
3.	Child of cooley ditto.
4.	Driver run over by truck whilst attempting to unyoke his horse.
5.	Cooley crushed by a truck coming up behind, whilst the man was pulling another forward.
6.	Ditto ditto ditto.
7.	Cooley crushed by truck getting off the line and striking him.
8.	Cooley killed during blasting operations in quarry.
9.	Ditto ditto ditto.
10.	Cooley killed by fall of portion of iron girders while being loaded in truck.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	Carpenters and masons injured by fall of materials—information furnished very imperfect.

Of the accidents not attended with fatal results, only five affected Europeans; these were as follows:—

Cause.	*Results.*
1 Inspector—run over by Truck. ...	amputation of leg.
3 Engine Fitters—slight contusions...	cured.
1 Engine Driver ditto. ...	ditto.

All the accidents were confined to the employés of the Railway Company. At the termini, Kurrachee and Kotree, as also at points in the Central Districts, liberal accommodation is made by the Company for the treatment of individuals injured.

Indus Steam Flotilla.

During the past year works have been constructed for building the steamers and barges, which have been, and are being despatched from England, *viz.*, slips, work-shops, and accommodation for the Europeans to erect the vessels; they are of a temporary nature.

The *Stanley* steamer, built by Messrs. Scott Russell as a model for the passenger vessels, has been launched, and her trial is considered, on the whole, satisfactory; but no proper estimate can be formed of her performance, until she has been thoroughly equipped and tried on the Indus.

A tug steamer has also been launched and partially experimented upon. Another tug steamer is nearly completed, and four others are in various stages of construction.

Several small barges have been completed, and others are on the stocks.

Since the conclusion of the present year, the portions of a second passenger steamer have arrived, and a vessel conveying the portions of a third is daily expected.

The flotilla arranged for by the London Board is as follows :—

7 Passenger steamers.
7 Accommodation flats.
6 Towing steamers.
33 Cargo barges.

Of those the following may be ready by the 1st January 1861 (the presumed date for opening the Railway) :—

3 Passenger steamers.
1 Accommodation flat.
6 Tug steamers.
25 Cargo barges.

Fuel stations have been allotted to the Flotilla Company, and arrangements for the supply of fuel are at present under the consideration of Government.

An arrangement for the supply of provisions, &c., for the Flotilla vessels is under reference, as also the rates of fare and freight for the river traffic.

SECTION XIII.—CONSERVANCY.

Mofussil.

Between the 1st May 1859 and the 30th April 1860, five towns and villages of this Presidency were brought under the operations of Act XXVI. of 1860, and its operation was suspended in the town of Neepar, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Kurrachee.

The terms on which building land in Kurrachee is to be sold, and the interest of the Municipality in the proceeds of sale have lately been determined by Government.

The revenue of the Kurrachee Municipality, during the year, amounted to 79,661 Rupees, and the expenditure to 73,436 Rupees. The revenue is derived chiefly by duties on grain and other articles brought into the town for consumption. The Commissioner has a balance of 24,500 Rupees in Government paper, which has been accumulated with a view to commencing the proposed water-works for supplying Kurrachee with water. The Bill for enabling the Municipal Commissioners to raise money for this purpose, which was read a second time last year in the Legislative Council, has been postponed, in consequence of the opposition made to it by the residents

in Kurrachee. It is, however, hoped that modifications will be proposed, which will remove the chief grounds of opposition. At present a minute survey has been undertaken, at the expense of the Municipality, with a view to procuring a report on the best means of supplying water, and an estimate of the cost. The chief expenditure is incurred in keeping up a large scavenger's establishment, and a sum not exceeding 1,027 Rupees per mensem has been sanctioned for the expense of watching the town. This is handed over to the Officers of Police, and expended by them in increasing the efficiency of the City Police employed in Kurrachee. A large sum is also expended in Public Works.

Municipal Commissioners have been appointed, and work with great success in the towns of Sehwan, Boobuk, Kotree, Tatta, Jerruck, Meerpore, Buttora, Moojrubbin, Shahbunder, and Khetty.

Hyderabad and Shikarpore.

In several of the towns of the Hyderabad and Shikarpore Collectorates also, Municipal Commissioners have been appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850, and the result is seen in sanatory improvements, and in the erection of new bazars, market-places, and dhurmsallas.

Presidency Town.

During the period under review, the attention of the Commissioners has been directed principally to the following :—

Watering.—In the dry season, from October to June, the principal thoroughfares are watered twice, and thoroughfares less frequented once a day, averaging a length of about 32 miles daily. The work was performed departmentally, and the Commissioners thought, at a heavy cost in the item of establishment at least. Under the circumstances, towards the close of the year, the Commissioners determined that this work should hereafter be let by contract, by which means the Commissioners considered the work could be performed quite as well as departmentally, and with less expense to the Fund, and better power for supervision by their Executive Officer.

Scavenging.—This work was carried out as well as the want of a good system of drainage would allow, and as the objections that lay to the preceding work being carried out departmentally were deemed by the Commissioners to be equally applicable to this, it was determined that the scavenging should also be performed by contract.

Repairing markets, slaughter house, public necessaries, court yard, cattle pound, parapet wall, sluices, roads, drains, &c., &c. Widening thirty-two different roads and streets.

Fencing, arching, &c., in view to prevent accidents, three private wells, at the cost of their owners.

Erecting a lose stone wall on the side of Cursetjee Sookla Street, which was otherwise dangerous.

5. The following comprise the chief new works commenced, advanced, or completed.

Chinch Bunder Pier.—This work, including the tanks and pipes attached thereto, has been finished, and is now in use. By this means the contents of sweepers' baskets and night soil carts are discharged into the sea, so far, as to be carried away by the ebbing tide, without the possibility of any portion of the filth returning to the shore. From a sanatory point of view this has been a great boon conferred on the entire community, while, at the same time, by removing this nuisance from the western to the eastern shore of the Island, the healthy sea breeze, which sweeps over this Island, is no longer tainted by its pestiferous influence, and thus one of the many causes which did exist of disease and death has been removed.

Foras Road.—From the top of Grant Road, near the mansion of Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire, to Byculla, filled in and levelled with cross drains constructed so as to render the road available for carriage traffic.

Public Urinary.—Constructed in Shaik Memon Street, on an improved plan instead of the one removed from Sootan Chall.

Worlee Sluices.—Repaired.

Slope of the Sonapore Public Necessary.—Re-constructed, to prevent the steps being washed away by the sea.

Temporary Drain.—Constructed in the court yard of the Sonapore public necessary, preparatory to the laying of pipes, construction of cistern, &c.

Quarrying Stone.—At Bycullah and Parell for the metalling of roads.

Cutting up rocks from the surface of the road opposite the Town Hall.

6. In addition to the foregoing, the Commissioners had obtained the permission of Government for the improvements and thorough drainage of the Sonapore District, in the following manner, devised by the first President, the late lamented Colonel Crawford :—

To commence a channel at least 20 feet wide in new Sonapore Street, a little to the westward of the chapel, crossing the Grigaum Road, continuing directly through new line, crossing the Parell Road, and thence along Lohar Chall Street, out into the Esplanade, in a direct line with this last street, cutting through the gun lascar lines and a portion of the Native Infantry lines, thence through the pound, and to be continued out into the sea for the present, to such a point as would bring it flush with the outer sea wall of Luximon Hurry Chunderjee's Bunder, immediately adjacent, making full provision for continuing the channel to such distance to seaward as any reclamation of land in this direction may be carried hereafter. This channel would be cut down to the lowest low-watermark throughout, built up with masonry, where not cut through

rock, and arched over in its whole length. Into it, right and left, the town in the immediate neighbourhood would be drained by ordinary sewers, laid, however, with a good slope, which the depth of the channel would readily admit of. The whole of Sonapore, the Marine lines, Dhobee Tulao District, Geergaum Road, as far back as Burrow's Lane, the Parell Road and Syed Abdoo Rahimon Street as far back as Mombadanee Tank and Dongry Coley Street, back to Musjid Bunder, might be most effectually drained into such channel. Another advantage would be that, in fitting situations along the course of such a channel, public necessaries might be established, which, having direct communication with the sea, would go far to relieve the existing nuisance of night soil carts.

The necessary preliminary steps are being taken in view to an estimate of the proposed work.

7. For the drainage of Byculla and the places adjacent, the Commissioners have obtained a supply of glazed earthenware pipes from Messrs. Stephen Green and Co., of the Lambeth Potteries, London. These pipes have not yet been brought into use; the Commissioners hope, however, to have them laid on an early occasion.

8. The Commissioners have also received from England 117 iron pipes of the lengths, respectively, of 8, 9, and 10 feet, with interior diameter of 12 inches, which were originally intended for the drainage of the Sonapore necessary into the Back Bay Waters; but in consequence of the alternative scheme of the late Colonel Crawford for the drainage of the entire Sonapore District, these iron pipes will have to be laid elsewhere.

9. The town sweepings, which seem to be valuable everywhere but in Bombay, were formerly disposed of at a nominal rate of six pies per cart load. The demand for these sweepings towards the close of last year led the Commissioners to test the want of the community by increasing the rate experimentally from six pies to two annas per cart load. This rate has been freely paid, and if the demand be continued throughout the year, it will afford an income averaging a little better than nine hundred Rupees a month.

The receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1859, are shown in Appendix

SECTION XIV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency has been permanently fixed at thirty Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains. This number is now full, and, with one exception, all the Clergymen have been present on duty during the year.

Naval Chaplain.

On this point the Bishop of the Diocese thus reports:—

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Wellesley, I am "aware, is still of opinion that a Chaplain from the Naval Service would be the proper

"person for the Chaplaincy of this Harbour, and I am only the more convinced of this, "from observing how very few of the Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains appear to be "qualified for the peculiar duties of this office. I regret also, that, so long as it is depen-"dent on our ordinary Ecclesiastical Establishment, it is liable, in common with our "other appointments, to the changes inseparable from the service—such changes are "especially detrimental when a class of persons are concerned like our British seamen. "And I shall be very glad on every account if a Naval Chaplain can be nominated "to this special and important charge."

Churches.

The consecration of the new Church at Hyderabad, in Sinde, took place during the year. The Church at Aden and the one in the camp at Belgaum are still unfinished. Their completion is strongly urged by the Bishop.

Want of Church Accommodation.

At the large station of Nusseerabad there is no Church whatever, and on this subject the Bishop has addressed Government as follows:—

"The bungalow which used to be employed as a place of worship, was much "injured during the mutiny of 1857, and since that time has, after some repairs, been "appropriated altogether to military purpose. The charge of the Protestant Chaplains "is between 2,500 and 3,000 souls. For the celebration of the military services, the "only existing arrangement is an open air parade on Sunday mornings, when, as the "Chaplain writes to me, it is always difficult to preserve due attention, and at certain "seasons the violent winds and dust storms render this attention almost an impossi-"bility. On Sunday evenings he holds a service in the Assembly Rooms, calculated to "receive only 100 persons. I venture to solicit as early a consideration as may "be practicable, of the demands of this station for a suitable place of Protestant "worship. New barracks, hospital, and cells are under construction, and that no "church should be provided, is subject of very general regret."

Episcopal Visitation.

During the last cold season the Bishop of the Diocese made a tour in Sinde, visiting the Stations of Kurrachee, Kotree, Sukkur, Shikarpore, Jacobabad, and Hyderabad. The Bishop of the Diocese also visited Mooltan at the desire of the Bishop of Calcutta.

SECTION XV.—POLITICAL.

KATTYWAR.

The principal event in Kattywar during the year 1859, was the insurrection of the Wagheers of Okamundel, a district belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar. As the political supervision of the affairs of the Gaekwar is exercised by the Government of India, it will not be necessary here to detail the causes of this outbreak, and the operations of the force detached for its suppression will be more appropriately noticed in

the military section. It is, however, worthy of notice, that the excesses of the Wagheers did not disturb the general tranquillity of Kattywar, that loyalty to the British Government was preserved throughout the whole Peninsula, and that several Chiefs, among whom may especially be mentioned the Iam of Noanuggur and the Nawab of Joonaghur, afforded the aid of their Sebundees for the coercion of the rebels.

2. There are very few other incidents connected with Kattywar of sufficient interest for notice in this report. In Jaitpoor, another instance occurred of the fraud so frequently attempted in Kattywar, the pretended pregnancy of the widow of a childless Chief for the purpose of diverting the succession from the collateral heirs. The widow of Jugga Wala, a principal shareholder in Jaitpoor, after her husband's death, announced her pregnancy. Every arrangement was made by the Political authorities, at the urgent request of the other members of the family, for the prevention of any deception, but the widow suddenly withdrew from Jaitpoor to another village, and there announced the birth of a son. A careful investigation was subsequently instituted, and the spuriousness of the heir clearly proved.

3. In two other minor estates, the same fraud was attempted,—but no better illustration of the prevalence of this peculiar kind of imposition in Kattywar can be afforded than the fact, that in Porebundur, a widow continues at intervals to advocate the pretensions of an heir, whose birth she admits did not occur until thirty months after her husband's death. The long gestation is pertinaciously ascribed by the widow to thaumaturgic practices by her opponents.

4. A change in the administration of Joonaghur was effected during the year, and some improvements in the general management introduced; but no decided approximation to prosperity can be exhibited by this state, while the Nawab remains under the influence of Chaitra Boo, a slave woman of remarkable ability and address, who exercises a paramount influence in the Durbar.

KUTCH.

5. The Regency appointed under the Presidency of the Political Agent, on the retirement of the Raja from the duties of his station, has administered the affairs of Kutch, throughout the year 1859-60, with eminent success. The revenue has been considerably increased, and the expenditure in an almost exact degree diminished, and a friendly feeling has been restored between the Government and the many Chiefs of high rank, whose regard for His Highness the Rao had been alienated, in consequence of his differences with his heir apparent. His Highness the Rao has recently died, after a long and successful reign, and has been succeeded by his eldest son Prince Ruwajee.

REWAKANTA.

6. The exertions of the Political Agent, Major Wallace, and after that Officer's promotion to the Residency at Baroda, of his successor, Captain Buckle, were sedu-

lously directed throughout the year 1859 to the re-construction of the prosperity which had been so entirely shattered during the two preceding years. No part of the Bombay Presidency had suffered so much from the events of 1857 and 1858, as the States under the Rewakanta Agency; and it will probably be years before the rents and scars of the great calamity have disappeared. Much, however, has been done by firmness, conciliation, and good judgment towards the restoration of permanent tranquillity.

RAJPEEPLA.

7. The Raja of Rajpeepla has shown by his careful administration of his State during the past year, that the confidence of Government, when it restored to him the direct management of his affairs, after an attachment of upwards of three years, was well merited. An attempt made during the year by the Thakoor of Gopalpoora, the representative of a collateral branch of the house of Rajpeepla, to impugn the legitimacy of the Raja's heir, led eventually to results of some importance to the family. The Government, after ample opportunity had been granted to the Thakoor to sustain his assertions by proof, definitely rejected his claims, and declared the question to be finally disposed of. The agitation of the subject caused, however, so much annoyance to the Raja, that in the early part of the present year, he abdicated in favor of his son, a young man of great promise. The Raja is still in the prime of life, but his object was evidently to secure the succession from all dispute, and to see his son fairly fixed on the gudee during his own life. It is probable that the direction of affairs will really remain in the father's hands.

8. The tranquillity of Rajpeepla, and probably of all Guzerat, was seriously threatened towards the close of 1859, by the Bheels of Sagbarra, a dependency of Rajpeepla. This turbulent tribe, dangerous from their lawless habits and the pestilential climate of the jungle, which they inhabit, between Guzerat and Khandeish, were awed by the preparations made for their coercion from the north, east, and west, and by a kind of blockade which was strictly maintained for several weeks, and eventually submitted. A settlement of their disputes with Rajpeepla was effected by the Political Agent, and tranquillity was maintained after great anxiety had been excited. These complications will, however, be more appropriately noticed in the report for the current year.

NARROKOTE.

9. The Naikra insurrection which had so devastated this district in 1858, was resumed in the early part of 1859, by two influential Naicks, named Kewul and Roopa, and it was not until the end of May that tranquillity was finally restored. An attempt was made to reclaim the Naikras during the year, and some progress was made in finding peaceful employment for them. But the appointment of a Naikra Agent would only, under the existing financial pressure, be sanctioned for a few months, and in the opinion of the late and present Political Agents, the influence of our Government has not sufficiently advanced with this wild race, nor has an adequate opportunity been afforded to the Naikras of becoming familiar with British superintendence.

DEOGUD BARREAH.

10. The Raja of Barreah was suspected of having behaved with considerable duplicity during the conjunctures of 1858. The rebels under Tantia Topee obtained, it was thought, assistance from the Raja's villages, without any very marked coercion, and the Raja's Sebundees were, as the Political Agent expressed it, "more than suspected" of conniving with the Naikras in a night attack upon a British detachment. The Raja being a weak man in the hands of designing karbharees, a change in the administration was deemed absolutely necessary, and Captain Buckle proceeded in May 1859, to introduce order into this ill-governed State. The management was, with the Raja's assent, placed in the hands of a trustworthy Minister, and his Mukranee mercenaries were dismissed. At the same time careful arrangements were made for preventing this State being rendered in future, what it had been, an asylum for the lawless and the compromised. The Raja, towards the close of the year, made an effort, under the advice of evil counsellors, to free himself from the restraint of the new Minister, but the intrigue being promptly met by the Political Agent, an efficient management has been secured, and the State has since remained in complete tranquillity.

STATES UNDER THE AGENT AT SURAT.

DHURUMPOOR.

11. Ramdeojee Wijadeojee, the Raja of Dhurumpoor, died at the close of 1859, and was succeeded by his son Narundeojee. A settlement of the claims preferred against the late Raja by certain creditors, was effected during the past year by arbitration, and a considerable portion of the award has been paid.

SUCHEEN.

12. In October 1859, the Nawab of Sucheen, a portion of whose estate had, for many years, been attached for the payment of the claims of his numerous creditors, was again placed in possession of all his villages, he having consented to pay an annual sum of Rupees 35,000, until his debts should be fully liquidated.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

SANGLEE.

13. The young Chief of Sanglee, the representative of the senior branch of the Putwurdhun family, attained the age of twenty-one years, on the 12th of July last, and was on that day invested with the charge of his estate. An investigation of the claims of his late father's creditors had been previously completed, and arrangements made for the liquidation by instalments of the balance remaining due. An investigation of the accounts of the karbharees, who managed the estate during the minority, is still in progress, though greatly impeded by the intrigues of the members of the late administration and their adherents.

MEERUJ.

14. The Chief of Meeruj having behaved with loyalty during the year 1857-58, received in November 1859, permission from Her Majesty's Government to adopt a son.

MOODHOLE.

15. The expenses incurred by the British Government in suppressing the rising of the Beruds at Hulgullee in this State in 1857, were duly recovered in 1859 from the Raja's Treasury. The condition of this state, which was managed during the Raja's minority by the British Government, is most prosperous, and a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure is annually realized.

RAMDOORG.

The Chief of Ramdoorg having resisted the temptations of his brother, the Chief of Nurgoond, to join in the rebellion against the British Government in 1857, received, as a reward for his loyalty, the permission of Her Majesty's Government to adopt an heir.

SINDE.

16. The principal event in connection with the province of Sinde, during the year under report, was the out-break in the Nuggur Parkur Territory, of the incidents and operations arising out of which, an outline contributed by the Commissioner in Sinde, will be found in the Appendix.

ADEN.

17. The Political Resident at Aden reports that the most perfect harmony has characterized our relations with the surrounding Arab tribes during the year 1859-60, and "that for almost the first time since the occupation of Aden by the British, a year has elapsed without any incident worthy of being chronicled." Petty disputes between the tribes themselves have occurred, and always will occur, but in none of them have we been concerned, and the belligerent parties have respected the roads leading to Aden.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Assistant Political Resident in charge, Captain Playfair, has submitted the following remarks on the important subject of the Slave Trade:—

"An order has recently been promulgated for the entire suppression of the Slave "Trade between the Turkish possessions in Arabia and Africa. Whether this will be "rigidly enforced, remains to be seen; probably not, unless the British Government "lends the Turkish authorities its active co-operation.

"In the Somali country trade has been active, though a spirit of discord prevails "amongst the principal tribes inhabiting Berbera, which threatens soon to end in an "open rupture.

" The Slave Trade at Berbera has been unusually brisk, and has assumed a new " and most revolting character. Not content with the profits derived from the expor- " tation of Abyssinian and Galla Slaves, the Somalies have this year been selling their " own daughters into captivity. About the end of March, a rumour of this reached " Aden, and I was sent to the African Coast, in Her Majesty's Steamer *Lady Canning*, " to enquire into the affair. I effected the rescue of sixty-four slaves, chiefly Somalies, " who were brought to Aden. The *Lady Canning* made a second voyage to the " African Coast, on which occasion seventy-six slaves were liberated in addition, these " were all Abyssinians and Gallas.

" Not less than eight hundred or one thousand slaves have this year been brought " to Berbera for sale; but owing to the steps taken to watch the coast, very few have " found their way out of the country.

SECTION XVI.—MILITARY.

From the commencement of the year, attention has been directed to reduction of military expenditure.

2. The principal measures actually carried into effect are as follows:—

The commissariat establishments of carriage have been every where largely reduced.

The British Troops have been reduced to

1 Troop Horse Artillery.
4 Batteries Foot Artillery.
3 Regiments Cavalry.
9 Ditto Infantry.

The standard strength of Native Corps of the Line has been reduced from to 700 rank and file.

The three extra Battalions of Native Infantry have been disbanded, notwithstanding a large reduction of the available Native Force by the detachment of two Corps, each 1,000 strong, to China.

A Battalion of Golundauz Artillery has been abolished.

The Veteran Battalion has been disbanded.

The Aden Troop of Cavalry, when about to be disbanded, was transferred under the orders of the Government of India for civil employ in Central India.

The Southern Mahratta Horse has been reduced from to : the Field Forces in Rajpootana and Malwa have been consolidated in one division. This was attended by reduction of staff and field establishments.

The Southern Division has been converted into a Brigade, causing a considerable reduction of Staff.

Many small military posts have been abandoned.

The number of horses in Cavalry Corps has been reduced to 10 per cent. below the strength in men; the absences from sickness and other causes rendering this reduction generally convenient, as well as financially economical.

Several Brigade and Station Commands and Staff Officers have been reduced.

3. Besides the foregoing, the disbandment of the 3rd Belooch Battalion will have immediate effect. The removal of one of the Corps of European Cavalry, so soon as the season will permit, has been provided for, and the entire abolition of the Regular Native Cavalry only awaits sanction. The Government has other and large reductions in view.

4. As respects organization, irrespectively of the object of reducing expenditure, measures have been taken for a more effective depôt system for European Troops in Bombay. The barrack department has been reorganized in a more efficient manner.

5. The means of making hill sanataria more beneficially available for the health of the European Troops, have received special attention. The ameliorative and experimental measures, which should be immediately undertaken, have recently been determined. These will probably form the subject of next year's report, and need not receive more particular notice on this occasion.

6. Of other military measures worthy of notice, the most important is the commencement of the harbour defences of Bombay. The guns on the sea face of the Fort are of no avail to hinder the destruction of the shipping by an hostile man-of-war, or even to prevent destruction to a great extent, of the dense and lofty buildings and valuable property, by which every part of the interior of the Fort is occupied. The extreme insecurity of Bombay, in these respects, against an enemy approaching from seaward, has been a subject of great anxiety to successive Governments. There is no important difference of opinion regarding the plan of defence, which consists of batteries advanced in convenient positions in the harbour, so that a vessel cannot approach near enough to injure the Fort or shipping without encountering, within effective range, the fire of these batteries.

7. In the course of the year under review, the occupation of the Peninsula of Okamundel and the fortified towns of Beyt and Dwarka, by the Wagheers, a wild,

piratical tribe, whose frequent excesses and resistance of the Gaekwar's authority have, on more than one occasion, demanded British interference, led to a military expedition against this tribe. They escaped from Beyt and Dwarka successively, notwithstanding the measures taken to surround them, and passing into Katteewar, were eventually attacked in a formidable position in the Burda Hills, by a force under Major A. Honner, with signal success, and have since dispersed in small parties.

8. The Bombay Army sent a battery of Royal Artillery, a Regiment of European Infantry, and two Regiments of Native Infantry to join the force in China. The commissariat department at Bombay has also been largely occupied in despatch of horses and mules for the Armstrong batteries sent from England to join that expedition, and in sending baggage, horses, forage, and other supplies.

SECTION XVII.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There has, during the past year, been nothing remarkable to chronicle in the way of extension of medical institutions in this Presidency, except that two new charitable dispensaries have been established, one at Belgaum, and the other at Hooblee, a large town in the neighborhood of Dharwar. But the civil medical hospitals and dispensaries, already in existence, were in active operation, and effected much good throughout a season in which epidemics of cholera and small-pox were present, and general sickness prevailed. Nevertheless, there is a promise of several dispensaries likely to be called into existence during the forthcoming year.

2. The number of applicants for relief has exceeded by 10,000 those in the preceding year, or 117,957 against 107,524. This increase is due, doubtless, to the more sickly season of 1858-59, as well as to the growing confidence of the natives in the advantages of European medical institutions.

Northern Division,	Patients	treated		...	about	36,500
Presidency	„	„	„	...	nearly	30,000
Poona	„	„	„	...	about	23,000
Sind	„	„	„	...	„	17,000
Southern	„	„	„	...	„	10,500

With respect to caste, there were :—

Christians	...	nearly	10,500
Hindoos	...	about	68,000
Mussulmans	...	nearly	29,000
Parsees	...	only	8,000
Other Castes	...	„	1,500

or about 9 per cent. Christians; 58·0 per cent. Hindoos; 25·0 per cent. Mussulmans; 79. per cent. Parsees; and 1·0 per cent. other castes.

Civil Hospitals.

The total number of patients treated were 11,781, but of these nearly 5,000 (4,859) were inmates of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital alone, as the following table will more clearly show:—

Civil Hospitals.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Ratio per cent.		
							Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division ...	29	616	645	618	8	19	...	...	1·2
Poona ditto	43	1,057	1,100	886	150	64	...	...	13·6
Northern ditto	87	1,501	1,588	1,378	105	105	...	...	6·6
Southern ditto	32	680	712	634	37	41	...	...	5·2
Sinde ditto	73	2,276	2,349	2,195	55	99	...	...	2·3
Aden ditto	6	522	528	436	67	25	...	...	12·6
Total ...	270	6,652	6,922	6,147	422	353	...	...	6·0
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital	258	4,606	4,859	3,800	848	211	...	...	17·4
Total ...	528	11,258	11,781	9,947	1,270	564	...	...	10·7

The Obstetric Institution attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital begins to gain confidence amongst the class for which it was established.

Jails.

The number of prisoners in the jails of this Presidency was 6,081, or 541 less than in 1858-59. And the number treated in hospital, 8,193 against 9,111 of last year, being in the proportion of 135 to 138 per cent. of sick to treated. The deaths were 259, giving a percentage of 4·3 to strength, and of 3·1 to treated, which are rather higher rates than in 1858-59.

Jails.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Ratio per cent.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division ...	1,017	36	1,015	1,051	987	28	36	103·3	2·7	2·6
Poona ditto	1,472	74	1,774	1,848	1,718	64	66	125·5	4·3	3·4
Northern ditto	872	48	1,651	1,699	1,588	68	43	194·8	7·7	4·0
Southern ditto	948	42	1,023	1,065	984	49	32	112·3	5·1	4·6
Sinde ditto	1,568	78	2,325	2,403	2,303	49	51	153·2	3·1	2·0
Aden ditto...	164	8	121	127	121	1	5	77·4	0·6	0·7
Total ...	6,041	281	7,912	8,193	7,701	259	233	135·6	4·3	3·1

Police.

Of the police force 53·6 per cent. came under treatment, of whom 1·1 per cent. or 0·6 per cent. of the strength died, showing a very healthy state of the force.

Police Hospitals.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Ratio per cent.		
								Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division ...	2,331	28	750	778	750	16	7	33·1	0·6	2·0
Poona ditto	3,408	61	1,315	1,376	1,307	16	53	40·3	0·4	1·1
Northern ditto	6,158	107	4,611	4,718	4,520	40	158	76·6	0·6	0·8
Southern ditto	3,017	65	1,424	1,489	1,371	18	100	49·3	0·5	1·2
Sind ditto	4,838	116	2,100	2,216	2,114	30	72	45·8	0·6	1·3
Aden	185	1	118	119	109	2	8	64·3	1·0	1·6
Total ...	19,937	373	10,318	10,691	10,171	122	398	53·6	0·6	1·1

Lunatic Asylum, Bombay.

The number of inmates has been on the increase, which is to be regretted, as the accommodation is altogether insufficient. The average number in confinement throughout the year, has been 214 against 188 in 1858-59.

Eye Dispensary.

The daily applicants for relief at the eye infirmary in Bombay have averaged 100 during the past year against 77 of 1858-59, whilst the total treated was 1,548 against 1,436 of the former year.

Central Schools in Bombay.

The Central Schools in Bombay, for the support and education of soldiers' children, have been comparatively healthy, only one death having occurred among 276 inmates, though there was a considerable number, 553, treated for slight illness.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the past year have been about 5,000 less than in 1858-59, or 220,428 against 225,403. The decrease has taken place in the Concan and Southern Deccan Division, and the reasons assigned for the falling off are bad health and casualties amongst the operators. In all other parts there is an increase.

	Vaccinated in	1858-59.	1859-60.
1. Sind Division	...	47,495	49,441
2. Concan	...	46,868	39,266
3. Western Guzerat	...	34,348	36,254
4. Eastern Guzerat	...	25,100	26,287
5. Northern Deccan	...	20,749	21,387
6. Southern Deccan	...	25,850	21,354
7. Rajcote Circle	...	17,266	18,305
8. Presidency	...	7,727	8,134
Total	...	225,403	2,20,428

The reorganization of the Vaccinating Establishment at the Presidency, mentioned* in the last report, has been carried out, and the scheme fairly under trial during the year, with, on the whole, a favorable result.

SECTION XVIII.—BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Garden of Dapoorie was organized in 1829. That of Hewra (District Garden) was chosen, planned, and planted by Dr. Gibson in 1857, and sanctioned by the Honorable the Court of Directors in 1858, being intended for the purpose of raising indigenous products for the use of Public Departments, and the introduction of exotic articles of culture, which might be taken up by the ryots with a view to their own profit, and with the ultimate effect of advantage to the country generally.

The Dapoorie Garden is rather an appendage to the Government premises there, than having the status of, and conditions appertaining to, a Botanical Garden.

Consequently, while the main object there has been the cultivation of flowers and not herbs, the other has gained and held a place as a source of supply for the medical stores, and a centre for the propagation of useful medicinal plants and trees, which will be of importance to the future resources of the country.

The manufacture of medicines for the General Depôt at Bombay, and for the local one at Poonah, continues to be the chief object kept in view.

Unto the close of the season 1859-60, which in Garden reckoning is the 5th June (being the "Mirz Sal," which begins the succeeding year 1860-61,) there were prepared and sent to the stores about 160 lbs. of the compound extract of Colocynth, an important and expensive medicine requiring much delicacy of preparation, and of most extensive use in the Hospitals of India and in private practice generally. As the dose of the medicine does not exceed ten grains, the extent of the consumption, which is thus met, may be estimated.

Of Ground Nut Oil, the supply has been about lbs. 2,200, being in full of the requirements of the medical stores which were formerly supplied with the more expensive oil of the olive.

Of pure "Cold Drawn Castor Oil," the supply has been about lbs. 6,282, being in full of the requirements of the medical stores.

True, the indent of the season was larger, but more could not be received by reason of the crowded state of the stores and the insufficiency of premises for stowage. On this account, the surplus was retained here for supply during the ensuing season.

Of "Senna," the supply also was in full of the demand, about lbs. 1,570 having been furnished.

Of "Taraxacum Extract," the supply made was about lbs. 100, being in excess of the demand.

Of "Hyosciamus Extract" about lbs. 80 were forwarded, and of the closed leaves about the same quantity.

Of "Croton Oil," lbs. 6 were forwarded in full of the demand.

A quantity of pure Oil of Linseed indented for, had also to be kept on hand by reason of want of room in the stores.

These quotations may suffice to show that the medicinal supply continues unimpaired, when the fact is adverted to that previous to 1857, not one of the above articles was raised or prepared for the supply of the public stores (with exception of the very doutful quality of Castor Oil obtained by contract), the benefit and saving which do ensue from their being grown or prepared here will be apparent.

This is more specially the case with Castor Oil, the lower qualities of which, obtained by the application of heat, are often, if not generally, of a poisonous quality, giving rise to an after action, attended by the very symptoms for the relief of which it has been administered.

On this account the really Cold Drawn Oil prepared at Aurungabad, Sattara, and a few other places, is eagerly purchased by many an anxious mother at Rupee 1 per pint. The issue rate at the Garden is about seven annas per bottle.

In the one article of Croton Oil supplied to the Calcutta stores in some quantity in 1857-58, and which is supplied regularly to the medical stores at Bombay and Poonah the contract rate of supply from the Commissariat used to be about Rupees 3-6-per oz.

The Garden rate is Rupees 5 per lb. So also in respect to Ground Nut Oil and the compound extract of Colocynth, the saving of expenditure, though not quite so prominent as in the last instance, is considerable. Having made the abovementioned supplies during the past year, there is still a large quantity of raw material, and some amount of manufactured product.

The approximate value thereof may be estimated as follows, *viz.* :—

"Castor Seed" value about	Rs.	1,500
Ground Nut Ditto	„	100
Colocynth raw material, *i. e.* Aloes, Scammony, &c., ditto	„	180
"Croton Seed" and Oil ditto	„	150
Castor and Ground Nut Oils ditto	„	700
Colocynth compound extract, also extract Hyosciamus and Taraxacum and Linseed ditto	„	280
Senna Leaves ditto	„	150
Balance in Oriental Bank about	„	1,600
Due on account of medicines furnished in April and May, but receipt not yet to hand, about	„	1,000
	Rs.	5,460

Last season the sum paid into the Poonah Treasury to the credit of Government was somewhere Rupees 4,326-3-1. Payments on previous occasions have amounted including purchase of premises from the late Dr. Stocks to about Rupees 8,000; value of the block of buildings as originally constructed about Rupees 4,000. The wing purchased from the late Dr. Stocks, serves as a Forest's Office, for which purpose it is ample and commodious, and in this one point even, is something of a monthly saving to the state more than sufficient to cover the expense of the naick and three sepoys of the Poonah Police Corps which has been stationed here since 1843. From this it will be apparent that the Government Gardens here are sufficiently self-supporting to allow of a large surplus being applied to the more ornamental gardening necessary at Dapoorie.

Products of Rural Economy.

One of the first of these which claims attention is—

Nepal Pepper.

Of this article the sales during the past year have been considerable, amounting to upwards of Rupees 100, also a considerable export was this season made to Europe, but of its sale and that of a former consignment, no returns have yet been received. The taste for this condiment has greatly extended, and seems to continue do so the more its flavour becomes known. There is a yellow long podded Pepper produced in Guzerat and in Sinde, but it has by no means the flavour of that raised in the Decan.

Sugar Cane and Sweet Hokus or "Imphee."

Of the first of these the growth in the gardens is regular, as a rotation crop, and the produce continues to be worked up into Musrevado Sugar, by the simple process begun here in 1838.

The kinds grown are the Mauritius and an Egyptian variety of large size and a deep purple colour of Musrevado Sugar. Last season about 1¼ tons were manufactured, sales however have lost altogether the briskness of former years, owing to the competition of the white finely crystallised bone-charcoal Sugar, so that the Sugar from the Gardens hardly sells at lbs. 9 per Rupee.

Imphee Hokus.

The quantity of Imphee raised here last year was too small to allow of any experiment being made, nor indeed did the stalk appear to possess sweetness at all sufficient to render its manufacture into sugar or molasses profitable.

The new seed forwarded by Government in October or November 1859, was duly sown at the proper season, but not a seed has vegetated.

That saved from one small crop of last year, has been duly sown, and not a seed has failed, the advent of heavy rain is awaited to have it thinned out by transplanting.

The results of the Imphee growth in Sinde are described as having been very favorable.

Mauritius Cane.

As to the Mauritius Cane, in the introduction of which, into this side of India, large sums were expended in 1836-1837-1838, it seems to have almost disappeared as an object of cultivation in irrigated land, but to hold its ground as a product in those lands, where it can be grown by the natural moisture of the soil and without irrigation.

In proof of this, it may be stated that of a patch of three-quarters of a beega, raised in the bit of Government ground, which is continued to be cultivated at Meergora, the Canes were sold for planting at the rate of Rupees 5 per paud or Rupees 100 per beega, so that there has been no falling off in price. The fact is, that in such unwatered lands, this Cane is found to give a large grained fine extract, which fetches in the market a better price than the common article.

Senna.

The cultivation and supply of these leaves continues to be kept up, the plant being spontaneously cultivated by the ryots who pay for the seed. What is not required for the stores, is exported to Europe, and forms a fair remittance of about 2*s.*-1*d.* per Rupee after paying all charges.

Last year, consequent on the authorities ordering the payment of all ready cash into the Treasury, the means of prompt payment for the growth of the preceding year having been crippled, some were discouraged from continuing the cultivation; therefore the supply this year has been below the usual figure. Such meddlings with the capital of a demi-mercantile concern like these gardens, is to be deprecated; something should be left to the discretion of the Superintendents.

Taraxacum.

This, though already noticed, must also be mentioned here as it seems now likely to form an article of annual sale as a mercantile product.

It is a very important medicine now in Indian practice, but the extract which comes from Europe always undergoes fermentation, and consequently becomes useless. Hence, the great benefit of having a supply of the root on the spot, either for extract or spirituous tincture.

Last season the Botanical Gardens supplied a quantity of the Root to Messrs. Rodgers and Co., Druggists (for manufacture), and this year a requisition has been made for about lb. 1,000 by the same firm.

Hyosciamus.

Continues to be regularly cultivated, but solely for public supply.

Ground Nut and Castor Seed.

Are purchased from without, as it is not found profitable to cultivate the former in the garden, neither is there sufficient room for the quantity required. The same remark applies to Castor Seed, which is usually procured from Western Khandeish.

List of a few important Trees naturalised.

Of Exotic Trees, the following list may be given, as either already naturalised, or in a fair way of being so.

Divi Divi of Commerce 1st Cosaphinia Conaria.

The seed of this was originally forwarded to the Superintendent by the late Dr. Wallich. It is now grown here in abundance, and may be spread into the Babal Preserves, so hardy does it seem to be.

In case that the scheme for having a Government Tannery at Poonah, should be finally carried out, this tree will form a most important source of supply for the raw material, as it is said to contain more of the tanning principle than any other tree known. It may yet require to be extended over many acres of ground.

2nd Sappan Wood Cosalhima Sappan.

Is another tree important in the arts, which flourishes well here. Last year the wood was sold to a merchant in Bombay to the amount of Rupees 37. It can always be exported at a nominal cost as Dunnap for Cotton Bales.

There are also two trees of the Brazil wood, which were received from the late Dr. Royle.

Sweetenia Mahogany.

The Mahogany Trees raised from Calcutta seed recoeived ten years ago, flourish well and bid fair to become quite naturalised. They have, however, not yet produced seed.

Olive Olea Europea.

No sign of flower or seed has yet appeared on these trees which are now large and robust. Those planted in the Fort of Sewnoi look much more leafy and healthy than those in the garden at Hewra.

Hematoxylon Cancheclianum.

Logwood Tree has now been extensively spread, and those growing here are old enough to furnish wood containing much coloring matters. The seeds have been distributed to Tanna, Rutnagherry, Khandeish, Sinde, and elsewhere. This much may suffice to be said regarding trees which are of consequence for naturalization.

SECTION XIX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

A cable for the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company has lately been successfully laid between Kurrachee and Aden, with repeating stations at Muscat and the Kooria Mooria Islands. A line of Telegraph has been carried from Hyderabad to Taroosha, where a station has been established ; a permanent line to Jacobabad and Mooltan is in course of erection ; and new and commodious Telegraph Offices have been constructed at Nuggur Parkur and Buddeena, in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

SECTION XX.—SURVEY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Topographical Survey of the Hill District of Kurrachee has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey Establishment. The Maps have been well executed and supply a want long felt, a similar Survey of the Frontier District of Upper Sinde has also been accomplished.

SECTION XXI.—MINING.

The exploration of the Coal Fields in the Lyriah Valley, has been undertaken by some of the Staff of the Sinde Railway Company, under the direction of Mr. Brunton, their Chief Engineer, and a report of their proceedings will, on receipt, be submitted to Government.

SECTION XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

There has been no Census in Sinde since 1856, but it is not supposed there has been any great increase of the indigenous population.

There has been a large influx of Pathans into Kurrachee to avail themselves of the demand for employment. An enterprising Pathan, by name Moorar Khan, is expending a lakh of Rupees in extensive irrigational works in the Hubb River, where he has received, on favorable terms, a lease of a large tract of waste lands. Bhawul Khan, Chief of the Belooch Hill Tribe of Tinde, has also settled on some waste lands near the Maunchur Lake. He proposes to establish a village, and to prevail upon others of his tribe to settle down around him. A number of Kutch artizans have been drawn to Kurrachee by the demands of the Railway, and it is expected that many of them will establish themselves permanently in Kurrachee.

Measures have been adopted for keeping in future a Registry of Births and Deaths in the principal towns of the Province.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX A.

No. 649 OF 1860.

Bombay, Sudder Dewany Adawlut,
11*th April* 1860.

To

H. L. ANDERSON, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements, Nos. 1 to 16, prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, of the 30th September 1852, and showing the result of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1859, as contrasted with the results of four previous years. The two other sets herewith submitted, each comprising twelve Statements, give the same information also regarding the Agency and Revenue Courts respectively.

Present.
W. H. Harrison, Esq.,
R. Keays, Esq., and
H. Newton, Esq.

I have also the honor to forward the usual Statement, showing the European Officers who presided over the several Civil and Criminal Courts, and the business disposed of by each; as also another, agreeably to paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 1800, dated the 2nd June 1857, exhibiting the different values of Suits decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

CIVIL.

No 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	...	...		...	...
Instituted during the year	92	74	28	32	37
Total ...	92	74	28	32	37
Decided on merits	92	74	28	32	37
Dismissed on default	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	..	...
Otherwise disposed of...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92	74	28	32	37
Depending 31st December...	...	...	...	...	...

No 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	...	...	...	...	...
Instituted during the year...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Decided on merits	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Depending 31st December	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	21,038	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950
Instituted during the year	77,835	87,167	76,327	98,432	1,14,487
Received by transfer	3,402	5,236	4,525	5,290	3,621
Total ...	1,02,275	1,12,870	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058
Decided on merits	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811
Dismissed on default	2,649	2,515	2,882	3,092	3,349
Adjusted or withdrawn	16,132	17,154	15,234	23,730	26,313
Otherwise disposed of	1,919	3,350	4,565	5,250	3,946
Total ...	81,808	87,283	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419
Depending 31st December	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	5,441	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916
Instituted during the year	15,588	18,387	13,061	14,951	18,747
Received by transfer	571	756	851	677	535
Total ..	21,600	23,948	18,247	18,941	23,198
Decided on merits	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729
Dismissed on default	1,043	1,081	1,092	1,027	976
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,778	2,896	1,995	2,983	3,530
Otherwise disposed of...	1,463	2,150	835	224	90
Total ...	16,795	19,613	14,934	15,025	16,325
Depending 31st December...	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	2,763	85	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41
Instituted during the year ...	7,277	61	9,329	18	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7
Received by transfer ...	154	626	606	758	638	692	391	566	217	208
Total ...	10,194	772	11,952	1,098	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5,507	195	6,393	283	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	671	160	638	321	677	321	811	294	1,001	88
Remanded	...	75	...	200	...	101	...	61	...	14
Dismissed on default ...	483	10	581	38	515	8	681	5	576	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1,016	7	1,164	12	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	...
Otherwise disposed of ...	500	3	771	98	278	19	560	215	47	98
Total ...	8,177	450	9,547	952	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256
Depending 31st December ...	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	...

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	44	1,315	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768
Instituted during the year ...	48	1,455	39	1,309	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466
Received by transfer ...	13	839	52	1,549	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971
Total ...	105	3,609	181	4,478	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	2	330	12	637	20	777	15	634	35	509
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	5	801	31	1,367	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122
Remanded ...	.....	307	.....	433	.....	498	.....	428	.....	309
Dismissed on default ...	2	35	15	112	9	202	11	110	4	35
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	4	56	16	71	13	62	17	77	13	25
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	460	8	735	18	213	22	663	5	311
Total ...	15	1,989	82	3,355	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311
Depending 31st December ...	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	...	...	...	923	...	676	...	...	32	849
Instituted during the year ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Received by transfer ...	...	1,092	...	...	...	...	32	1,638	21	921
Total ...	...	1,092	...	924	...	676	32	1,639	53	1,770
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	...	43	...	22	...	...	...	159	7	272
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	...	74	...	40	...	...	...	440	14	745
Remanded ...	...	36	...	20	...	...	...	150	...	142
Dismissed on default ...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	16	1	9
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	24	5	13
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	159	...	676	...	1	26	589
Total ...	...	169	...	248	...	676	...	790	53	1,770
Depending 31st December ...	...	923	...	676	...	...	32	849	...	...

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	31	2,430	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724
Instituted during the year...	20	2,687	63	3,325	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244
Received by transfer ...	19	194	9	538	19	509	4	161	44	664
Total ...	70	5,311	98	5,461	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	4	254	11	326	12	416	6	360	8	472
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	4	812	5	850	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142
Remanded ...	...	271	...	277	...	280	...	268	..	296
Dismissed on default ...	15	56	4	56	8	105	4	95	9	36
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	5	82	7	84	5	56	7	58	9	41
Otherwise disposed of ...	16	2,238	43	1,822	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703
Total ...	44	3,713	70	3,415	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690
Depending 31st December...	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	15	375	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59
Admitted during the year ...	6	134	4	80	4	121	16	142	7	136
Total ...	21	509	22	480	17	449	20	186	19	195
Dismissed on default ...	...	2	1	6	4	36	1	2	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Confirmed ...	1	47	4	83	4	155	3	40	4	38
Amended ...	2	12	2	11	1	38	...	14	4	12
Reversed ...	...	24	2	25	3	82	3	51	1	49
Remanded ...	...	23	...	26	1	92	...	20	3	15
Total ...	3	109	9	152	13	405	8	127	12	114
Depending 31st December ...	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	29,317	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747
Instituted during the year ...	100,860	115,059	97,327	124,489	143,932
Received by transfer ...	4,159	6,659	6,082	6,440	4,466
Total ...	134,336	149,123	135,863	155,406	177,145
Decided on merits ...	78,904	84,914	82,843	86,720	90,720
Dismissed on default ...	4,192	4,196	4,506	4,815	4,915
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	19,935	21,237	18,310	29,028	32,011
Otherwise disposed of ...	3,900	6,322	5,727	6,096	4,147
Depending 31st December ...	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352
Decided by European Judges ...	59	101	97	83	159
Ditto Native Ditto ...	106,780	110,172	105,534	120,448	127,450
Ditto Punchayets ...	92	74	28	32	37
Total decided ...	106,931	110,347	105,659	120,563	127,646

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Subordinate and Additional Judges.										Assistant Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens									
	1855.		1856		1857.		1858		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857		1858		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular	Special	Regular	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable	8	1066	16	1176	14	1477	10	1363	15	1614	....	117	..	62	..	..	..	599	21	1017	7	1131	42	2004	48	2438	34	2029	82	1631	6178	355	7031	604	6367	539	7769	454	7025	144
Appealed	6	63	4	38	4	47	16	61	3	42	....	1	..	7	..	5	..	....	4	34	6	55	17	24	30	63	22	....	32	51	520	15	595	11	529	6	539	16	563	9
Appeals depending on 1st January	14	172	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	....	26	..	17	..	11	..	....	..	....	34	148	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	545	29	463	37	620	38	A599	5	406	9
Received by transfer	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	14	..	..	..	5	....	23	65	1	....	172	....	4	....	95	....	492	....	253	....
Total	20	235	21	217	17	206	20	77	15	68	....	27	..	24	..	16	..	....	4	34	54	203	35	191	64	183	87	88	53	75	1237	44	1082	48	1244	44	1630	21	1222	18
Affirmed	1	20	4	34	4	84	3	17	4	14	....	5	..	6	..	3	..	....	..	3	14	19	3	38	9	52	27	20	27	17	315	3	223	5	283	16	403	3	454	4
Modified	2	9	2	5	1	18	..	9	4	4	....	2	..	1	..	2	..	....	..	1	4	1	2	4	1	16	3	5	3	6	42	....	36	1	44	2	61	....	56	1
Reversed	..	9	2	8	3	32	3	18	1	18	....	1	..	1	..	4	..	....	..	2	....	11	..	15	4	33	4	24	3	20	55	3	56	1	70	13	82	9	119	9
Remanded	..	15	..	8	1	39	..	7	3	8	....	2	..	4	..	5	..	....	..	1	4	5	..	11	3	44	7	13	5	5	100	1	95	3	93	4	96	....	82	1
Dismissed on default	..	2	..	2	4	16	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	..	2	..	....	..	....	1	..	1	3	..	14	..	2	1	....	34	....	22	....	51	4	67	....	19	....
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	..	..	....	1	1	3	....	..	....	40	....	27	....	26	....	30	....	14	....
Otherwise disposed of	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	12	..	..	....	4	....	23	....	..	....	168	....	2	....	77	....	465	....	241	....
Total	3	56	8	58	13	190	8	51	12	44	....	10	..	13	..	16	..	....	..	7	36	36	6	71	22	160	67	64	39	48	754	7	462	10	644	32	1294	12	1026	18
Depending 31st December	17	179	13	159	4	16	12	26	3	24	....	17	..	11	..	..	..	....	4	27	18	167	29	120	42	23	20	24	14	27	483	37	620	38	600A	5	406	9	[illegible]	3

A.—The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot note c. affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Sudder Ameens.					Moonsiffs.					Jagheerdars.					Punchayets.					Revenue Courts.				
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	11,511	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729	61,108	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811	147	213	233	191	250	92	74	28	32	37	..	..	..	..	..
Appealed	747	770	673	661	625	2,923	3,263	3,504	3,698	3,482	4	6	9	10	10	..	..	3	..	2	3	2	2	19	3
Appeals depending on 1st January	770	873A	756	502C	324	2,468	3,078A	2,569	1,919C	1,619	4	3B	6	12	5	..	1B	1	2	..	10	8	10	7	8
Received by transfer	554	462	477	389	316	2,003	2,378	2,549	2,795	2,188	1	....	....	4	....	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	2	6	6
Total	2,071	2,105	1,906	1,552	1,265	7,394	8,719	8,622	8,412	7,289	9	9	15	26	15	..	1	5	2	2	20	11	14	32	17
Affirmed	317	445	452	501	382	1,131	1,891	2,278	2,126	2,133	2	3	2	7	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	2	9	2
Modified	43	72	101	83	52	176	358	367	368	371	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Reversed	110	120	142	81	102	456	636	694	676	652	....	....	1	....	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	10	..
Remanded	125	131	148	131	89	460	684	634	665	584	....	....	....	8	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	25	49	71	40	11	42	140	193	119	49	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	34	56	29	23	11	83	85	72	107	50	2	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Otherwise disposed of	545	455	459	369	308	1,968	2,356	2,468	2,732	2,147	1	....	....	4	....	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	2	5	5
Total	1,199	1,349	1,402	1,228	955	4,315	6,150	6,706	6,793	5,986	5	3	3	21	7	..	..	3	2	2	12	1	7	24	12
Depending 31st December	672A	756	504C	324	310	3,079A	2,569	1,916C	1,619	1,303	4B	6	12	5	8	..B	1	2	..	..	8	10	7	8	5

A.—The difference in bringing forward these balances is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad :—one appeal from the decision of a Sudder Ameen has been inserted, through an oversight, as from the decision of a Moonsiff.

B.—The difference in bringing forward these balances arose from a mistake in the statement for 1856, wherein one appeal from the decision of Punchayet was inadvertently included among the appeals from Jagheerdars.

C.—The difference between these numbers are thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad :—" The 268 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in the last year's statement are correct in number but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 66 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decision of the Moonsiffs, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have, therefore, been rectified in the present statement."

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with Land Rent ...	115	124	238	184	150
Otherwise connected with Land	2,217	2,660	2,816	3,131	3,218
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ...	102,903	105,130	100,584	115,082	122,030
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ...	252	284	245	145	126
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	1,444	2,149	1,776	2,021	2,122
Total ...	106,931	110,347	105,659	120,563	127,646

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
92,146	35,500

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewany Adawlut ...	2	6	3	2	9	28	2	1	20	0	5	16	0	5	27
District and City Judges ...	1	1	10	0	8	10	1	2	20	1	0	17	0	6	27
Subordinate and Additional Judges	3	8	1	3	9	13	0	0	0	0	10	29	1	8	19
Assistant Judges ...	1	6	13	1	6	4	1	6	0	0	9	24	0	6	10
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	0	3	15	0	4	11	0	4	6	0	3	10	0	3	24
Sudder Ameens ...	0	4	12	0	3	12	0	3	16	0	2	26	0	3	12
Moonsiffs ...	0	7	5	0	8	13	0	3	9	0	2	23	0	2	19

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut ...	676,559	542,764	145,781	165,899	98,833
Before other Courts, Original ...	43,72,378	41,11,914	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468
Ditto ditto, Appeals ...	13,87,553	14,33,305	10,49,858	803,072	596,075
Total ...	64,36,490	60,87,983	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
At the instance of individuals ...	780	62,744 11 4	797	52,417 0 4	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11
At the instance of Government ...	6	1,076 13 9	8	1,533 8 8	1	954 3 0	1	969 0 3	0	0 0 0
Total Number in Jail...	786	63,821 9 1	805	53,950 9 0	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1—PUNCHAYET.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	0	0	0	0	0
Instituted during the year ...	4	7	0	11	0
Total ...	4	7	0	11	0
Decided on merits ...	4	7	0	11	0
Dismissed on default ...	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	4	7	0	11	0
Depending 31st December ...	0	0	0	0	0

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	60	96	132	148	184
Instituted during the year ...	253	421	451	458	489
Received by transfer ...	7	8	51	13	5
Total ...	320	525	634	619	678
Decided on merits ...	157	235	300	297	369
Dismissed on default ...	14	32	28	7	18
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	53	125	122	127	143
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	1	36	4	3
Total ...	224	393	486	435	533
Depending 31st December ...	96	132	148	184	145

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	26	34	45	34	48
Instituted during the year ...	13	14	13	28	29
Received by transfer ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	39	48	58	62	77
Decided on merits ...	3	2	15	13	37
Dismissed on default ...	1	0	9	1	2
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	1	0	0	2
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	5	3	24	14	41
Depending 31st December ...	34	45	34	48	36

No. 4.—AGENTS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	11	5	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2
Instituted during the year ...	6	4	6	1	7	6	2	5	4	16
Received by transfer	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Total	17	10	19	2	19	10	12	13	10	18
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	4	2	5	0	5	0	4	4	1	1
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	0	5	0	1	3	1	1	5	3	7
Remanded.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dismissed on default	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Otherwise disposed of	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	9	1	9	2	6	11	4	11
Depending 31st December ...	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	7	8	9	5	3	2	0	0	3	0
Admitted during the year...	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	10	8	9	5	3	2	3	0	3	0
Dismissed on default ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed ...	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Amended ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Reversed ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded ...	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	3	6	3	3	2	0	0	3	0
Depending 31st December...	9	5	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	97	143	187	192	238
Instituted during the year ...	276	448	471	499	522
Received by transfer ...	7	8	53	13	5
Total ...	380	599	711	704	765
Decided on merits ...	168	249	323	326	410
Dismissed on default ...	15	34	38	9	20
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	54	128	122	127	145
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	1	36	4	3
Depending 31st December ...	143	187	192	238	187
Decided by European Judges ...	9	12	33	20	45
Ditto Native ditto ...	224	392	450	431	530
Ditto Punchayets ...	4	7	0	11	0
Total decided ...	237	411	483	462	575

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Agents.										Assistant Agents.					Jagheerdars.					Punchayets.				
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	4	7	5	1	8	1	5	9	8	..	3	2	15	13	39	147	235	300	297	102	4	7	..	..	..
Appealed	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	9	2	..	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending on 1st January	7	8	9	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	5	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	8	9	6	3	2	3	..	3	..	5	1	7	6	9	5	1	3	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	3	5	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	3	6	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	6	6	4	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	9	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	1	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with Land Rent ...	3	10	4	1	4
Otherwise connected with Land ...	3	8	5	8	20
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ...	231	389	474	453	549
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ...	0	0	0	0	1
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	0	4	0	0	1
Total ...	237	411	483	462	575

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
400	175

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut...	2	10	6	5	9	28	2	3	27	0	0	0	1	2	3
Agents ...	1	2	0	1	5	12	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	0	6
Assistant Agents ...	1	6	14	2	5	13	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25
Jagheerdars ...	1	2	16	1	10	1	0	4	26	0	4	8	0	9	6

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut ...	42,502	18,567	.....	1,764	.....
Before other Courts, Original ...	1,29,268	1,10,649	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024
Ditto ditto, Appeal ...	72	149	753	48	1,064
Total ...	1,71,842	1,29,365	2,05,628	1,47,250	1,17,088

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
At the instance of individuals ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
At the instance of Government ..	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Total No. in Jail ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	.. ...

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	0	0	0	0	0
Instituted during the year ...	0	1	0	0	1
Total ...	0	1	0	0	1
Decided on merits ...	0	1	0	0	1
Dismissed on default ...	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	1	0	0	1
Depending 31st December ...	0	0	0	0	0

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	376	387	475	484	351
Instituted during the year ...	1,613	1,653	1,415	1,565	2,179
Received by transfer ...	66	46	175	67	106
Total ...	2,055	2,086	2,065	2,116	2,636
Decided on merits ...	967	978	890	1,007	1,218
Dismissed on default ...	202	216	269	320	253
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	487	391	380	427	459
Otherwise disposed of ...	12	26	42	11	35
Total ...	1,668	1,611	1,581	1,765	1,965
Depending 31st December ...	387	475	484	351	671

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	1	0	2	1	0
Instituted during the year ...	0	4	6	2	1
Received by transfer ...	0	2	0	0	0
Total ...	1	6	8	3	1
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	0	2	5	0	0
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	0	2	1	1	0
Remanded ...	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	0	0	0	1	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	1	1	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	4	7A	3	0
Depending 31st December ...	0	2	1	0	1

A.—These include 6 Suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	4	198	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154
Instituted during the year ..	1	190	2	169	1	211	1	180	0	241
Received by transfer ..	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	57	0	39
Total ..	5	391	7	372	5	425	4	429	2	434
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ..	0	55	1	44	0	42	0	43	1	66
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ..	0	94	0	54	0	121	1	107	0	99
Remanded ..	0	19	0	11	0	48	0	40	0	20
Dismissed on default ..	0	15	0	44	2	19	0	20	0	6
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	7	0	9
Otherwise disposed of ..	0	4	2	1	0	3	0	58	0	37
Total ..	0	191	3	158	2	233	2	275	1	237
Depending 31st December ..	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	197

NOTE.—This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collector of Colaba and the number of Appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, Tannah, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	2	8	2	10	2	17	0	2	0	2
Admitted during the year...	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	6	1	4
Total ...	2	12	2	18	2	20	0	8	1	6
Dismissed on default ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed ...	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	2
Amended ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Reversed ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Remanded ...	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1
Total ...	0	2	0	1	2	18	0	6	0	3
Depending 31st December...	2	10	2	17	0	2	0	2	1	3

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	381	392	481	488	353
Instituted during the year ...	1,614	1,660	1,422	1,568	2,181
Received by transfer ...	66	48	175	67	106
Total ...	2,061	2,100	2,078	2,123	2,640
Decided on merits ...	967	984	896	1,009	1,220
Dismissed on default ...	202	216	271	321	253
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	487	391	381	429	459
Otherwise disposed of ...	13	28	42	11	35
Depending 31st December ...	392	481	488	353	673
Decided by European Judges ...	1	5	3	5	1
Ditto Native ditto ...	1,668	1,585	1,545	1,754	1,930
Ditto Punchayets ...	0	1	0	0	1
Total decided ...	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Revenue Judge of Bombay.										Collectors.										Assistant Collectors.					Mamlutdars.					Punchayets.				
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits Appealable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	1	98	..	163	1	150	..	..	..	4	6	1	..	967	978	890	1,007	1,218	..	1	..	..	..
Appealed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	190	169	210	179	241	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending 1st January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	2	10	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	197	200	214	191	153	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	56	38	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	18	2	20	..	8	1	6	1	..	1	3	2	390	372	424	426	432	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	96	52	113	102	90	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	16	26	7	13	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	30	24	40	61	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	48	40	20	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	44	19	20	6	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	3	57	37	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	18	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	2	1	190	158	233	273	236	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	200	214	191	153	196	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with Land Rent	1,567	1,515	1,407	1,685	1,854
Otherwise connected with Land	102	76	141	74	78
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c., ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c., ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,669	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,198	734

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.	3	1	18	...	4	24	1	10	15	...	5	11	...	3	22
Collectors	...	11	...	...	10	8	...	9	10	...	7	17	...	9	11
Assistant Collectors ...	1	3	24	...	6	7	...	4	1	4	...	24	...	5	28
Mamlutdars	...	4	24	...	4	17	...	4	22	...	3	25	...	3	6

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut ...	756	1,730	33	118	809
Before other Courts, Original...	21,360	23,719	13,061	10,612	23,689
Ditto ditto, Appeals...	7,320	6,855	6,902	5,763	6,084
Total ...	29,436	32,304	19,996	16,493	30,582

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
At the instance of Individuals	17	397 0 9	17	927 1 3	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2
At the instance of Government	14	347 7 11	4	153 9 6	14	5,133 15 0	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 0
Total Number in Jail ...	31	744 8 8	21	1,080 10 9	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2

STATEMENT showing the Number of Original Suits of different value decided by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1859.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rupees.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rupees.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rupees.	From 500 to 1,000 Rupees.	From 300 to 500 Rupees.	From 100 to 300 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	From 10 to 50 Rupees.	Not exceeding 10 Rupees.	Remarks.
Principal Sudder Ameens	16	12	19	37	86	135	589	745	3,786	1,600	
Sudder Ameens ...	...	7	13	19	48	120	642	1,083	6,528	3,269	
Moonsiffs ...	...	...	45	107	241	532	3,626	5,759	41,324	20,177	

(Signed) H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, 11*th April* 1860.

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1859, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad	A. B. Warden, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge, ...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1859 ...	88A	2	339	2,609B	13,135	In addition to this, the Judge investigated 54 claims to certificates of heirship, and 92 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*. A.—Includes 1 Criminal Case decided. B.—Includes 11 Criminal Micellaneous Orders issued by the Judge and Session Judge when on circuit at Kaira, from 13th to 16th April and from 3rd to 8th November 1859.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq. ...	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge,	From 20th Jan. to 8th Feb. and from 3rd to 8th Nov. 1859,	.....	.....	.....	164	872	
	J. King, Esq. ...	Principal Sudder Ameen in charge,	From 13th to 16th April 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	
	E. H. Percival, Esq. ...	Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Jail,	From 13th to 16th April 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 35 Cases upon petitions from Convicts, and 3 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation. The Judge was in the Districts from 20th January to 8th February 1859.
	A. Bosanquet, Esq. ...	Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1859...	26	4	352	53	2,094	The Assistant Judge was in the Districts from 5th to 20th January and from 1st to 14th March 1859: and on leave from 15th March to the 21st June 1859.
Kaira	C. Walter, Esq. ...	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 10th April and from 11th June to 31st Dec. 1859,	45	8	243	1,423C	7,695D	C. D.—These include 275 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders and 473 Civil Miscellaneous Orders passed by the Officers in charge during the absence of the Senior Assistant Judge, on leave for two months. The Senior Assistant Judge was in the Districts from 17th January to 4th February 1859, during which he inspected all the Courts of his division excepting that of Moundah. The Senior Assistant Judge investigated 21 Applications for certificate of heirship, and 4 to sue or defend suits as paupers.

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1859, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.—(Continued.)

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business.					Remarks.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Surat.....	H. Hebbert, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge, ...	From 1st Jan. to 20th Feb. and from 1st June to 31st Dec. 1859,	15E	4	212	1,288F	6,571G	E.—Includes 7 Criminal Cases decided by the Session Judge on circuit at Broach. F.—Includes 1 Criminal Case received for confirmation from Broach, and 16 Appeals against the decisions of the Assistant Session Judges, Magistrates, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate of this Zillah. G.—Includes 27 Applications for certificates, and 56 to sue or defend suits as paupers. The Orders given in the English Department and outward letters are not included in the above.
	R. F. Mactier, Esq. ...	Acting Judge and Session Judge,	From 2nd April to 31st May 1859,	4	.....	22	346H	9,261I	H.—Includes 2 Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Session Judge.
	W. Sandwith, Esq. ...	Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 14th April 1859,	13	13	100	329	1,924	I.—Includes 1 Application for a certificate, and 2 to sue or defend suits as paupers.
	R. White, Esq. ...	Acting Judge and Session Judge,	From 19th to 31st Dec. 1859 ...	.....	1	.....	.....	26	
	H. B. Lindsay, Esq. ...	Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge Surat Adawlut ...	From 3rd to 5th Dec. 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	
	E. P. Robertson, Esq. ...	2nd Assistant Collector in charge Surat Adawlut,	From 6th to 7th Dec. 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	
Broach	R. F. Mactier, Esq. ...	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 1st April, and from 2nd June to 25th Aug. 1859	14	5	102	706	1,705	Besides the Criminal Cases entered in column 5, there were 7 Cases decided by the Session Judge of Surat.
	R. H. Thompson, Esq. ...	Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut,	From 2nd to 15th April, and from 18th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1859,	.....	.....	.....	282	924	Among the Civil Miscellaneous Orders are included 21 Applications disposed of, viz., 7 for certificate of heirship, &c. and 14 to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.

	W. Sandwith, Esq. ...	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge, and Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge Adawlut,	From 16th April to 1st June and from 18th Sept. to 17th Oct. 1859,	9	.....	8	293	470	
	J. R. Arthur, Esq. ...	1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut,	From 26th Aug. to 17th Sept. 1859,	.....	.....	.....	72	165	
TANNA	C. J. Erskine, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1859...	55J	.....	101	4,399	9,881	J.—5 of these Cases were tried at the half-yearly Sessions at Rutnagherry.
	T. A. Compton, Esq. ...	Acting Joint Judge ...	From 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. 1859...	.....	42	61	.....	41	
	H. Newton, Esq. ...	Joint Judge ...	From 17th March to 8th July 1859,	.....	.....	247	.....	31	
	M. Melvill, Esq. ...	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1859...	61	4	308	1,659	8,274	
RUTNAGHERRY ...	C. H. Cameron, Esq. ...	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st to 19th Jan., from 1st March to 13th Nov., and from 9th to 31st Dec. 1859,	37	22	243	1,503	11,517	
	J. H. Trott, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut,	From 18th to 28th Feb. and from 14th Nov. to 8th Dec. 1859.	.....	.....	.....	214	716	
	J. King, Esq. ...	Sudder Ameen in charge Adawlut,	From 20th Jan. to 17th Feb. 1859,	.....	.....	.....	188	752	
POONA	T. C. Loughnan, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 1st Jan. to 28th Nov. and from 10th to 31st Dec. 1859,	34	1	238	1,436	9,518	
	H. Newton, Esq. ...	Joint Judge and Session Judge	From 1st Jan. to 15th March 1859	.....	.....	206	.....	291	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq. ...	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 6th Jan. to 9th May 1859 ...	12	8	64*	220	2,475	* These include 2 otherwise disposed of.
	C. Gonne, Esq. ...	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st June to 31st Dec. 1859...	31	36	149*	385	4,404	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq. ...	Agent,	11 months and 20 days ...	.....	3	9	.....	1,841	
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq. ...	Acting Assistant Agent ...	4 " 4 " ...	.....	22	.....	.....	128	
	C. Gonne, Esq. ...	Acting Assistant Agent ...	6 " 7 " ...	.....	19	.....	.....	226	
SHOLAPOOR.	F. Lloyd, Esq. ...	Acting Judge and Session Judge,	From 1st Jan. to 11th Dec. 1859,	79	2	185	3,171	11,450	
	T. A. Compton, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 12th to 31st Dec. 1859 ...	8	.....	3	156	1,020	
AHMEDNUGGUR	J. W. Woodcock, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 1st Jan. to 9th Feb. 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Was on circuit from 1st to 31st January, and on leave of absence from 1st to 9th February 1859.
	T. A. Compton, Esq. ...	Acting Judge and Session Judge,	From 7th March to 12th Nov. 1859,	26	7	104	711	4,367	Was absent on leave from 4th April to 4th June 1859. In addition to this, the Acting Session Judge reviewed 5 Cases upon petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial department, and 15 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for confirmation.

STATENENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1859, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.—(Concluded.)

Names of the Zillahs.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	Disposal of Business. Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmednuggur.	C. M. Harrison, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 18th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1859	15	3	43.	183	998	In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed one Case upon petition from a Convict which had been tried by the Magisterial Department.
	The Honorable G. Hobart ...	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1859...	27	.....	201	751	6,071	Was on leave of absence from 2nd November 1859.
Khandeish.	A. K. Forbes, Esq. ...	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st Jan. to 23rd Sept. 1859...	61	8	214K	681	3,178	In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of in this Return, 7 Cases tried by the Magistracy were reviewed. (2 by Mr. Forbes and 5 by Mr. Richardson,) and English outward letters, memoranda and endorsements 955, and periodical papers, &c., 551, and Miscellaneous Orders on the criminal side 168, and on the civil side 774, issued by the Principal Sudder Ameen, who was in charge of the Adawlut, are not entered in the amount of miscellaneous business.
	A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.,	Judge and Session Judge ...	From 6th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1859...	24	5	105K	484	2,404	K.—These include 10 Appeals remanded from the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.
	M. A. Coxon, Esq. ...	Judge and Session Judge ...	11 months and 16 days ...	69	1	431	3,029L	12,453M	L.—These include 17 Cases appealed, &c. to the Session Judge.
Dharwar ...	R. H. Pinhey, Esq. ...	Joint Judge ...	2 " 29 " ...	.....	6	297	.....	526	M.—These include 27 Inquiries into petitions of persons claiming to sue as defendants paupers, and 11 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
	A. E. D. Grey, Esq. ...	Joint Judge ...	7 " 29 " ...	1	19	370	.....	177	
	G. W. Elliott, Esq. ...	Assistant Judge ...	9 " 22 " ...	32	3	232	50	4,833	
Belgaum ...	Captain T. Schneider ...	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country,	From 1st to 24th Jan. 1859 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	H. B. Lockett, Esq. ...	Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha Country,	From 25th Jan. to 31st Dec. 1859,	.....	1	2	.....	28	
			Total ...	786	204	5,191	26,802	1,84,390	

(Signed) H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut, 11th April 1860.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1101 OF 1860.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
16th June 1860.

To

H. L. ANDERSON, ESQ.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

Present.
R. Keayt, Esq.;
W. Hart, Esq.; and
H. Hebbert, Esq.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements, 1 to 13 (Forms 8 and 9, being inapplicable to this Presidency, are omitted), prepared in accordance with the forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, dated 30th September 1852, showing the result of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1859, as contrasted with that of the four previous years.

2. With reference to the large increase in the Mortality exhibited in Statement No. 12, as compared with that of the last and three preceding years, I am desired to say that a considerable excess has occurred at Khandeish, and that a reference has been made to the Sessions Judge of that Zillah on the subject, the result of which will be hereafter communicated to Government.

3. I am further desired to submit an Abstract Statement of the number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the year 1859.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	...	...	...	...	...
Summoned during the year ...	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
Total ...	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094
Discharged without trial ...	773	793	584	577	562
Acquitted after investigation ...	441	511	354	396	474
Convicted and punished ...	1,210	1,101	911	982	1,058
Under trial on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	2,424	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	538	289A	178B	148	50
Summoned during the year ...	63,427	59,077	56,967	57,711	52,445
Total ...	63,965	59,366	57,145	57,859	52,495
Discharged without trial ...	6,664	5,184	5,023	4,852	5,713
Acquitted after investigation ...	13,344	13,125	10,924	9,642	9,671
Convicted and punished ...	33,055	31,816	33,019	34,008	28,708C
Referred to higher Courts ...	10,612	9,064	8,031	9,307	8,329
Under trial on 31st December ...	290A	177	148	50	74

A.—The difference between the figures marked A exists in the Return of the Colaba Joint Magistracy, and it is thus explained :—" This case was dismissed on inquiry, and consequently was not under trial on 1st January 1856."

B.—These include one prisoner who was on the File of the Magistrate of Tanna, on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the District Police for disposal (*vide* note A to Statement No. 5).

C.—These include 251 discharged on Security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	...	...	...	...	...
Referred during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged without trial ...	...	...	...	...	...
Acquitted ...	...	...	...	...	...
Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges ...	7	14	16	11	15
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...	...
Under trial on 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...

As under the Bombay Code the Native Judges and Law Officers have no Criminal Jurisdiction, the number shown in this Statement refers to Cases of Perjury committed before the former class of Officers in civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their Courts to the Sessions under Section XXXIV. Regulation IV. of 1827, and the Interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	103	64	33A	41	55B
Apprehended or referred during the year ...	5,828	5,468	4,543	4,214	3,858
Total ...	5,931	5,532	4,576	4,255	3,913
Discharged without trial ...	393	422	314	230	296
Acquitted ...	1,316	985	771	755	634
Convicted ...	3,365	3,554	2,905	2,658	2,535
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges ...	650	425	410	480	332
Otherwise disposed of ...	143	115	135	79	93C
Under trial on 31st December ...	64	31	41	53	23

A.—These include two prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the File of his Deputy, (*vide* note A to Statement No. 5).

B.—These include four prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapoor to the File of his Deputy, and exclude two declared innocent by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the Register.

C.— These were discharged on Security.

No, 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	141	91	46A	159	113B
Apprehended during the year ...	530	290	470	641	578
Received by transfer ...	5,949	5,944	5,195	6,688	5,782
Total ...	6,620	6,325	5,711	7,488	6,473
Discharged without trial ...	1,433	1,091	637	861	692
Acquitted ...	1,311	1,605	1,590	1,486	1,426
Convicted ...	...	...	2,117	3,754	3,040
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c. ...	3,526	3,489	1,142	1,120	1,048
Otherwise disposed of ...	259	91	96	151	138C
Under trial on 31st December ...	91	49	159	116	129

A.—One transferred to the District Police Officer at Tanna, and two to the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednuggur (*vide* Notes B to Statements Nos. 2 & 4).

B.—These exclude four transferred to the File of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* note B to Statement No. 4), and include one on the File of the Magistrate of Bhownuggur, erroneously omitted last year.

C.—Of these 130 are discharged on Security, three died, four effected their escape, and one being a Foreign Subject, and charged with an offence committed in His Highness the Guicowar's Territory, was surrendered to that Government.

NO. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	281	205	46	153	48
Committed during the year ...	2,066	1,667B	1,549C	1,555	1,403E
Received by transfer ...	0	0	1	3	0
Total ...	2,347	1,872	1,596	1,711	1,451
Discharged without trial ...	0	7	5	7	8
Acquitted ...	894	846	810	626	562
Convicted ...	1,043	769	762D	863	733
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court ...	184	151	150	127	72
Otherwise disposed of ...	22	53	16	40	15F
Under trial on 31st December ...	205A	46	153	48	61

A.—Against one of these prisoners there were two cases, in one of which he was convicted, and sentenced; the other being beyond the jurisdiction of the Senior Assistant Session Judge of Rutnagherry, was laid over for the 1st Sessions of 1856. This prisoner, therefore, appears in two places, once among the convicted, and once among those remaining for trial.

B.—The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and Native Judicial Functionaries, amount to 1,676; the difference of nine has occurred at Sholapore, and the Sessions Judge explains it thus:—

11. Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Session Court on 2nd January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut Returns	11
Deduct two prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut Returns	2
	9

C.—These include eleven committed in 1856.

D.—Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately, they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

E.—Eight of these were committed by Sessions Courts, (six by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and two by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad).

F.—One died before trial, and 14 discharged on Security.

NO. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	73	58	57	44	29
Committed or referred during the year ...	184	151	150	127	72
Proceedings called for ...	486	426	152	148	158
Total ...	743	635	359	319	259
Released unconditionally ...	192	140	56	58	64A
Ditto on security ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1
Convicted ...	493	438	258	231	176B
Otherwise disposed of ...	... ...	... ...	1	1	2C
Depending on 31st December	58	57	44	29	16

A.—Of these nine are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13 under the column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these 78 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13, as "Convicted."

C.—One remanded to the Zillah (Sholapoor) for the purpose of being tried by a Court Martial, under Section III. Regulation XII. of 1827, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted, as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.)

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above one Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Ditto above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdare Adawlut ...	.....	...	2	.....	.....	8	4	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	24	24
Sessions Judges ...	14	...	35	4	15	147	102	237	96	38	33	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates ...	130	1	1,593	115	278	842	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates ...	93	...	1,710	108	184	430	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers. ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
District Police ...	251	...	25,951	4	2,497	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Village Police ...	.....	...	518	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	488	1	29,809	231	3,514	1,432	420	238	98	39	37	15	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	24	24

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1855	28 days	38 days	25 days	14 days	105 days
1856	29 „	39 „	25 „	15 „	108 „
1857	19 „	28 „	25 „	14 „	86 „
1858	25 „	35 „	24 „	19 „	103 „
1859	16 „	19 „	25 „	19 „	79 „

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imprisonment for life (with labour with irons)	232	269	277	236	209
Imprisonment above 14 years ...	28	33	39	81	58
Ditto from 10 to 14 years ...	189	221	198	241	156
Ditto from 7 to 10 years ...	355	319	308	286	265
Ditto for less than 7 years ...	2,229	2,297	2,071	2,525	2,175
Ditto without labour ...	364	280	356	351	209A
Total on 31st December ...	3,397	3,419	3,249	3,720	3,072
Deaths in the year ...	137	142	146	146	178B

A.—These include three State Prisoners at Tanna.

B.—This large proportion of deaths to the number confined in jails is attributable to a considerable extent to the unhealthy condition of the Khandeish Jail, where an unusual number of deaths occurred.

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPRE- THE PRO-

Classes.	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.
No. I.—Offences against the person.	Murder	209	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Wounding with intent to kill ...	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Suspicion of murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt to commit murder... ...	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Homicide	38	3	10	2	6	5	0	3
	Affray with homicide	8	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
	Assault with wounding	550	118	164	33	20	10	1	5
	Attempt to assault and wound ...	81	47	10	2	0	0	0	0
	Suttee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suttee, aiding and abetting... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rape	50	0	1	1	7	3	2	5
	Attempt at rape	20	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
	Child-stealing	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Ditto for sake of ornaments... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto for the purpose of selling into slavery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Poisoning	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Sitting Dhurna	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Abortion, &c.	77	4	13	2	3	1	0	0
	Importation of slaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sale of married women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Illegal arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	False imprisonment	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Torture	36	15	6	1	2	0	0	0
	Adultery	315	137	105	1	0	0	0	0
	Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Riot and assault	48	19	17	0	0	0	0	0
	Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deserting new-born infants ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray	1,461	882	139	0	0	0	0	0
	Resistance of process	3,888	8,762	50	0	0	0	0	0
	Making away with a person ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oppression	40	5	7	0	1	0	0	0
	Petty assault	16,357	9,313	1,273	2	0	0	0	0
	Accusation of kidnapping	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Exposure of infants	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	23,238	14,316	1,808	44	44	20	3	17
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Ditto with torture	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding with personal injury ..	23	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	0	8	0	4	1	0	0
	River dacoity with murder... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway robbery with murder ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	81	9	5	3	20	8	3	0
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	54	4	7	1	5	5	0	0
	Suspicion of highway robbery ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Burglary with murder	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Theft with murder	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Cattle-stealing with murder ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Carried over ...	233	19	22	6	31	16	3	1

HENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1859, AND THE RESULT OF CEEDINGS.

VICTED.

Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	21	44	0	165
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	8	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	2
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	199
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	22
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	30
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,021	0	440
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,812	0	76
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	27
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,588	0	5,769
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	16,306	0	6,932
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	32
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	14
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	108	0	125

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPRE- THE PRO-

CON-

Classes.	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.—(*Concluded.*)	Brought forward ...	233	19	22	6	31	16	3	1
	Affray with violent breach of the peace, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at dacoity	29	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto at river dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plunder with violence	119	6	12	9	23	7	13	1
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c. ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	384	50	34	15	54	23	16	2
No. III.—Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	376	28	70	32	18	15	5	13
	Theft including cattle-stealing ...	7,137	3,514	1,671	155	19	11	2	1
	Receiving stolen property	961	299	276	54	10	3	4	2
	Fraud, Embezzlement, &c.	263	74	67	17	8	2	3	0
	Plundering	30	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
	Trespass	437	408	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Suspicion of theft	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	False personation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Snatching	8	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c. ...	213	70	68	10	3	0	0	0
	Forcibly taking away documents ...	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Accessory to theft	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	170	110	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Apprehension with suspicious property ...	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.,	107	50	11	9	3	0	0	0
	Attempt at burglary	50	6	23	5	6	0	0	0
	Forcible entry and detainer... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	9,784	4,572	2,209	290	68	31	14	16
No. IV.—Miscellaneous offences against property.	Arson	149	19	11	6	6	2	1	0
	Attempt at Arson	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Attack and plundering house, &c. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle...	148	52	26	0	0	0	0	0
	Damaging Crops, &c.	572	457	17	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	876	529	55	6	6	2	1	0
No. V.—Forgery & offences against the currency.	Forgery	136	4	6	6	26	6	0	0
	Counterfeiting coin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Having in possession counterfeit coin ...	31	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	169	30	6	6	26	6	0	0
No. VI.—Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Perjury and subornation of perjury ...	178	6	27	20	19	4	1	1
	Riot, sedition, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Felonies not included in above denominations	119	27	12	6	2	6	0	0
	Misdemeanors ditto.	1,775	1,425	103	11	4	3	0	0
	Other offences not included in above ...	12,637	9,574	692	22	15	[illegible]	3	1
	Total ...	14,714	11,032	834	59	40	16	5	2
	Grand Total ...	49,165	30,529	4,946	420	238	98	39	37

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 16*th May* 1860.

HENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1859, AND THE RESULT OF
CEEDINGS.—*(Concluded.)*

VICTED.

Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	108	0	125
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	213	0	171
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	195
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,374	0	1,763
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	341
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	91
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	0	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	62
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	57
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	34
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,204	0	2,580
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	104
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	70
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	0	98
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	0	277
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	88
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	95
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	66
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,546	0	229
0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10,315	0	2,622
0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11,993	0	2,721
15	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	24	36,389	0	12,776

(Signed) H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners, during the Year 1859, and of the Orders passed thereon.

	Cases referred for Consideration.								Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36.							Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c., by the Magistrate, to extend the period of imprisonment in Cases in which Prisoners have failed to give security for Good Conduct.							Referred by the Judicial Commissioner.							Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Cases pending on 1st January 1859.	Cases received during the year 1859.	Total number of persons under trial.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons whose sentences were mitigated.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons whose cases were remanded.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Received during the year 1859.	Total.	Petitions rejected.	Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for.	Pending at the end of the year 1859.
1859.....	8	56	88	54	24	9	1	4	2	76	78	37	11	27	3	2	9	11	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	507	351	156	..

	Of the 145 Trials decided during the year 1859.	Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals.	Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.	Remarks.
	W. E. Frere, Esq., recorded his opinion on ..	111	..	
	M. Larken, Esq., ditto	37	..	
	W. H. Harrison, Esq., ditto ..	100	..	
	R. Keays, Esq., ditto	56	..	
	Total ..	304	..	

Comparative Abstract.

1858.....	9	90	139	100	22	17	..	8	4	86	90	56	15	47	2	..	14	14	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	409	249	160	..
1859.....	8	56	88	54	24	9	1	4	2	76	78	37	11	27	3	2	9	11	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	507	351	156	..
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	98	102	....	..
Decrease ..	1	34	51	46	..	8	..	4	2	10	12	19	4	..	..	..	5	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	..

Mr. Larken proceeded Home on the 12th May 1859, and Mr. Keays, who succeeded him, took his seat in the Court on the 19th idem.

(Signed) H. NEWTON,
Registrar.

Bombay Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 16th May 1860.

APPENDIX C.

LIST of Criminal Cases disposed of in Sinde by Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates and Kardars.

	Convictions.																							
	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Rape.	Serious Assault.	Trivial Assault.	Adultery.	Conspiracy.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Robbery with force by night.	Do. by day.	Robbery without force by night.	Do. by day.	Simple theft.	Receiving stolen property.	Simple robbery of cattle.	Receiving stolen cattle.	Robbery traced to villages.	Unnatural crime with human beings.	Do. with cattle.	Other offences.	Total convictions.	Acquittals.	Grand Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Kurrachee ...	8	1	10	17	1407	6	3	3	3	69	8	123	72	703	31	193	14	0	0	4	965	3650	2161	5811
Hyderabad ...	3	10	11	59	1771	46	0	3	8	44	13	139	71	714	48	305	27	0	1	2	536	3811	1846	5657
Shikarpoor ...	5	15	14	24	2364	34	4	21	15	92	11	175	32	640	14	572	38	208	2	2	670	4950	2914	7864
Frontier ...	2	0	0	18	120	4	0	1	0	14	0	26	0	37	9	62	8	0	0	1	238	540	140	680
Total ...	18	26	35	118	5662	90	7	28	26	219	32	463	175	2094	102	1132	87	208	3	9	2409	12951	7061	20012
Total in 1858 ...	34	11	23	56	4941	88	5	17	37	250	91	410	225	2686	165	1342	160	292	7	8	2318	13118	7970	20978
Increase ...	0	15	12	62	721	2	2	11	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	91	0	0	0
Decrease ...	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	31	59	0	60	592	63	210	73	84	4	0	0	167	919	966

APPENDIX C.—(*Concluded.*)

STATEMENT showing the sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts, and the result of the proceedings.

	Death.	Transportation or imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	Ditto 10 to 15.	Ditto 7 to 10.	Ditto 5 to 7.	Ditto 3 to 5.	Ditto 1 to 3.	Ditto 8 to 12 months.	Ditto 6 to 8.	Ditto 4 to 6.	Ditto 2 to 4.	From and under 2 months.	Under 1 month.	Personal restraint.	Fined.	Flogged.	Security in addition to sentence.	Confined as insane.	Total number of prisoners sentenced.	Security demanded although prisoners were acquitted.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kurrachee ...	0	7	0	0	0	1	14	32	99	5	78	137	48	607	3	2,540	21	57	1	3,650	61
Hydrabad ...	1	1	0	0	3	5	15	66	119	67	87	142	97	174	1	2,988	45	165	4	3,811	314
Shikarpoor ...	2	0	0	0	0	4	12	54	102	21	96	227	64	87	13	4,015	104	216	2	4,950	434
Frontier ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	20	22	0	21	57	8	4	9	398	71	10	0	540	32
Total	3	10	0	0	3	10	43	172	342	93	282	563	217	872	26	9,941	241	448	7	12,951	841

APPENDIX D.

	Northern Division, including Poona, Ahmednuggur, Khandeish, Peint, and Angria's Colaba.								Southern Division, including Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sholapoor.							
	Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls.)		Pieces of Land.		Total.		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls.)		Pieces of Land.		Total.	
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts	651		2,204		30,373		33,228		752		45		39,363		40,160	
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859	415½		1,883		7,250		9,548½		651		35		37,311		37,997	
Ditto ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860	13		6		281		300		11		7		87		105	
Total recorded	428½		1,889		7,531		9,848½		662		42		37,398		38,102	
Number remaining to be recorded	222½		315		22,842		23,379½		90		3		1,965		2,058	
Total number	651		2,204		30,373		33,288		752		45		39,363		40,160	
Number decided up to 30th April 1859	320 $\frac{3}{55}$		145		1,354		1,819 $\frac{22}{55}$		347		2		9,709		10,058	
Ditto ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860	54		7		396		457		32		2		670		704	
Total number decided	374 $\frac{8}{55}$		152		1,750		2,276 $\frac{8}{55}$		379		4		10,379		10,762	
Number remaining to be decided	276 $\frac{1}{55}$		2,052		28,623		30,951 $\frac{1}{55}$		373		41		28,984		29,398	
Total number	651		2,204		30,373		33,228		752		45		39,363		40,160	
Specification of Decisions up to 30th April 1859.																
Declared permanent	18½	18,720 0 4	5	890 3 8	475 $\frac{13}{91}$	4,344 12 2	499 $\frac{17}{1365}$	23,955 0 2	85	52,343 7 8	.....	.....	3,030	75,588 9 4	3,115	1,27,932 1 0
Ditto hereditary	179 $\frac{32}{135}$	3,19,636 0 9	68 $\frac{4}{11}$	8,895 5 7	264⅔	9,727 2 2	512 $\frac{15}{135}$	3,38,258 8 6	72½	1,30,599 3 10	1	46 7 6	1,342	27,344 12 11	1,415½	1,57,990 8 3
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	51⅓	85,453 7 10	14	2,250 0 8	293	4,579 12 11	358⅓	92,283 5 5	79½	80,909 9 6	1	98 4 0	4,198	73,103 7 10	4,278½	1,53,511 5 4
At once assessed	32 $\frac{42}{135}$	38,770 8 3	50 $\frac{2}{11}$	5,364 1 10	305 $\frac{143}{135}$	8,162 8 4	388 $\frac{1141}{2700}$	52,297 2 5	100	64,435 3 3	.....	.....	1,139	30,863 4 1	1,239	95,298 7 4
Declared surinjams	27½	11,215 3 9	6	677 14 10	13½	673 2 6	46½	12,566 5 1	10	30,547 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30,547 5 0
Claims rejected	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decided by Government, before Act XI. of 1852	11	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	320 $\frac{33}{55}$	4,73,795 4 11	145	18,077 10 7	1354	27,487 0 0	1819 $\frac{22}{55}$	5,19,360 5 7	347	3,58,234 13 3	2	144 11 6	9,709	2,06,900 2 2	10,058	5,65,279 10 11
During the Year 1859-60.																
Declared permanent	8	15,025 14 10	2	73 7 0	91 $\frac{7}{12}$	700 14 10	101 $\frac{7}{12}$	15,800 4 8	2	642 1 8	1	647 0 2	187	1,301 7 3	190	2,590 9 1
Ditto hereditary	33 $\frac{2}{135}$	47,339 2 11	2	3,616 6 0	39 $\frac{41}{45}$	1,379 2 8	75 $\frac{41}{45}$	52,334 11 7	6	3,388 11 9	.....	.....	113	575 4 11	119	3,959 0 8
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	7¼	5,911 8 2	2	126 3 7	49 $\frac{3}{10}$	645 12 11	59	6,683 8 8	21	12,086 14 1	.....	.....	307	2,763 15 0	328	14,800 13 1
At once assessed	5 $\frac{47}{55}$	2,289 2 5	1	26 6 7	214 $\frac{27}{55}$	2,523 4 11	221 $\frac{1}{55}$	4,838 13 11	3	3,080 9 2	1	122 7 6	63	715 5 2	67	3,918 5 10
Declared surinjams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	70,565 12 4	7	3,842 7 2	396	5,249 3 4	457	79,657 6 10	32	19,143 4 8	2	769 7 8	670	5,356 0 4	704	25,268 12 8
Grand Total	374 $\frac{8}{55}$	5,44,361 1 3	152	21,920 1 9	1,750	32,736 9 5	2,276 $\frac{8}{55}$	5,99,017 12 5	379	3,77,378 1 11	4	914 3 2	10,379	2,12,256 2 6	10,762	5,90,548 7 7

APPENDIX D.—(*Concluded.*)

	Sattara.								Surat Maudvee.								Total.							
	Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls.)		Pieces of Land.		Total.		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls.)		Pieces of Land.		Total.		Villages.		Shares of Villages (Umuls.)		Pieces of Land.		Total.	
Total number entered in the Collector's accounts.....	404		269		24,860		25,533		15		.....		1,201		1,216		1,822		2,518		95,801		99,141	
Number recorded up to 30th April 1859	389		202		7,907		8,498		15		.....		.....		15		1,470½		2,120		52,468		56,058½	
Ditto ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860....	2		28		98		128		.....		.....		.....		.....		26		41		466		533	
Total recorded	391		230		8,005		8,626		15		.....		.....		15		1,496½		2,161		52,934		56,591½	
Number remaining to be recorded	13		39		16,855		16,907		.....		.....		1,201		1,201		325½		357		42,863		43,545½	
Total number	404		269		24,860		25,533		15		.....		1,201		1,216		1,822		2,518		95,801		99,141	
Number decided up to 30th April 1859.	62½		16		82		160½		15		.....		.....		15		745$\frac{41}{80}$		163		11,145		12,053$\frac{41}{80}$	
Ditto ditto from 1st May to 30th April 1860.....	44		8		85		137		.....		.....		.....		.....		130		17		1,151		1,298	
Total number decided	106½		24		167		297½		15		.....		.....		15		875$\frac{41}{80}$		180		12,296		14,351$\frac{41}{80}$	
Number remaining to be decided	297½		245		24,693		25,235½		.....		.....		1,201		1,201		946$\frac{39}{80}$		2,338		83,501		86,785$\frac{39}{80}$	
Total number	404		269		24,860		25,533		15		.....		1,201		1,216		1,822		2,518		95,801		99,141	
Specification of Decisions up to 30th April 1860.																								
Declared permanent	4	4,048 9 5	..		1	241 8 2	5	4,290 1 7	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	107½	75,112 1 5	5	890 3 8	3,506$\frac{29}{320}$	80,174 13 8	3,619$\frac{17}{1,280}$	1,56,177 2 9
Ditto hereditary	43	29,556 4 10	5	1,517 12 2	3	536 10 5	51	31,610 11 5	..	...	..	....	..	....	..	....	294$\frac{12}{20}$	4,79,791 9 5	74$\frac{3}{11}$	10,459 9 3	1,609½	37,608 9 6	1,978$\frac{273}{440}$	5,27,859 12 2
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	13½	9,525 11 7	11	637 10 1	41	4,592 10 8	65½	14,756 0 4	13	12,976 1 3	..	....	..	....	13	12,976 1 3	157½	1,88,264 14 2	26	2,985 14 9	4,532	82,275 15 5	4,715½	2,73,526 12 4
At once assessed	2	2,932 0 9	..	....	37	3,796 2 3	39	6,728 3 0	2	2,368 4 0	..	....	..	....	2	2,368 4 0	136$\frac{12}{20}$	1,08,506 0 3	50$\frac{6}{11}$	5,364 1 10	1,481$\frac{54}{160}$	42,821 14 8	1,668$\frac{11}{160}$	1,56,692 0 9
Declared surinjams	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	37½	41,762 8 9	6	677 14 10	13½	673 2 6	55½	43,113 10 1
Claims rejected	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	3	.....
Decided by Government before Act XI. of 1852.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	11	.....	....	....	....	.....	11	.....
Total	62½	46,062 10 7	16	2,155 6 3	82	9,166 15 6	160½	57,385 0 4	15	15,344 5 3	..	....	..	....	15	15,344 5 3	745$\frac{41}{80}$	8,93,437 2 0	163	20,377 12 4	11,145	2,43,554 7 9	12,053$\frac{41}{80}$	11,57,369 6 1
During the Year 1859-60.																								
Declared permanent	2	4,140 1 6	..	....	5	142 10 1	7	4,282 11 7	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	12	19,808 2 0	3	720 7 2	283$\frac{7}{11}$	2,145 0 2	298$\frac{7}{11}$	22,673 9 4
Ditto hereditary	34	33,116 7 11	2	241 0 0	29	2,754 10 3	65	36,112 2 2	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	73$\frac{22}{25}$	83,839 6 7	4	3,857 6 0	181$\frac{13}{20}$	4,709 1 10	259$\frac{11}{25}$	92,405 14 5
Ditto continuable for one or more lives	6	3,500 14 1	5	513 14 8	34	969 11 3	45	4,984 8 0	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	34½	21,449 4 4	7	640 2 3	390¾	4,379 7 2	432	26,468 18 9
At once assessed	2	3,773 3 1	1	17 5 4	17	260 15 10	20	4,051 8 3	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	...	10$\frac{17}{20}$	9,142 14 8	3	166 3 5	294$\frac{37}{160}$	3,499 9 11	308$\frac{1}{20}$	12,808 12 0
Declared surinjams	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....
Total	44	44,530 10 7	8	772 4 0	85	4,127 15 5	137	49,430 14 0	..	....	..	....	..	...	..	....	130	1,34,239 11 7	17	5,384 2 10	1,151	14,733 3 1	1,298	1,54,357 1 6
Grand Total	106½	90,593 5 2	24	2,927 10 3	167	13,294 14 11	297½	1,06,815 14 4	15	15,344 5 3	..	..	..	....	15	15,344 5 3	875$\frac{41}{80}$	10,27,676 13 7	180	25,761 15 2	12,296	2,58,287 10 10	13,351$\frac{41}{80}$	13,11,726 7 7

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of the operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official year 1859-60.

| Receipts. | | |

APPENDIX F.

EPITOME of Increases and Decreases in the Civil Offices and Establishments in the Bombay Presidency, between the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860.

Total Salaries and Establishments under the Presidency of Bombay, and its Subordinates on the 1st May 1859...	1,05,85,314 5 4
Ditto ditto on the 1st May 1860	1,11,69,384 0 5
Total Increase, Rupees	5,84,069 11 1

			Increase.	*Decrease.*
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.				
Educational.				
The opening of new schools in the several Collectorates, less schools closed, and salaries reduced ...		2,487 0 0		
Office rent sanctioned to the Director of Public Instruction ...		900 0 0		
Donation granted to the Byculla School for a separate branch of Infanticide at Poona ...		3,000 0 0		
		6,387 0 0		
DEDUCT.				
The salary of an Assistant attached in last year to the Director of Public Instruction discontinued ...		4,800 0 0	1,587 0 0	
Postal.				
Increase to several Post Offices and Road Establishments ...		1,06,716 12 0		
Ditto of Contract Allowance from Bombay to Kurrachee ...		36,000 0 0		
		1,42,716 12 0		
DEDUCT.				
Contract Allowance from Rajcote to Booj discontinued, consequent on the entertainment of Departmental Establishments ...	28,452 0 0			
Establishments of Travellers' Bungalows transferred to the Public Works Department ...	17,844 0 0			
		46,296 0 0	96,420 12 0	
Medical.				
Additional salary to the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad ...		1,200 0 0		
Increase of salary to the Apothecary of the Lunatic Asylum ...		629 4 0		
Appointments of Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Belgaum and Dharwar ...		2,592 0 0		
Palanquin Allowance to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Ahmednuggur ...		360 0 0		
		4,781 4 0		
Carried over.....		4,781 4 0	98,007 12 0	

				Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...		4,781 4 0	98,007 12 0		
		DEDUCT.			
Palanquin Allowance of Dr. Campbell, for attending the Mint Machinists at Colaba, discontinued ...	360 0 0				
Reduction in the Hospital Establishment at Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur, less increase to an Hospital Assistant at Sattara	438 0 0				
		798 0 0	3,983 4 0		
		Railway.			
Increase to the Establishments attached to the Chief Secretary, Railway Branch and the Consulting Engineer		2,880 0 0			
		Botanical Garden at Dapooree.			
Additional Allowance to Dr. Gibson to make up his emoluments equal to the Director General of Medical Department ...		4,334 0 0			
		Poona College.			
Increase consequent on the revision of the Establishment ...		2,628 0 0			
		District Dawk.			
Increase in the Establishments of Surat and Belgaum less decrease at Rutnagherry ...		60 0 0	9,902 0 0		
		DEDUCT DECREASE.			
		Vaccination.			
Decrease by the revision of the Establishment at the Presidency ...		432 0 0			
		Miscellaneous.			
Difference in the amount of Batta drawn by Clerks of the Political Secretariat...	1,707 7 9				
Reduction of the Accountant General's and the Administrator General's Salaries	6,400 0 0				
Ditto of Head Pressman of the Mint Engineers' Office and Mint Apprentices ...	1,834 6 0				
The City Aqueduct and City Road Establishments at Poona discontinued ...	720 0 0				
	10,661 13 9				
		DEDUCT.			
Personal Allowance to Mr. Spencer of the Military Secretary's Office ...	1,200 0 0				
Personal Allowance and increase of pay to Mr. Hodge of the Loan Branch of the Accountant General's Office, together with increase to the Establishment attached thereto ...	3,840 0 0				
	5,040 0 0				
Carried over ...	5,621 13 9	432 0 0	1,11,893 0 0		

				Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward...	5,621 13 9	432 0 0	1,11,893 0 0		
Increase to the Civil Auditor's Establishment ...	4,008 0 0	1,613 13 9			
Civil Servants out of employ and the unpassed Junior Civil Servants					
Difference between the number and rate of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860 ...		43,323 0 0	45,368 13 9	66,524 2 3	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.					
The Establishment of the Guzerat Irregular Horse hitherto defrayed from 3 Lakhs of Rupees recovered from Guicwar remitted to him ...		3,80,568 0 0			
Salary of a Political Assistant Collector, Khandeish ...		1,200 0 0			
		3,81,768 0 0			
DEDUCT DECREASE.					
The appointment of an Assistant Political Agent, Myhee Kaunta, and the charge of the Establishment of Samblajee discontinued ...		2,760 0 0			
Appointment of a Garrison Surgeon at Cutch in the room of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon ...		600 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,78,408 0 0	
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Appointment of two Assistant Chaplains of the Church of Scotland ...		12,000 0 0			
DEDUCT DECREASE.					
The House rent allowed to the Trustee's Clerk, and the charge of an Organist at Surat discontinued ...		738 0 0			
The appointments of a Presbyterian and German Chaplain discontinued		3,000 0 0			
The pay of a Chaplain's Clerk at Kirkee reduced ...		30 0 0	3,768 0 0	8,232 0 0	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.					
Abkaree.					
Increase to the Establishment attached to Bombay Collector, consequent on the operation of the Act No. XVII. of 1859 ...			5,400 0 0		
Customs, Salt, and Opium.					
Increase consequent on the enhanced rate of Salt in the Guzerat Division		23,904 8 0			
Allowance to Shroffs of the Commissioner's Office for the collection of Port-dues, the Establishment entertained for the collection of "Hard Fees" and of Bassein Distillery ...		1,926 0 0			
		25,830 8 0			
Carried over...		25,830 8 0	5,400 0 0	4,53,164 2 3	

				Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...	25,830 8 0	5,400 0 0		4,53,164 2 3	
		Deduct Decrease			
Decrease in the Coast Guard Establishment under the Commissioner, and the discontinuance of the allowance to the Dufturdar of Ahmedabad for the charge of Opium ...	649 8 0				
		25,181 0 0	30,581 0 0		
		Miscellaneous.			
Establishment of Peons to prevent the removal of sand and stone from Backbay and Worlee under the Bombay Collector ...	216 0 0				
Three Shaikdars sanctioned at Surat, a Tullatee at Tannah, and a Carcoon at each of the stations of Sholapoor and Rutnagherry ...	1,008 0 0				
Establishments for the Lapsed Districts of Kagwad and Nurgoond ...	11,994 0 0				
Increases of Salaries to the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sattara, and to the Dufturdar of Nuggur and the District Establishment of Kurda ...	2,358 0 0				
Difference of net pay of the Political Agent, Kattywar, and that of Captain Dods of the Inam Commission ...	730 8 0				
Ditto in the Commission drawn by Tullatees at Rutnagherry ...	123 0 0				
	16,429 8 0				
		Deduct Decrease.			
The compensation of a Clerk on the Bombay Collector's Establishment and the allowance on the class of merit of Mr. Jordon, Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, ceased..	888 0 0				
The salary of the Ahmedabad Dufturdar reduced ...	2,280 0 0				
Abolition of Chobdars at Ahmedabad and Tannah ...	165 0 0				
Some of the Supernumerary Carcoons at Sattara, and compensation of some at the same station discontinued ...	532 0 0				
The allowance of Wurgaum Garden at Poona discontinued...	96 0 0				
		3,961 0 0	12,468 8 0		
Carried over ...			43,049 8 0	4,53,164 2 3	

				Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...			43,049 8 0	4,53,164 2 3	
Deduct Decrease.					
Revenue Survey.					
The Survey Establishment attached to the Bombay Collector reduced ...	4,704 0 0				
The Office of the Settlement Officer, Guzerat discontinued ...	16,500 0 0				
Salaries of three Civilians attached to the Guzerat Survey in last year, discontinued ...	9,600 0 0				
A Survey Clerk under the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, ditto ...	600 0 0				
	31,404 0 0				
Deduct.					
Salary of an Assistant nominated for the duties of Settlement Officer under the Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey ...	6,600 0 0				
Increase to the Establishment of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey and to the salaries of several Assistant Superintendents of the different Revenue Surveys, as also by appointment of Assistants and Supernumerary Assistants, less those reduced, discontinued, &c., &c.	23,539 11 0				
		30,139 11 0			
		1,264 5 0			
Supernumerary Assistants.					
Difference in the number and rates of salaries drawn on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860 ...		7,280 0 0			
Cotton Experiments.					
The Establishment employed at Ahmedabad discontinued ...		3,720 0 0			
			12,264 5 0	30,785 3 0	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.					
Police.					
Increase of Salary to the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum ...		939 0 0			
Police Establishment for the Lapsed Districts of Kagwad and Nurgoond		4,212 0 0			
Augmentation of Police at Kaira, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Poona ...		23,526 0 0			
New Levy of Nassick Kooly Corps ...		61,828 8 0			
Re-organization of Sattara Seebundy...		20,163 0 0			
A Police Rumoosee to guard the Town Hall ...		252 0 0			
		1,10,920 8 0			
Carried over...		1,10,920 8 0		4,83,949 5 3	

					Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...	1,10,920 8 0	...		...	4,83,949 5 3	
Deduct.						
Reduction in the Bombay Police Establishments ...	978 4 0					
Ditto Tannah, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, and Kattywar ...	8,673 0 0					
Fixed petty supply of Poona Police discontinued ...	84 0 0					
		9,735 4 0				
		1,01,185 4 0				
Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Fire Engine Establishments.						
Retransfer of these charges from the Bombay Municipality ...		6,664 0 0				
Medical.						
Appointment of an Hospital Assistant on the Establishment of the House of Correction ...		300 0 0				
Adawlut.						
Establishment of Judicial Functionaries at Belgaum and Sattara, remuneration to a Coolcurnee for stamp papers at Sattara, and house rent for Moonsiff at Oorun, less fixed petty supply of the Stamp Establishment, Poona, discontinued ...	... ...	5,100 0 0				
		1,13,249 4 0				
Deduct Decrease.						
Miscellaneous.						
Separate salary of the Accountant General as Accountant to the Supreme Court ...	888 14 2					
Salary of the General Pay Master, Sub-Treasurer, and Superintendent of Stamps regulated ...	6,000 0 0					
Ditto of the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan ...	3,600 0 0					
Ditto of the Marshall reduced ...	1,224 0 0					
Abolition of Chobdars at Tannah and Dharwar, and Bhistees of Rutnagherry ...	384 0 0					
Compensation of Carcoons at Poona and superintending peons of Sattara	246 0 0					
Abolition of Nassick Jail and reduction of Nazir's pay at Surat ...	786 0 0					
		13,128 14 2			1,00,120 5 10	
Total Increase, Rupees					5,84,069 11 1	

Total salaries and establishments in the Province of Sind on the 1st May 1859 ...	...	...	...	...	Rupees	16,35,694 10 0
Total salaries and establishments on the 1st May 1860 ...	...	...	...	...	"	16,99,673 10 0
			Total Increase, Rupees			63,979 0 0

					Increase.	Decrease.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.						
Increase to an Assistant Pressman of the Lithographic Establishment ...			24 0 0			
Railway.						
Increase to the salary of a Head Clerk of the Consulting Engineer ...			240 0 0			
Boat Establishment.						
Increase by modification of the establishment ...			3,576 0 0			
Medical.						
Allowance to Civil Surgeon as Ex-officio Secretary to the Charitable Dispensary at Shikarpore ..		360 0 0				
Increase by appointments of Apothecary, Assistant Apothecary, Sub-assistant Surgeon, &c. ...	4,320 0 0					
DEDUCT.						
Difference of salaries of Hospital Assistants ...	180 0 0					
		4,140 0 0				
Special allowance and Increase to Hospital Assistants ...		360 0 0				
			4,860 0 0			
			8,700 0 0			
DEDUCT DECREASE.						
The salary of the Commissioner in Sind, reduced from 52,000 to 50,000 Rupees per annum ...		2,000 0 0				
Educational.						
Reduction of salary of the Educational Inspector, agreeably to the graduated scale ...	3,600 0 0					
Ditto of School Masters ...	168 0 0					
	3,768 0 0					
The opening of new Schools and increase to the Normal Class, &c. ...	3,626 0 0					
		142 0 0				
			2,142 0 0			
					6,558 0 0	
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.						
Increase to the civil salary of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind ...			... ...		3,636 0 0	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.						
Entertainment of a Clerk at Kurrachee and Tuppadars and Kolars at Hyderabad ...		1,416 0 0				
Increase of salary to the Deputy Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, and the additional Establishment newly sanctioned ...		8,688 0 0				
Difference between the numbers and rate of salaries of the Superintending Deputy Collectors and Settlement Officers, and their subordinate establishments, on the 1st May 1859 and 1st May 1860 ...		35,671 8 0				
Appointment of a 3rd Class Deputy Collector at Shikarpore, on 500 Rupees, in the room of one on Rupees 416-10-8 ...		1,000 0 0				
			46,775 8 0			
DEDUCT DECREASE.						
Difference of Military Nett Pay by appointment of a Military Officer in the room of a Civilian, and *vice versâ* ...			730 8 0			
					46,045 0 0	
Carried over ...					56,239 0 0	

		Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward ...		56,239 0 0	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Entertainment of Jailors and Deputy Jailors at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Jacobabad, and increase to the Police Establishment, Kurrachee ...	7,908 0 0		
DEDUCT DECREASE.			
Difference of salaries of Hospital Assistants, Apprentices, &c. ...	168 0 0		
		7,740 0 0	
Total Increase, Rupees		63,979 0 0	

BOMBAY,
The 27th July 1860.

(Signed) R. W. LODWICK,
Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Total salaries and establishments debitable to the Government of India and the Bengal Presidency, on the 1st May 1859 ...		3,13,042 11 8
Ditto ditto, on the 1st May 1860 ...		2,57,468 10 0
Total Decrease ...		55,574 1 8

		Increase.	Decrease.
The Aden Troop of Horses having been struck off the strength of the Bombay Establishment ...	59,629 8 0		
The salary of a Registrar of Customs, and of a Jailor at Aden reduced, and a Barber and 2 Sweepers discontinued...	2,718 0 0		
54 Men of the Kolapore new Levy of Police absorbed ...	3,888 0 0		
		66,235 8 0	
DEDUCT INCREASE.			
Increase in the allowances of Brigadier Coghlan, by his promotion to Colonel	2,922 0 0		
Ditto of salaries of the Presidency and Customs Peons at Aden ...	96 0 0		
The allowance of the Agent at Juddah increased ...	391 13 4		
The establishment of Peons sanctioned under the Agent at Zanzibar ...	1,070 1 0		
Appointment of a 3rd in Command at Kolapore ...	5,269 8 0		
Increase by transfer of a portion of the old Kolapore Infantry to the new Levy, and the allowance of Pay Orderlies to the Sawuntwaree new Levy ...	912 0 0		
		10,661 6 4	55,574 1 8
		Total Decrease ...	55,574 1 8

APPENDIX H.

Heads of Expense.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Vessels Commissioned, &c.						
Patteywar "Pownah" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	404 9 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Brig "Euphrates" ...	4,099 12 2	1,149 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cutter "Nerbudda" ...	856 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Receiving Ship "Ajdaha" ...	4,727 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pilot Boat "Kurrachee" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Schooner "Emily" ...	0 0 0	555 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 9 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vessels put out of Commission.						
Cutter "Nerbudda" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	841 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Patteywar "Bheema" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,060 7 9	0 0 0	4,650 0 0
Guard Vessel "Mootnee" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Flat "Euphrates" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	855 1 3	0 0 0	1,146 0 0
Accommodation Boat "Beeas" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Receiving Ship "Akbar" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,727 12 1	0 0 0	41,600 0 0
Schooner "Charlotte" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,336 3 6	0 0 0
Gun Boat "Fox" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,484 8 6	1,336 3 6	47,396 0 0
Alterations in Crews, &c.						
Schooner "Marie" ...	80 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Receiving Ship "Akbar" ...	87 11 10	0 0 0	1,263 2 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Dalhousie" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Comet" ...	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Str. "Zenobia," "Punjaub" and "Assaye" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Patteywar "Bheema" ...	0 0 0	129 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cutter "Nerbudda" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	343 15 11	23 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cutter "Cardiva" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Prize Barque "Soobloo Salam" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captured Slaver "Futh-el Khan."	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Schooner "Georgiana" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	485 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gun Boat "Fox" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	607 7 3	0 0 0
Brigantine "Tigris" ...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indus Flotilla Vessels ...	2,467 6 7	100 0 0	0 0 0	1,315 7 4	0 0 0	0 0 0
Surveying Brig "Euphrates" ...	0 0 0	339 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Receiving Ship "Ajdaha" ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	342 9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Coromandel" ...	120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Goolanar" ...	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" ...	1,275 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clerks in charge ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Coal Trimmers ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Steamer "Feroze" ...	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Command Allowance ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	4,097 2 5	665 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 0 2	607 7 3	0 0 0
Buildings and Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,50,699 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pensions ...	869 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Passages ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,156 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Departments increased, &c.						
Port Officer, Kurrachee ...	352 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Registry of Seamen ...	0 0 0	155 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Military Auditor General's Office, Marine Branch ...	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bassadoor Hospital ...	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Port Officer, Aden ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Harbour Master, Aden ...	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Deputy Conservator of Forests ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Military Pay Office, Marine Branch ...	0 0 0	140 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Commander-in-Chief's Office ...	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Carried over ...	577 4 5	295 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX H.—(*Continued.*)

Heads of Expense.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Brought forward ...	577 4 5	295 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Master Attendant's Department	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indus Flotilla ...	92 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kotree Work Yard ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pay Master, Indus Flotilla ...	48 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Work Shop, Ghizree ...	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bombay Dock Yard ...	840 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dock Yard Police ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dock Master ...	1,470 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indian Naval Storekeeper ...	150 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Boat Department, Sind ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery ...	70 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Secrah Signal Station ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Senior Naval Officer, Aden ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Senior Naval Officer, Calcutta ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	3,310 8 7	295 0 0	0 0 0	376 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous.						
Bill at a Hotel ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	83 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Batta ...	0 0 0	120 0 0	5,470 9 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Privilege leave ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Engineers ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
War Batta Expedition to Beyt.	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,881 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Survey Allowance ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,586 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Profit and Loss ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,010 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Revision of Proportion Books ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	221 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Transport Agent ...	0 0 0	150 0 0	478 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Transports ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	126 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Port Fund ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pilotage ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pilots ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gratuity ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,644 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Commands ...	300 0 0	0 0 0	59 11 10	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Servants ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Red Sea Telegraph Company ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Telegraph ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
P. & O. S. Navigation Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Naval Brigades, Bengal ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Prize Barque "Soobloo Salam"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fees ...	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Compensation ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Extra pay for Extra Work ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	85 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Tool Money ...	0 0 0	0 9 0	32 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Retrenchment ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	516 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Provisions ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Acting Masters ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
House Rent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	26 14 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Imperial Stores ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Slops ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	140 14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Marine Battalion ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Engineers ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Store Accounts Allowance ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	531 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Security ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Advances ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Arrest ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Judge Advocates ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Index Naval General Orders ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clerks in charge ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Coal Trimmers ...	408 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Accommodation ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Table Money ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Warrant Officers ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Leave ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uncovenanted Pension Rules ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Memorials ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Examinations ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stores and Provisions ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Carried over ...	708 0 0	450 0 0	34,300 0 11	300 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX H.—(*Concluded.*)

Heads of Expense.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.	Permanent, Monthly.	Temporary, Monthly.	Incidental.
Brought forward ...	708 0 0	450 0 0	34,300 0 11	300 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Indian Naval Vessels ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Seamen ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	708 0 0	450 0 0	34,300 0 11	300 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Abstract.						
Vessels Commissioned, &c. ...	9,713 11 8	1,704 1 2	1,204 9 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Vessels put out of Commission, &c. ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,484 8 6	1,836 3 6	47,396 0 0
Alterations in Crews, &c. ...	4,097 2 5	665 4 2	2,162 15 10	1,681 0 2	607 7 3	0 0 0
Buildings and Repairs ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,50,699 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pensions ...	869 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Passages ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,156 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Departments increased, &c. ...	3,310 8 7	295 0 0	0 0 0	376 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	708 0 0	450 0 0	34,300 0 11	300 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	18,699 6 2	3,114 5 4	3,95,523 4 0	10,841 8 8	2,063 10 9	47,396 0 0

APPENDIX I.

EPITOME 1859-60.

The Charges which have been passed in the Barrack Department during the year 1859-60, contrasted with those for the preceding year, are as follows :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Barrack Establishment	13,177 6 8	8,235 0 0
Barrack Furniture, new	1,41,825 6 7	1,10,416 9 4
Ditto repairing	17,859 10 2	26,872 0 0
Contingencies and Stationery	776 11 9	1,385 1 3
Cowdunging Public Buildings	13,069 2 7	16,780 14 7
Cleanliness and preservation of Cantonments, Bazars, and Regimental lines, &c.	47,490 3 3	59,937 8 0
Conveyance hire to Regimental Serjeants	223 9 9	185 0 0
Compensation and purchase of Houses in Cantonments	2,000 0 0	0 0 0
Deodorizing materials for Urinaries and Privies, &c.	6,949 5 4	11,541 7 5
Khuskus Tatties, supply and watering of	6,137 5 0	9,812 6 5
Lines and huts of Native Troops, repairs to the ...	2,816 8 7	5,745 0 10
Oil for Station Guards, Barracks, and Regimental Guards	16,532 13 4	27,230 12 10
Punkahs, construction and repairs to the, also pulling	6,288 1 5	9,909 13 2
Planting and watering trees, and lighting band stands	10,193 12 11	10,675 14 7
Puggies or watchmen for taking care of empty buildings	2,257 10 1	2,381 1 0
Persian Expedition, charges on account of	17,450 2 0	1,248 6 10
Plunge Baths	2,811 3 9	3,156 7 1
Removal of Barrack Stores	789 1 0	323 0 8
Rent of land in Cantonment, and Buildings for Military purposes	6,812 7 9	7,937 4 7
Tanks and Wells, charges on account of	3,388 1 1	3,799 11 6
Tinning Copper ware	7,564 13 4	10,061 14 3
Water-works, charges on account of	2,917 6 9	4,894 9 7
Omnibuses for the Garrison Band	0 0 0	1,505 0 0
Total Rupees ...	3,29,330 15 1	3,34,034 15 11

making a total charge for 1859-60 of Rupees 3,34,034-15-11, being an increase of Rupees 4,704-0-10, owing to increased expenditure in the several items of supplies

authorized to European Troops, and which but for the large decrease of charges on account of expedition to Persia, would have been much greater.

The sums credited to Government on account of Grazing Fund for 1858-59, have amounted to Rs. 5,325-10-0, whilst the charges during 1859-60 for planting and watering trees, and for lighting band stands, formerly defrayed from the above Fund, are as follows :—

Poona Division Army	...	...	Rs.	2,776	1	1
Southern ditto	...	...	„	1,275	0	8
Northern ditto	...	...	„	234	5	10
Malwa ditto	...	...	„	425	3	8
Scinde ditto	...	...	„	5,859	3	10
			Total Rs.	10,569.	15	1

being Rupees 376-2-2 in excess of the amount passed during 1858-59. It may be remarked that there is no Grazing Fund at any of the stations in Scinde, and this accounts for the outlay under this head being greater than the proceeds from Grazing Fund

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Bazar Department.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rupees 1,728-13-11, being Rupees 1,309-8-2 less than the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and which has apparently arisen from a greater portion of the Bills for charges incurred in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Pay Master's Disbursements for the present official year 1860-61.

The sum of Rupees 18,687-14-5 has been credited to Government, on account of Bazar fines levied at the different stations under this Presidency during the year 1859-60.

China Expedition, 1859-60.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 8,953.

Cooperage Department.—There is a decrease of Rupees 3,992-6-5 under this head, owing apparently to there being little or no demand for stores in 1859-60.

Clothing and necessaries.—The charges passed under this head, have amounted to Rupees 35,840-15-10, as follows :—

Bounty clothing and Regimental necessaries... ...	Rs.	35,323	10	11
Clothing Office Peons	„	517	4	11
	Total Rs.	35.840	15	10

being a decrease of Rupees 68,711-5-7 on the amount passed on the same account during the past official year, and which is apparently owing to the supply of Bedding to the European Troops being issued in kind, agreeably to Governor-General's Order, dated 17th September 1858, and no further claim for the gratuitous issue of Bedding to Troops arriving from England.

Compensation.—The charges on this account have amounted to Rupees 28,280-8-8, being for the loss of Regimental necessaries, &c., for damages done to the crops, &c., by the Troops, and for loss of Horses.

Electric Telegraph.—There is an increase, of Rupees 2,182-4-10 under this head, owing to the charges on account of service messages by the Electric Telegraph having been preferred in Contingent Bills, from the 1st May 1859, agreeably to Government Resolution No. 3027, dated 16th May 1859.

Establishments.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 12,771-14-3, and comprise the following items :—

Extra Regimental followers	...	Rs.	9,486	15	5
Extra Store, Tent, and Gun Lascars	...	„	288	0	0
Cossids and Bheel Establishment	...	„	752	7	5
Extra Artificers, Engineers' Park	...	„	15	15	0
Postal Establishment and Dâk-runners	...	„	2,228	8	5
		Rupees	12,771	14	3

Freight and Passage.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rupees 4,92,622-15-2, as follows :—

From Europe and the Colonies	Rs.	2,59,084	10	3
To Europe	„	1,51,929	2	8
Indian Charges	„	15,810	13	5
Freight on Parcels	„	61	1	0
Landing Cadets	„	121	0	0
Compensation for Troops, short embarked ...	„	65,216	3	10
Demurrage for Ships	„	400	0	0

Names of Ships.	Number of Troops.			Amount.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	£.	s.	d.
Ship "Genghis Khan" ..	312	15	19	6,687	18	9
„ "Northumberland" ..	199	9	12	4,053	6	6
„ "Kennington" ..	205	8	18	4,384	10	0
„ "Mary Shepherd" ..	236	14	30	5,233	15	0
„ "Caroline Coventry" ..	277	16	37	6,152	2	6
„ "Berwickshire" ..	80	9	25	2,537	10	0
„ "Hope" ..	392	16	17	7,705	5	0
„ "Contest" ..	421	3	3	2,482	1	8
„ "Herefordshire" ..	385	7	10	7,543	0	0
„ "Scoresby" ..	339	6	10	8,400	0	0
„ "North" ..	400	7	8	8,635	0	0
„ "Nuggett" ..	415	5	5	9 722	10	0
„ "Cospatrick" ..	466	6	5	12,455	12	6
„ "Almorah" ..	407	7	3	10,249	0	0
„ "South" ..	351	10	6	11,070	0	0
„ "Windsor Castle" ..	208	7	11	6,250	10	0
„ "Ramillies" ..	257	17	19	8,079	15	0
„ "Monteagle" ..	338	9	9	9,846	10	0
„ "Lady Octavia" ..	377	1	0	6,237	0	0
„ "Sydenham" ..	295	16	35	10,512	0	0
„ "Speedy" ..	329	10	15	11,088	0	0
„ "Vernon" ..	214	5	2	7,810	0	0
„ "Istamboul" ..	241	10	18	9,490	0	0
„ "Stewart Wortley" ..	205	15	26	8,155	10	0
Total	7,349	228	343	184,790	16	11

being, on the whole, a decrease of Rupees 2,71,447-1-2, as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and this is owing to a less number of troops arrived this season, and from the entire passage of troops proceeded to England by the ships specified in the margin, amounting to £184,790-16-11, having been paid in England.

The Indian charges include the passage of Officers to and from other Presidencies, and also to the ports under this Presidency, where no fixed rates are laid down in the Regulations.

Meteorological Observatory.—The charges under this head have amounted to Rupees 838-12, being a decrease of Rupees 434-9-8, as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to

a portion of the charges for 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Paymaster's disbursements for 1860-61.

Military Offices.—The following charges have been passed under this head:—

Allowance to Superintendent of enrolled Pensioners... ...	Rs.	1,602	7	8
Charges on account of Advertisements	"	364	11	4
Writers and Stationery for Bombay Depôt, Khundalla Depôt, and Depôt for Native Regiments	"	1,002	9	1
Extra Office Establishments	"	37,599	9	2
Grand Trignometrical Survey	"	1,598	12	10
Charges on account of Intelligence Department	"	3,017	14	2
Printing Charges	"	16,989	4	11
Survey Charges, &c.	"	980	0	0
Extra Office Establishment, Grand Arsenal	"	1,919	14	6
Extra Office Establishments, Ordnance Departments, Out-stations,	"	3,867	13	9
Office Rent	"	3,669	9	0
Moonshees and Pundits	"	788	0	0
Office Contingencies, including petty supplies to the Quarter Master General's Department	"	4,640	0	5
	Rupees	78,040	10	10

being an increase of Rupees 1,079-14, as compared with the amount passed in 1858-59.

Military Stores.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to Rupees 51,302-15-5, as follows:—

Supply of Stores	Rs.	31,462	7	4
Repairs to ditto	"	19,840	8	1

being an increase of Rupees 35,541-0-10, owing to the supply of materials, and repairs to gun carriages and equipments of the Royal Artillery, as also saddlery of Her Majesty's British Cavalry, being charged contingently, as per Governor-General's Order No. 898, dated 6th September 1858, and Governor-General's Order No. 954, dated 30th November 1859.

Ordnance Department.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 2,92,995-4-1, as follows:—

Extra Artificers and Supplies, &c., to the Grand Arsenal ...	Rs.	22,663	7	5
Ditto Gun Carriage Department	"	1,96,098	0	11
Ditto Gun Powder ditto	"	24,065	3	5
Ditto Percussion Cap ditto	"	4,885	15	2
Ditto Bullet Factory	"	11,135	15	2
Ditto Fire Engine Department	"	645	1	6
Ditto Arsenals at Out-stations	"	32,372	4	10
Ditto Mountain Train	"	1,064	1	4
Siege of Nurgoond, Charge on account of	"	65	2	4
	Rupees	2,92,995	4	1

being a decrease of Rupees 97,779-12-10, as compared with the charges passed on the same account in 1858-59, and this is owing to the greater portion of the Bills for charges in 1859-60 having been adjusted in the Divisional Paymaster's Disbursements for the official year 1860-61.

The charges, however, on account of the Ordnance Department, are incurred, according to exigencies of the service, with reference to the extent and nature of the work performed under the orders of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Persian Expedition.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 105-8-4.

Provisions and Medical Comforts.—There is a decrease of Rupees 1,611-15-9 under this head, arising from a less expenditure in the item of medical comforts to the troops during the voyage from England.

Remount Department.—The charges passed under this head have amounted to Rupees 14,35,375-13-4, as follows :—

Purchase of 2,513 Horses and 319 Mules	Rs.	12,93,677	4	1
Establishment, including feed and keep of Horses ...	,,	93,028	14	2
Ditto Stallions	,,	2,197	2	5
Excess expenditure for Forage over regulated Forage allowance	,,	46,472	8	8
	Rupees	14,35,375	13	4

being an increase of Rupees 1,49,998-9-7, as compared with the charges passed in 1858-59, and this is owing to a greater number of horses having been purchased by the agent in 1859-60, as follows :—

By the Agents at Bombay and Kattiwar	In 1858-59 ...	2,074
	In 1859-60 ...	2,513
	Difference, more ...	439

Subsistence to Prisoners.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 3,412-10-1, being an increase of Rupees 1,505-15-5, arising from a greater number of prisoners having been subsisted, and arrears of claims for subsistence to parties summoned as evidences at Courts Martial, being adjusted in 1859-60.

School Books, &c.—There is a decrease of Rupees 1,686-13-7 under this head, owing to some of the Native Regiments having, under the operation of G. O. C., dated 22nd November 1859, drawn the allowances granted for the supply of books, instead of preferring the charge for the actual expense contingently as heretofore.

Supplies to Corps.—The charges passed on this account have amounted to Rupees 5,566-6-5, and comprise the following items :—

Allowance to Orphans of Native Soldiers ...	Rs.	60	0	0
Colors and Standards	,,	150	0	0
Debts of Discharged Soldiers	,,	645	5	8
Guides employed by Troops on the march ...	,,	865	7	11
Garden Prizes paid to European Regiments ...	,,	1,100	5	0
Sappers and Miners, and Corps	,,	2,211	15	2
Boat for the amusement of Soldiers	,,	60	10	8
Water pots for extinguishing fires	,,	472	10	0
	Rupees	5,566	6	5

Transport, Packing, and Travelling Charges.—The charges passed under these heads have amounted to Rupees 8,343-2-11, and are incurred according to the exigencies of the service.

Miscellaneous.—The items of charges comprised under this head are as follows:—

Commission on Medicines sold to private individuals	Rs.	219	10	0
Digging Graves	„	36	0	0
Execution of Felons...	„	33	15	6
Exchange in purchasing Hoondees	„	8	0	0
Interest on money borrowed for payment of Troops	„	69	9	6
Law Charges	„	334	4	0
Rewards or Gratuities	„	6,112	15	11
Charges on account of Roman Catholic Chapels ...	„	63	0	8
Winding Clocks	„	60	0	0
Rupees		6,937	7	7

Abstract of Contingent Charges for 1859-60, *contrasted with the previous year.*

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Barrack Department	3,29,330	15	1	3,34,034	15	11
Bazar ditto	3,038	6	1	1,728	13	11
China Expedition	0	0	0	8,953	0	0
Cooperage Department	7,195	9	6	3,203	3	1
Clothing and Necessaries...	1,04,552	5	5	35,840	15	10
Compensation	13,057	15	8	28,280	8	8
Electric Telegraph	2,102	15	1	4,285	3	11
Establishments	5,692	9	9	12,771	14	3
Freight and Passage	7,64,070	0	4	4,92,622	15	2
Meteorological Observatory	1,273	5	8	838	12	0
Military Officers	76,969	12	10	78,040	10	10
Military Stores	15,761	4	7	51,302	15	5
Ordnance Department	3,90,775	0	11	2,92,995	4	1
Persian Expedition	4,816	7	8	105	8	4
Provisions and Medical Comforts	5,376	14	10	3,764	15	1
Remount Department	12,85,377	3	6	14,35,375	13	4
Subsistence to Prisoners, &c.	1,906	10	8	3,412	10	1
School Books	13,626	3	5	11,939	5	8
Supplies to Corps	4,627	5	5	5,566	6	5
Transport, Packing, and Travelling charges ...	14,440	14	5	8,343	2	11
Miscellaneous	11,069	1	10	6,937	7	7
Total Rs. ...	30,55,061	2	8	28,20,344	10	6
	For 1858-59 ...			30,55,061	2	8
	Decrease Rs. ..			2,34,716	8	2

APPENDIX J.

The following books have been printed during the year:—

ENGLISH.

		Copies.
Gibbon on the Roman Law, edited with copious notes by the Director of Public Instruction...		1,000
Departmental Primer, by the Director of Public Instruction,	3rd Edition ...	10,000
Departmental 2nd book, by the Director of Public Instruction,	2nd ditto ...	5,000
Ditto ditto	3rd ditto ...	8,000
Ditto 3rd book, Part 1, by Director of Public Instruction,	2nd ditto ...	5,000
First Poetry book with notes, by the Director of Public Instruction	2nd ditto ...	5,000

N. B.—All the new editions have been revised and enlarged by the Director of Public Instruction (in the press).

First English Grammar, by the Director of Public Instruction, with a Murathi version by Mr. Dodoha Pundorung.

For Natives.

3rd. English Book, part 2nd, by the Director of Public Instruction.

GUZERATHI.

	Copies.
1st Books	10,000
2nd Books	10,000
3rd Books	10,000
4th Book	4,000
5th Ditto	3,000
6th Ditto	2,000
7th Ditto	2,500
Oral Lessons	500
Miscellany	1,000
Arithmetic	5,000
History of Guzerat, Part 1st	2,000
Surveying	400

MAPS.

Guzerat	1,500
Broach Zilla	1,000
Surat	1,500
Kaira	1,500

All these books and maps were prepared for Mr. Hope, and under his personal superintendence by the Deputy Inspectors of the Northern Division and other natives. Part of the series was composed by Mr. Peile, C. S., of whose services Mr. Hope speaks highly.

This highly important work was executed chiefly in the rains of 1858, and is mentioned in my Report for 1858-59.

Moral Class Book by Dr. Glasgow	10,000
4th book, 2nd Edition	3,000

MARATHI.

Departmental Arithmetic by Keru Luxumon	2,000
Oral Lessons	700
General account of India by Major Candy...	1,000
Sequel to Murathi Primer	2,000
Murray's British India by Nursing Oke, Part 1st... ...	1,000

MAPS.

For Mr. Hope.	Africa	1,000
	America	1,000
	Pacific Ocean...	1,000
	Bombay Presidency	2,000
	Hindoostan	1,000
	Europe	1,000
Under Major Candy's personal superintendence and partly prepared by him.	Marathi 4th book	
	Ditto 5th book (in the press)	
	Department 1st book (Balbodh)	
	Ditto 3rd Edition	10,000
	MODI.	
	Department 2nd Edition	5,000
	2nd book 2nd ditto	10,000
	3rd ditto ditto	5,000
	4th ditto ditto	5,000
	Euclid 2nd Edition...	2,000
	Æsop's Fables select, 2nd ditto	5,000
	Muratha History, 6th ditto	2,000
	Geography (Elementary) 9th	5,000
	Grammar ditto, 11th	5,000

Map of Belgaum by Captain Lester.

Several Canarese books have been prepared and printed for the Department by the Missionaries at Bangalore and Mangalore, including a Primer, Geography, and Arithmetic.

The books published since the 1st May 1859 have been an Algebra, a History of England, a Grammar, and a Manual of Teaching, all in the Sindee language. A Sindee translation of Morris' Geography, the "Hekayut-ul manjoodat," and the Persian History of Sindh, known as the "Masoom Namch" are preparing for publication,

the first being already far advanced in the press. Altogether, there has been marked progress during the past year in Vernacular School Literature, and the promise for the ensuing twelve months is equally satisfactory. The Sindee Grammar especially has been a great desideratum, and its use in Schools cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

APPENDIX K.

University.—The University held its first Matriculation Examination in October 1859: 126 candidates were examined. Of these, 119 were from Government Institutions, and 8 from private schools: 21 candidates passed, all from Government Institutions.

A second Matriculation Examination was held in March 1860: 42 candidates appeared, of whom 5 came from private Institutions: 14 passed, all from the Government Colleges.

Four Institutions have applied for affiliation to the University, *viz.*:—

Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Government Law School, Bombay.
Grant Medical College, Bombay.	Poona College, Poona.

The Bye-laws of the University had not been sanctioned at the close of the official year.

It seems likely that for some years to come the University will have to look exclusively to Government Institutions for candidates for its Degrees.

Elphinstone College.—Professor Owen, who had been for nearly two years in England, resigned his Professorship (General History and Political Economy) in January His chair has not yet been filled up.

In February, Mr. F. J. Candy, M. A., arrived from England, and took the chair of Applied Science.

During part of the year, Mr. Foxton, M. A., was attached to the College as Assistant Tutor for English.

Two Duxina Fellows (natives) taught Guzerathi and Marathi throughout the year, to the great advantage of the College.

The College is in an efficient state. The numbers are less by one than the previous year, the average daily attendance shows an increase of six.

April 1859—71.
" 1860—70.

The senior students, who selected the *Literature* School, were 7 in number. The *Law* School contained 7, and the *Science* School 3.

The discipline of the students was excellent, and private study well maintained.

The necessity for lodgings for students has been much felt.

The Senior and Junior Scholarship Examinations were respectively held in April, according to the appended notifications.

12th March.

Poona College.—The great event of the year was the retirement of Mr. Arnold, whose able administration I have frequently had occasion to commemorate. He left the College in a very much improved condition.

Dr. Hang, of Boun, the well-known Orientalist, arrived in November 1859, to take charge of the Sanscrit teaching. The best results have followed his teaching. It was of all things the most needed for the Brahmins of this College, steeped as they are, from their birth, in an indolent dislike for European thought.

The rolls at the end of the year contained 36 pupils against 42 of the previous year. Mr. Arnold's departure had unquestionably a discouraging effect; but the current year opens with better prospects.

Considering the high standard of the Matriculation Examination, I think it exceedingly creditable that the Poona College sent in 16 successful candidates in the course of the year.

Law School.—Students have attended in larger numbers, and greater regularity than during the previous year.

The Preparatory or Jurisprudence Class consisted of 31 students.

Twelve students of the Jurisprudence class were examined by the Director of Public Instruction, in Jurisprudence, at the end of the year, for admission to the Law Classes of 1860-61: 7 passed satisfactorily, 5 were rejected, chiefly for bad English.

The Law Classes were three in number and contained 31 students.

The first year (junior) Law Class was lectured on Contracts and Mercantile Law, by Professor Hore, and in the subjects of Forts and Criminal Law, and Judicial Evidence and Procedure, (including the New Code of Procedure,) by Professor Reid.

The third year (senior) class was lectured by Professor Hore in the Principles of Equity, and the students of the class also attended Professor Reid's Law Lectures mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Passed Law students having been admitted by the orders of Government, to practise as Advocates in the Small Cause Court, a great impetus has been given to legal studies at the Presidency.

Grant Medical College.—The report of this College is very encouraging, 28 students were examined for entrance, the largest number (with two exceptions) that ever have presented themselves.

The stipends have been converted into "Scholarships," and the removal, thus far, of the eleemosynary character of the College, has raised its reputation without reducing its numbers.

The suspended class of student apprentices has been re-established.

The whole number of students was 63.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement of the candidates for admission in point of English Scholarship, as attested by the Principal.

Eleven Students were examined for the final examination, of which 8 declared qualified for Diplomas, a greater number than passed at either the Calcutta or the Madras Medical College.

When aspersions are thrown on the Grant College, this fact should be remembered in its favor.

Engineering and Mechanical School, Poona.—The school contains two classes (first and second year) of Engineering pupils, primarily designed for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, of a Maistree class, and a Mechanical class. Captain Close, the acting Superintendent, reports favorably of the teaching given by the Native Masters, Mr. Nussurwanjee Chandabhoy and Mr. Dajee Nilkunt.

The senior class contains 11 pupils, who are ready for a final examination for admission into the Public Works Department.

The junior class contains 14 pupils.

The two years' course comprises Mathematics and the subjects which usually constitute Civil Engineering, including Drawing, Surveying, and Materials. It was also found necessary to devote an hour a day to English.

I have pleasure in observing that this school not only supplies subordinates to the Public Works Department, but also to the Railway, Municipal Committees, the Telegraph, Contractors and others, thus fulfiling a most important function in the present state of the country, when new enterprises, requiring persons trained to Mechanical and Engineering pursuits, are rising on all sides.

Maistree Class.—Comprises a senior and junior divisions. There are now 5 in the former, and 11 in the latter. In the course of the year 3 of the senior division obtained appointments independent of Government.

The course comprises Practical Mathematics, Building, Road-making, Materials Surveying with Chain and Compass, and accounts. The junior class is also taught English in deference to the wishes of the Chief Engineer. The junior class is chiefly carpenters by trade. Considerable discouragement to this most useful branch of the school was caused by the delay and disappointment experienced by the Maistree Candidates of 1859, who, after passing their examination with credit, were rejected by the Chief Engineer. They have passed a further examination, but are not yet appointed, according to the formally notified promise of Government. The effect of this delay, which of course is freely stigmatised as a breach of fault, has been apparent in the diminished numbers attending the school.

Mechanical Branch.—The operations of the school in the work-shop languished early in the year, but have lately been much extended under Captain Close's management.

Value of work executed in	1857-58	Rs. 3,853	2	2
Ditto	1858-59	„ 11,075	5	7
Ditto	1859-60	„ 10,855	9	4

All kinds of work are done for the public, as well as Government, from making a box to turning a piston for a steam engine.

Probationary Engineers.—During the year a new class of pupils has been added to the school. In November 1859, 8 young men arrived from England, 3 first class, and 5 second class, and were sent to the school for further instruction, to enable them to pass the text laid down for Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Code.

The whole number passed the standard in April, and are waiting for employment under Government. They are learning Murathi and drawing plans of buildings in Poona.

The Engineering School is to be placed under the sole control of the Educational Department, the Superintendent ex-officio to be the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee.

This arrangement is the best that could be made, the Supreme Government having refused, under financial pressure, to sanction the expenditure necessary for the complete organization of the school.

Ahmedabad College.—Just before the close of the year, the sanction was received for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. Measures are being considered for its organization.

English Education.—The Annual Centralized Examination of English Schools, established two years ago, was held in September 1859, and showed a gratifying improvement in all the schools.

English Schools.—An Examination (before alluded to) of English Teachers and others, candidates for employment as teachers, was, during the year, set on foot by the Inspector, Central Division, and the consequence has been a considerable sifting and arrangement of teachers, to the manifest benefits of our English Schools.

Central School, Elphinstone Institution, Bombay.—Number of pupils, 551. This school pursues a steady course of improvement. It is by far the best school in Western India.

Poona College School.—The numbers at the end of the year were :—

		In April 1860.	In April 1859.
College School	...	194	164
Branches	...	198	152
Total	...	392	316

The Master, Mr. Roonan, deserves great credit for his zeal. The Poona boys, who used to write worse than any others, now write as well as the best, and they carry off, by far, the largest proportion of Scholarships at the Poona College.

The Central School and the Poona College School are the only establishments in this Presidency which can be considered High Schools. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the course of the year, adverting to my frequent complaints of the deficiencies of the department under that head, called for a statement of the expense which would be required to supply them. A plan was accordingly submitted for founding High Schools at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Rutnagherry.

The other Government English Schools in the Presidency Division are the Fort Branch of the Elphinstone Institution, Jagonath Sunkershett's School, Goculdoss Tejpal's School, Poona Camp School, Ahmednuggur English School, Sattara English School, and Sholapore English School.

The attendance at almost all these schools, except Sholapore, has improved.

Arrangements have been made, during the year, to open a wholly self-supporting English School in the Fort of Bombay, to be under Government management, and also partially self-supporting school at Nassick.

Schools have all been supplied with assistant masters paid out of the fees. They are in an efficient state, and have all increased in numbers.

The Sholapore English School is unsuccessful, and the master will be removed.

The most important seminary for masters in the Central Division is the Normal School, attached to the Poona College. I am not satisfied that this institution is sufficiently professional in its character, nor perhaps is it likely to be so, until a trained master of method from England is placed at its head.

The School sent out in the course of the year 11 Vernacular teachers, all of whom knew more or less English, and were well furnished with ordinary school knowledge.

English Schools in the Southern Division.—The "Sirdar's College" at Belgaum was placed under the Educational Department during the year. It has greatly improved in numbers and efficiency.

Number of pupils on the 30th April 1860	...	96
Ditto ditto ditto 1859	...	63
Increase	...	33

The pupils acquitted themselves much better at the Annual Examination than the previous year.

The English School at Dharwar, which had been closed, in consequence of the people failing to pay their subscriptions, was re-opened in January 1859. It is now flourishing.

Number of pupils ... 100

The English School at Rutnagherry maintains its reputation as the best of our schools under a native master.

Number of pupils ... 94

The school house is too small for these numbers, it is to be enlarged.

English Schools in the Northern Division.—These are 11 to 13 of last year owing to the closing of the English Department of two Vernacular Schools. The number of English Students is, however, 1,127, the same as last year. The increase is chiefly at Surat and Ahmedabad. There is a decrease at Kaira, Rajkote, and Palunpoor. The schools in the Presidency are thriving, those in the Political Districts the reverse.

There are 9 inferior Anglo-Vernacular Schools, containing 117 Scholars.

I regret to observe that the English Schools in Goozerat do not supply students to the Elphinstone College. It is therefore most difficult to find Goozeratees qualified for employment as English Teachers, especially of the higher grade.

Vernacular Schools, Central Division.—19 Schools were opened by a re-distribution of funds obtained by closing others: 11 Schools were closed in the Poona and Ahmednuggur Zillahs.

Very little change, however, has taken place in the attendance, which has been apparently checked by the ever increasing rigour of the Department, in inspecting registers and exacting school fees, which the poor population of the Deccan is ill able to pay.

8,613 in 1859.
8,532 in 1860.

During the next monsoon some of the most incompetent masters will be brought into Poona, and instructed at the Normal School.

Many Vernacular Schools have been supplied with maps, furniture, &c., out of the fee funds.

Northern Division.—There has been a gratifying increase of Vernacular Schools and Scholars in this Division, and the agencies, which the Inspector also visits.

The Schools are 209 against 190 in 1859, and the Scholars 13,780 against 11,413 in 1859. Of these, 4,093 belongs to the Political Agencies, so that in the Northern Division, properly so called, the number of Vernacular Scholars was 9,687.

Mr. Hope has done all that could be done to supply professional training to the Goozerat Vernacular Masters at the Ahmedadad Normal School. For Murathi Masters in Tanna and Kandeish,) he depends on the Poona College.

Seven hundred and eight girls receive instruction in 11 private schools, aided by Government, and 278 in Government Schools. These figures surpass by 431 those of 1859.

Southern Division.—Two Vernacular Schools have been closed, one of which will be shortly re-opened under the re-distribution order. Five wholly self-supporting Schools have been opened in the Dharwar and Rutnagherry Zillahs, and the management entrusted to the deparment. This is a new and most interesting feature in the history of native education. These masters receive 5 Rupees a month each.

The Inspector speaks of the Vernacular Schools as generally thriving, but the difficulty of making the people pay their subscriptions regularly continues.

The attendance of pupils is about the same as last year.

The candidate School Master's class at Dharwar is still in a low state, not having a proper Master allowed for it.

Central Industrial.—An account of the Mechanical School at Poona has been given above.

The David Sassoon Industrial School at Bombay is flourishing. The boys learn tailoring, smith's work, turning, and carpentry.

A low caste Industrial School for Mahars and Maugs is in contemplation at Poona.

The School in the Dockyard, Bombay, has been re-organized on a liberal foundation, and placed under the inspection of the department, so far as the non-mechanical teaching is concerned.

Sinde English School.

It should be premised that there are five Institutions for imparting general English Education to natives of this Province, one at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Sukkur, and Thattah, respectively. Besides these, there is at Kurrachee a Mission School in no way supported by Government, a Camp Private School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid, and an Engineering or purely scientific class, maintained wholly by the State. A Roman Catholic School is also under organization.

Of the above schools, those at Shikarpore and Thattah are creations of the Town Municipalities during the past year. The latter opened in December last, under a master, upon the monthly salary of 45 Rupees, and the former has only commenced operations during the present April, under a recipient of 80 Rupees per mensem, with liberty to take fees for the first six months. The Sukkur School continues the successful career which might have been augured from its opening in January 1859, under a master on 100 Rupees per mensem. The sums periodically expended are particularly specified, to show the liberality displayed by communities in the support of English Schools, to which the Government treasury does not contribute one Rupee.

But the two Government English Schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad are not without Municipal support. The former is allowed a second assistant master on 35 Rupees per mensem, and a Scholarship every alternate year; and the latter receives 30 Rupees monthly from the Municipal chest, in addition to the authorized sum disbursed by Government. In fact, were we to add together the regular monthly payments made by Municipalities in Sinde, for the sole object of supporting English Schools in that Province, a total would be found of 300 Rupees, or a yearly grant of 3,600 Rupees. Every one of these disbursements has been voted or carried into effect, within the last two years. And, independently of monthly payments, donations for books, furniture, prizes, and other objects are both liberal and frequent.

Shikarpore	... 80
Sukkur	... 100
Hyderabad	... 30
Kurrachee	... 40
Tattah	... 50
Total, Rupees	... 300

The Kurrachee English School labors under considerable difficulties, the greatest of which is the migratory character of the inhabitants of this town, and consequent impracticability of keeping together a progressing class of pupils. The second obstacle to success is, that the diversity of castes and countries of the boys forbids the use of any common Vernacular naturally intended for the special instruction of Sindees; the

School has numbered but few natives of the Province, and the reason is self-evident. The population of Kurrachee is not that of Sinde. Viewed in other respects, the Institution is conducted in a praiseworthy manner, is highly popular, and has produced many smart and apt scholars qualified for public employment. Among those who have excelled, one or two of the few Sindee pupils are prominent. The average daily attendance during the past year is recorded at 105.

The Hyderabad English School quite answers the expectations entertained of it, upon reorganization in 1858. Its position makes it most frequent by natives of the Province, for Hyderabad is the old capital of their associations, and so many families of the learned and more respectable class reside there to this day, that a good School could scarcely fail of success. The contest for a scholarship, to take effect from the 1st May 1860-61, has shown that the pupils of this establishment are likely to do credit to their instructor. Some few of the papers sent in, considering the very limited training of the writers, are full of promise. The average daily attendance may be recorded at 95.

The other Schools are of too recent formation to need separate notice. They are all likely to be productive of good ; and in the case of Sukkur, their influence not only directly benefits the middle or humble classes, but six of the young Khyrpore Meers have been, for the past year, among the registered pupils. It may here be noted that by Government sanction of the 4th January 1860, No. 28, the appointment of an English tutor was authorized for the Meers of Hyderabad. A gentleman has been lately nominated to the office, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and is daily expected from the Presidency.

During the past year Government has been more than once addressed, with a view to bettering and enlarging the sphere of action of Sindee English Schools. It was proposed to send an English Master to the 200 boys in the Larkhana Vernacular School, and to assist the Sukkur community by a grant-in-aid. Neither of these proposals have met with sanction. The time will, perhaps, arrive, when this question may be reconsidered. In the mean while it has been contemplated to form an Educational Fund by the application, to general educational purposes, of sums now paid by Government for the support of ordinary Vernacular Schools, so soon as local communities shall be prepared to take such payments into their own hands.

Resolution No. 2423, of 12th October 1859.
Letter No. 722, of 17th February 1860.

This Fund is not only, however, required for the support of English Schools, it is especially needed for the due organization of a class for training Vernacular School Masters. The Normal Class, as at present constituted, is insufficiently provided with instructors. There is but one Sindee Teacher, on 15 Rupees per mensem, the pay of an ordinary Village School Master. All other supervision is gratuitous. Under these circumstances it cannot be surprising that there are no more than six pupils in the class. Four of these are very promising and clever lads. None are admitted but Sindees.

Normal Class.

Vernacular Schools continue on the increase, springing up one by one, according to the amount of collections available for purposes of local educational expenditure. Funds have been declared ready for a great many, for whom the only difficulty is to obtain competent masters. It is not an easy thing to find untrained moollas and akhoonds to carry out any thing like a system of instruction, however primitive. As a rule, the knowledge which they uphold is unconnected with usefulness, and wedded to the prejudices of years; their sole claim to employment rests upon the inheritance of a family profession.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Schools and Scholars for the year 1859-60, *contrasted with that for the year* 1858-59.

English Schools.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division	13*	1,127	11	1,127
Central Ditto	9	1,506	9	1,591
Southern Ditto	3	242	3	266
Total... ...	25	2,875	23	2,984

Vernacular Schools.

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Northern Division	190*	11,413	209	13,780
Central Ditto	212	8,613	216	8,532
Southern Ditto	77	5,667	85	5,767
Total... ...	479	25,693	510	28,079

* Including Political Agencies.

APPENDIX M.

MEMO. of Vernacular Schools in Sinde.

Collectorates.	Government.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.	Partly supported by Government.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.	Municipal.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.	Local Funds.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.	Jageer.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.	Indigenous.	Approximate daily number of Pupils.
Kurrachee ...	2	55	4	313	0	0	3	56	0	0	178	1,826
Hyderabad ...	7	231	1	170	1	43	11	410	2	40	226	3,034
Shikarpore ...	0	0	10	600	1	54	2	51	4	88	259	3,992
Total ...	9	286	15	1,083	2	97	16	517	6	128	663	8,852

APPENDIX N.

BRIEF notice of the most important Public Works in progress in the Bombay Presidencies, during the year 1859-60.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Dharwar Collectorate.—The 7 miles of the road from Lingunmutt to the Tenai Ghât, left incomplete in 1858-59, have been finished. Of the road from Goonjee to Jugglepeit, 16¼ miles have been lined out, of which 13½ miles have been cleared of jungle, and formed. Expended in 1859-60, 26,399 Rupees.

Sattara Collectorate.—Road from Kurrar to Chiploon *viâ* the Koombharlee Ghât, 43 road bridges and 220 drains completed, or nearly so. One large bridge, of three arches, of 60′ span, and another of five arches, of 60′ span, nearly completed. The road was opened to traffic early in the season, and a toll imposed, which yielded, from October to April, 7,757 Rupees. The Ghât has been used during the season by 10,100 carts, and 205,500 pack bullocks. Expended in 1859-60, 13,637 Rupees.

Northern Concan.—The Shapoor Bridge (on Bombay and Agra Road), of three arches, of 30′ span, has been completed, together with the approaches connecting it with the old line. Expended in 1859-60, 5,651 Rupees.

Nassick.—An improvement to the Chundunpooree Ghât, on the road from Poona to Nassick, has been in progress, and two-thirds of the work has been accomplished. Expended in 1859-60, 1,606 Rupees.

Khandeish.—Improvement of the old line of Agra Road from Sindwa to Panakheira, and construction of new line from Panakheira to the Taptee, 7 miles of road-way, com-

pleted, with drains and bridges, and moorun during 1859-60, and 2¼ miles finished up to formation level. The parapet walls to the bridges and drains are as yet unbuilt. The whole road has been, with the exception of 433 yards, rendered traversable for carts in the dry season. Expended during the year, 59,708 Rupees.

Mhow.—The road from Mhow to the Simrole Ghât (10 miles) on the line to Asseerghur, has been completed, with the exception of the bridges, of which only four are completed, and one of three arches partly so. The construction of the road was undertaken on an emergent order from Sir R. Hamilton. Expended in 1859-60, 13,478 Rupees.

Bombay and Agra Road.—Mhow Division—Extraordinary repairs to the portion between Mhów and the top of the Sindwa Ghât, have been in progress, and 40 culverts and slab drains have been constructed. Between Indore and the Dewass boundary, the centre portion of the road has been embanked for about 5½ miles, and side gutters cut; 2½ miles of road embanked between Dewass boundary and Muxee. Expended, 47,135 Rupees.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

Eleven large and important tanks, some for irrigation purposes, and others for containing drinking water, have been repaired and improved, and many other tanks of less importance have been repaired in the Dharwar District, at an expenditure, during the year, of 38,016 Rupees. Repairs have been made to irrigation tanks in the Sholapore District, at a cost of 2,941 Rupees. In the Nassick District repairs and improvements have been completed to 7 bundaras, and the repairs to 13 others are in progress. Expended, 5,418 Rupees.

Khandeish.—The improvements of the Antapore and Mohurree bundaras were continued, the latter afterwards suspended. Expended, 5,548 Rupees.

Aden.—The clearing out and improvement of the extensive tanks in the Taweela Valley has been in progress. Expended in 1859-60, 80,369 Rupees.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Belgaum.—Two sets of quarters for ordnance subordinates in the Fort have been completed. Expended in the year, 3,763 Rupees. The alterations and additions to the Arsenal have made good progress, the old store-rooms have been removed, and the following buildings constructed:—A gun shed, 143½′ × 24′, with fire engine shed, 22′ × 24′, under one roof, and a new laboratory and deposit room. One range of upper-storied store rooms, about three-fourths completed. Expended during the year, 19,129 Rupees.

Twelve solitary cells and two new plunge baths have been constructed. A permanent barrack for 1 company of Artillery in the Fort has been completed, and the adaptation of one of the old barracks for a school room and library has been com-

menced. Extensive additions to the European hospital nearly completed. Expended in 1859-60, 14,868 Rupees.

Two ferry boats and a flying bridge across the Yedgunga nearly finished. A travellers' bungalow built at Kolapore. Expended on these works, during the year, 6,885 Rupees.

Rutnagherry.—A beacon has been erected at the entrance of the Malwan Harbour. The expenditure in 1859-60 being 178 Rupees.

Sattara.—Travellers' bungalows at Sattara and Meera have been completed. Expended in the year, 879 Rupees.

Sholapore.—Rupees 2,115 have been expended in enlarging the Commissariat store-room in the cantonment, and 5,143 Rupees on Military buildings of a temporary character. A new roof has been put to the Mamlutdar's cutcherry, Barsee, and a travellers' bungalow erected at Tandoolwarree. Expended on these works, during the year, 3,856 Rupees.

Poona.—A guard room for the solitary cells has been erected at a cost of 2,249 Rupees. Tiled sheds for the reception of additional stores in the arsenal, and a shed for hospital and barrack furniture have been erected by contract. No payments on account of these works were made during the year. Of the new upper-roomed barracks at Wanowree, five are completed, and in occupation, and a sixth nearly so. One range of patcherries, for 20 families, nearly three-fourths completed. Expended in 1859-60, 63,837 Rupees, 16,899 Rupees have been granted to the owners of the houses in the old Wanowree Bazar, as compensation for the removal of their houses, to make way for the barracks. About two-thirds of the houses have been pulled down. Tiled pendals for sick horses of Artillery at Poona, and Cavalry, at Kirkee, have been built, at a cost of 13,221 Rupees.

Bombay.—An additional corning house has been added to the Mazagon powder works, and four lightning conductors to the magazine. Additional buildings in the powder manufactory have been provided, and additions and alterations to other buildings therein effected. Racks for the stowage of stores provided in the grand arsenal. Second stories have been added to the harness room and to the laboratory, in the grand arsenal. In the gun carriage manufactory, a building for cutting fuzes, plugs, &c., the Minie bullet factory, an upper-storied store-room, sawyers', turners', and smiths' sheds have been completed. Expended on the above, 86,286 Rupees.

Temporary accommodation provided for the families of European Troops at Colaba, a temporary hospital at Colaba, a stable for fifty horses in the Remount lines, and a new gateway and bridges to the Apollo entrance to the Fort completed. Expended 44,468 Rupees. An upper story added to the European General Hospital, and improvements and alterations to the building effected. Expended, 9,181 Rupees.

A 10-ton crane has been erected in the Town Custom House Wharf. Stone steps at the Custom House pier re-built and enlarged, and two tiled sheds constructed on it. Expended, 12,855 Rupees. A pair of gates fitted to the Falkland slip, a boiler shed in the dockyard, three-fourths completed, and a boiler room, to contain the boiler of the Nasmyth's hammer shed, completed. The entrance to the Middle Dock has been widened. Expended, 19,366 Rupees.

The main hall and side ailes of the Town Hall and of Government House, Parell, fine polished and plastered. Cast-iron pipes laid down to supply Government House Parell, with Vehar water; the Governor's and Private Secretary's rooms at Parell lined with papers and mouldings, and six cast-iron fountains put up in place of old ones, at Parell. Expended, 14,364 Rupees.

Nassick.—A commissariat store and guard room built. Lines for Police Corps and a new cutcherry at Peinth completed. Expended, 7,945 Rupees.

Ahmednuggur.—Twelve temporary barracks for a wing of European Infantry, with hospital and out-buildings, completed. Expended, 1,03,401 Rupees, but of this amount, 52,262 Rupees have been the cost of the Persian barrack materials.

Khandeish.—Two barracks for a Company of European Troops have been in progress at Asseerghur; the walls of one and plinth of the other completed. A pendall at Sindwa, for European Troops travelling by bullock train, completed. Expended, 21,617 Rupees.

Mhow.—A barrack for two Companies of Infantry, at Indore, is on the point of completion. Married men's quarters at Indore built nearly up to the plinth. Lines for 500 Native Infantry at Indore nearly completed. Permanent upper-storied barracks for an Infantry Regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, were commenced in October 1859. Three are ready for the floors, but are suspended for want of the iron material to be used in their construction, there having been much difficulty in procuring carriage for the material from Bombay. Ten temporary barracks for European Infantry at Mhow completed. The old Cavalry stables at Mhow converted into barracks. Twelve temporary barracks at Mhow erected, but afterwards destroyed by a hurricane. Temporary quarters for families of the Foot Artillery erected. A hospital erected in the Lines of the 19th Regiment N. I., and another for the Residency Escort. Expended on the above, in the year, 2,08,658 Rupees.

Ahmedabad.—Temporary accommodation for the head quarters' wing, Her Majesty's 4th K. O. Regiment, at Ahmedabad, consisting of Officers' quarters, barracks and quarters for Soldiers' families, solitary cells and out-houses, completed. A temporary hospital, with out-buildings for the Artillery, and a temporary Church, completed. At Baroda two extra temporary barracks for Europeans, a canteen for the Royal Artillery, and a hospital, with out-buildings, for the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, constructed. Expended in 1859-60, 87,991 Rupees.

Deesa.—The patcherries for the European Regiment have been completed, also the temporary barracks and patcherries at Mount Aboo, and an Electric Telegraph Office at Nuggur Parkur. Expended, 12,350 Rupees.

Nusseerabad and Neemuch.—At Nusseerabad a new Cavalry barrack and a new Infantry barrack nearly completed. Eight Infantry barracks, which were commenced in the preceding year and 8 patcherries completed, 12 Solitary Cells with guard-room constructed. One Barrack re-roofed, and the roofs of six others repaired. Gun shed completed and Plunge Baths for the Cavalry and Infantry nearly so. At Neemuch the new Infantry Barracks and Patcherries very nearly completed, and a new Barrack for the Artillery in progress. Baths for the Artillery and Infantry about half finished ; and a new Traveller's Bungalow completed. At Ajmere a Hospital, Guard-room, two Native Doctor's houses, and two wells constructed for the Mhair Regiment. A new Gaol and a new Post Office have made some progress, being about one-third and one-half completed respectively. The expenditure on all the above works has not yet been reported by the Executive Engineer.

Aden.—Tunnel under the Munsooree heights, 1,052 feet in length, completed. It was worked from both ends and the driftways met 1 inch out of line and 4 inches out of level. The accuracy thus attained is remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the levels over the hills had to be taken with a Mason's level, the sides of the hills being too steep to admit of the use of a spirit level. Barracks for 2 Companies of European Infantry in Front Bay completed, with the exception of 1 Patcherry and some of the subsidiary buildings. Artillery Barracks in Front Bay completed, excepting a few of the buildings connected with the hospital. Pendalls for 60 men of the Sappers and Miners completed. The condenser buildings at the Isthmus have been completed, but the engine has not yet worked properly owing to the pump valves being out of order. Two condensers at Steamer Point have been erected, and all the buildings connected therewith completed. Expended during the year Rupees 90,859-0-0.

APPENDIX O.

Military Fortification.

Fortified enclosure in the Camp of Kurrachee. Harbor Defences.

The proposition to fortify Kurrachee has been negatived by the Government of India, I believe, however, that the Supreme Government is under the false impression that the Battery constructed at Munora in 1854, is in an effective state. Such, however, as represented in my letter No. 275 of 6th February last, is not the case, and it is practically out of the question to restore it. Kurrachee Harbor is therefore perfectly open to attack, and, as the Cantonment is distant, the smallest enemy's vessel might destroy all the shipping in the Harbor with impunity.

Military Accommodation for Troops.

Aqueduct and Well for supplying Water to Plunge Bath. New European Infantry Barracks. Kurrachee.

This work has been completed together with the addition to it sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 316, 7th February 1860. The latter answers very satisfactorily, but to the Plunge Bath, which is on a high level, the water flows in a very sluggish stream. There are, I fear, some small leaks in the earthen-ware pipes made at Tatta, which affect the stream when delivered at the high level of the Plunge Bath, but are unimportant when the water is turned into the supply cistern.

Constructing Quarters for Sick Officers at Ghizree.

These quarters have been completed. They consist of three detached Bungalows, each containing one sitting-room, two bed-rooms, with bath-rooms and out-offices. These buildings are of permanent construction, and have cost Rs. 7,217. It is now proposed to furnish them.

Constructing lines for 2 Rifle Regiments at Jacobabad.

These lines were commenced during the past year, and are about half finished, they will probably be completed during the current year. I have lately reported to Government that the manner in which the work is being done is very creditable to Lieutenant Pyur, the Executive Engineer, and to Mr. Radenhurst, who is superintending them.

Military Ordnance.

Powder Magazine at Hydrabad.

14. This work has been at length completed, with the exception of the Lightning Conductors, which will be fixed in a few days. The total cost has been Rs. 14,286, of which Rs. 7,058 has been expended during the year. The roof of this Magazine is vaulted, but not bomb-proof, and although the wall shewed the effect of the thrust of the vault, a few buttresses, promptly added by Captain Thomson, have arrested the threatened injury, and I have no doubt the Magazine will prove to be a very durable and useful structure.

Naval.

Constructing a Mud Dock and Shed at Ghizree.

15. This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,355, but it is not a satisfactory work in its present state. The Ghizree creek has perceptibly shoaled since the work was commenced, and the dock, as well as the jetty near it, have I fear been permanently injured by the Railway Pier which has been built higher up the creek, and projects so far across the channel, that the tide does not now scour the mud bank at the end of the jetty and at the mouth of the dock.

Lathe shop in the Naval yard at Kotree.

16. This work has been nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 3,772, and will prove a useful addition to the Government naval establishment at that place.

Judicial Jails.

Quarters for the Apothecary and Naib Jailor, Kurrachee Jail.

17. Have been completed during the year for the sum of Rs. 3,265.

Ecclesiastical Churches.

Church at Hydrabad.

18. This Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop on the 23rd of February last. The design of the edifice is, early English, it is built of red brick with cut stone quoins, plinth and mouldings. The building is universally admired, and will be a durable monument of Christianity in Sind; but it is much to be regretted that it was not completed years ago, when there was a large number of European Troops at the station, now the number is so reduced that the Church is not a quarter filled. The Church furniture is mean, though an ample sum was sanctioned for providing it in every way adapted to the building. The whole cost of the work has been Rs. 48,667 of which Rs. 11,450 has been spent during the year.

Ecclesiastical Burial Grounds.
Cemetry at Munora.

19. Has been provided, that in the cantonment at Kurrachee being too distant for the interment of persons dying at Munora or Keamarn, or on board the shipping in the Harbor. The cost of the enclosure wall has been Rupees 1,587.

General. Government.
Additions to the Commissioner's Office.

20. A small two-storied building has been added during the year at a cost of Rupees 3,670, for the accommodation of the Jagheer Department.

General. Monuments.
Providing Marble Tablets to, and a plain iron Railing round, the Meeanee Monument.

21. A sum of Rupees 4,000 has been expended during the year in completing the Monument erected in 1855 on the battle field of Meanee from a design by the late Major General Waddington. The work done during the year has been fixing in the panels of the base of the Obelisk marble slabs, on which have been engraved the names of the officers and men who fell during the engagement, and the Monument has been surrounded by an iron railing. A garden has been laid out within the enclosure, and arrangements made for its being permanently maintained.

Marine Harbors and Navigation.
Kurrachee Harbor improvements.

22. The great event in this Department during the year has been the commencement of these works. For years past it has been generally admitted that if the bar at the entrance of the Kurrachee Harbour could be removed, so that the depth of water upon it should equal that within the Harbour and the break of the sea on the bar prevented, it would become one of the most important Harbours in Her Majesty's Eastern possessions, being the natural and only convenient port for the trade of an enormous Territory. The question as to whether or not the Harbour could be so improved being one in which experience was the only safe guide, its consideration was entrusted by the Home Government to the most eminent authority on such subjects in England, Mr. J. Walker. Mr. Walker, with the sanction of the Home Government, sent to Kurrachee a Civil Engineer Mr. Parkes, in whom he had confidence, to collect by actual survey and local enquiry the preliminary information on which only a definite opinion could with safety be based. Mr. Parkes' report to Mr. Walker, and Mr. Walker's project framed upon that report, have been published, and it is only necessary here to remark that both concur that for an expenditure of about £300,000 the desired improvements can be secured.

23. A portion of that sum embracing the following works :—

1.	Keamaree Groyne	Rs.	4,20,000
2.	Napier Mole Bridge	„	4,00,000
3.	Native Jetty and Quays	„	2,80,000
4.	New Channel	„	1,80,000
5.	Chinnee Creek Stoppage	„	90,000
		Total Rs.	1,370,000

has been sanctioned, leaving the balance for further consideration.

24. The works have been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Price, C. E., one of the Covenanted Civil Engineers engaged in 1855, by the late East India Company. An Iron Bridge of 1,200 feet water-way and extensive plant, estimated to cost nearly two lacs of Rupees have been contracted for in England. Pending the arrival of the latter little can be done, and as the price of labor at Kurrachee is at present very high, it is not desirable to hurry forward the works, for there is reason to hope that in a few months hence the great demand for labor for the Sind Railway works will have ceased, and that the labor market will then resume its normal state. At the rates at present being paid the cost of the works would exceed Mr. Walker's estimate, but for the reasons above stated, it is reasonable to expect a considerable reduction during next year. Were it not for the necessity and economy of being prepared for the reception of the plant and materials expected, I should have proposed the suspension of the Harbour works until the Railway works have been completed.

25. The Harbour works, as above described, were commenced on the 9th of February last, and the expenditure during the year has been Rs. 29,169.

Industrial Mines.
Explorations in the Lyneah Vale Coal Field.

26. A sum of Rs. 2,597 has been expended under the direction of the Collector of Kurrachee upon the Coal Mines in the Lyneah valley near Kotree. I have always doubted the wisdom of expending money upon this mine. The formation is tertiary, certainly as recent as the Oolitic formations of England in which mineral coal does not exist, and the liquites with which they abound are very rarely worth working. Expenditure on the part of Government has now I understand ceased, and the mine has been made over to the Railway Company.

Agricultural Irrigation.
Supply Channel to the Eastern Narra.
Regulating Bridge to ditto.

27. On the 7th of May 1859, this channel, commenced in the year 1853, and the bridge, having been completed, water was admitted in the presence of a large concourse of people. Captain Fife states that its fertilizing effects extended last year 200 miles down the valley.

28 The cost of these works according to a statement furnished by the Superintendent of Canals, appears to have been Rs. 6,16,026, a further expense of Rs. 57,660 has been sanctioned for protecting the surface of the channel from the action of the water, of which Rs. 23,103 has been expended during the year.

29. By a statement No. 981, submitted by me to the Commissioner, under date the 27th April last, it appears that the returns from the works, and from the subsidiary works in the Lower Narra, have amounted to Rs. 3,79,912, or rather less than one-half the percentage promised when they were designed.

Agricultural Irrigation.
Mitrao Canal in the direction of Wanga Bazar.

30. This work, estimated to cost Rs. 4,22,937, was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, on a provisional sanction of Rs. 50,000, up to the 30th April 1860, the expenditure had been Rs 45,408 The following memo. by the Superintendent of Canals will explain its present state.

"The Mitrao Canal being the first Perennial Canal undertaken in the Province, its "progress will be watched with more than ordinary interest and the anxiety of the people "in the Hydrabad Collectorate to obtain land to cultivate along its banks already "indicates a clear perception on their part of the advantages that will be derived "from the work. The canal was commenced on the 9th of March 1859, and the "ground has been opened as far as the twenty-sixth mile, the total length of the canal "being ninety miles. Water was admitted during the last inundation both for the "purpose of irrigating land and furnishing drinking water, the want of which was very "severely felt. Up to the end of the present year the canal will have reached the 28th "mile of its course, the excavation at the head having a bottom width of 20 feet. The "canal is furnished with a temporary head sluice connected with embankments to keep "the water under control. The cost of the works up to the end of the year will be less "than Rupees 50,000. Water will be admitted again when the Narra is opened, and it "is anticipated that a considerable revenue will be derived during the approaching season. "While irrigation is being carried on in this way the canal works are not suspended. "The extension in length of course goes on without interruption, while the proper increase "of width is obtained by excavating parallel side trenches, which when completed will "have the canal stream admitted into them."

31. In my Budget for 1860-61 a further expenditure during the year of one lac of Rupees on this work was proposed, but by the correspondence received with Government Resolution No. 873 of 1860, I am glad to find that a special grant towards it will be made, and the canal will now, I hope progress favorably. This work is dependent upon the supply channel before noticed in para. 27, that it will pay well I have no doubt, but I regret to hear that some of the persons who are taking up land upon it have relinquished their former holdings on the older canals, so that their cultivation on the Mitrao canal will not be in addition to what now exists but a mere transfer.

Agricultural Irrigation.
Survey Operations and new Projects.

32. During the year two extensive irrigational projects have been submitted by the Superintendent of Canals. The first for a Perennial Canal from above Roree to the Fullalie near Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rupees 27,79,383 Rupees.

33. The second for a similar canal from Sukkur to Shadadpoor, estimated to cost Rupees 6,98,306.

34. These two projects are for portion of the series of irrigational works advocated by Captain Fife, and very strongly recommended by the late Commissioner, Sir Bartle E. Frere, in his Report No. 71 of 1859.

35. Four of the Executive Engineers of the canal department have been for a greater or less portion of the year engaged on survey and for further similar projects; none of them have, however, reached me, and therefore require no further notice in this place.

Communications, Metalled Road.
Approach road from Napier Mole to the Keamanee terminus of the Railway.

36. This work has been nearly completed during the year at a cost of Rupees 7,721, the road is unbanked, and 2,334 feet long by 30 feet wide, metalled to 20 feet.

Prolongation of Frere Street.

37. This leads from the Cantonment Bazar to the Railway work-shops and Ghizree Junction Station, the expense is equally shared by the Government and Railway Company. The Government moiety will be expended during the current year and the work completed.

Communication. Metalled Roads.
Road over the Lukhee Pass.

38. This important work has not yet been finished, delay having been caused by the necessity of importing all the skilled labor, by the difficulty of obtaining blasting powder, and by the necessity which exists for suspending the work every hot season. Though unfinished the road is open for traffic, and unless checked for want of funds it will be completed during the current year. The total expenditure on this work has up to the 30th April been Rupees 35,094, leaving an unexpended balance of Rupees 15,090.

Communication. Bridges.
Bridge over the Fullalie River.

39. This masonry bridge, of which a plan is attached, was commenced in 1856 by Mr. Mossop, C. E., then Acting Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Collectorate; The work was suspended during the mutinies and subsequent financial pressure; its importance in a military point of view induced the late Commissioner to urge its completion, and under the sanction of Government it was resumed in January 1859, and its completion reported last November. Government resolution No. 2,794 of 1859 justly considered the result as highly creditable to Captain Thomson and the subordinates who superintended it. It has been completed for Rupees 35,722, being slightly within the estimated cost.

Permament Wooden Bridge on the Hyderabad town and Meanee road.

40. Was commenced during 1858-59, and completed in the month of September last at a cost of Rupees 7,936. It is built of teak wood, and though rough is strong, and will probably last many years. In a country like Sind, however, where teak timber is enormously expensive, and lime and clay of excellent quality, abundant, I consider it a mistake to construct bridges of teak timber. A sketch of this bridge also is annexed.

Communication. Bridges.
Temporary Wooden Bridge Hyderabad Camp and Meanee road.

41. A third bridge also over the Fullalie on the line of the trunk road from Hyderabad to Roree was constructed during the year at a cost of Rupees 1,861. It will be seen from the annexed sketch that the road-way is not high enough for boats to pass under it, it impedes navigation, and must be removed. It is, however, in contemplation to alter the road so as to avoid the necessity of crossing the Fullalie except at the masonry bridge on the Alyar ka Tanda road, and a survey for that object is in hand.

Communication. River Improvements.
Improving the Hujjamree new cut.

42. This work is in progress in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The channel, I am happy to be able to report, is already improved, and there is reason to hope that it may remain navigable until the Railway is completed, when the tidal creeks will become of little use.

Stone pitching the left bank of the Indus near Hyderabad.

43. Rupees 5,291 has been expended on this account during the year, the total expenditure having been Rupees 6,615. The Executive Engineer reports that the work has been successful, but as the buildings in the entrenched camp are no longer maintained by Government, the expenditure of so large a sum on the bank is of doubtful expediency, and I have not sanctioned a further application for funds for repairing the same during the past or current years.

Communications. River improvements.

Stone pitching the Right bank Indus above Kotree, protecting bank with matting.

44 Rs. 6,767 has been expended in repairing and extending the stone pitching on the right bank, and Rupees 4,000 in protecting that above Kotree with matting, of which Rupees 5,476 and Rupees 3,671 respectively were expended during the year. All attempts to preserve the River bank by simply covering it with mats have proved unsatisfactory and the present instance is no exception. The expenditure has not materially checked the encroachment of the River, and an experimental groyne thrown out from the bank has had very little effect. The only method of permanently protecting the River bank which has been tried is pitching it with stone, and I advised the Commissioner to offer to the Railway Company, on condition that it would undertake permanently to maintain the bank, a fixed sum, being a moiety of the estimated cost of protecting the river-bank above Kotree, but that offer has been declined, and as the Railway Company are now primarily interested in preserving the bank and as no injury can be sustained by any of the Government property so long as their works are maintained no further expenditure on the right bank need be incurred beyond what is required to preserve the stone pitching of that portion used by the Indus Flotilla.

Electric Telegraph.

Constructing a Signaller's office at Budduna.

45. An office has been built at a cost of Rupees 6,502, the use of their building it is difficult to understand, moreover the locality being swampy and unhealthy I doubt its being long retained.

Obelisks for carrying the E. T. were across the Indus at Sukkur, Bukkur and Roree.

46. Six masonry Towers for their purpose were sanctioned at a cost of Rupees 12,759. Five only have been built as it was found that the sixth was unnecessary. The cost of the five has been Rupees 15,168 or Rupees 409 in excess of the sum sanctioned for six. These towers answer perfectly, but they are unnecessarily high, and a smaller expediture would have effected the object equally well.

Agricultural Irrigation.

Canal Clearances, and the maintenance of Irrigational works.

47. The sum expended on this account during the year has been, exclusive of Establishment.

By the Collector of Kurrachee...	Rs.	59,980
" " Hydrabad	"	231,493
" " Shikarpore	"	1,51,627
" Political Superintendent of Frontier	"	27,500
" Superintendent of Canals	"	57,952
Total Rs. ...		5,28,552

48. A reduced expenditure will, it is believed, suffice in future, as it is asserted that the canals have been much improved by the heavy expenditure on them during a few years past.

Repairs of Roads.

49. A sum of Rupees 207,918 was sanctioned for the repairs of the 6,715 miles of cantonment, trunk, and district roads during the year, but the small amount allotted to Sinde rendered it necessary to curtail that amount to Rupees 122,943, the actual expenditure being Rupees 108,554.

Repairs of Buildings.

50. A sum of about Rupees 114,000 was sanctioned at the commencement of the year on this account, but for the reasons above assigned Rupees 70,123 only have been been expended. Many buildings have not been repaired at all.

Establishments.

51. The costs of establishments in Sinde is excessive, including "direction" it is equivalent to 28-19 per cent of the sum actually expended on works. A considerable portion of this latter, however, is effected by Revenue Officers without any assistance whatever from the Public Works Department; were that expenditure deducted, the proportional cost of establishments would be still higher.

52. This, it is true, arises in part from a portion of the canal department having been employed in surveying; but I consider that department too extensive, and unless Captain Fife's system of perennial canal is at once to be carried out with vigour, it should, in my opinion, be reduced.

53. The following changes have taken place during the year.

Engineer Establishment.

On the 5th January 1860, I resumed charge of the office of Chief Engineer from Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, who had been acting since May 1858.

Captain Fife, Superintendent of Canals, has taken a Furlough to Europe, Captain Soady having been appointed to act for him.

Mr. W. H. Price, C. E. and B. A., has been transferred from the Canal Department to a new office, that of superintendent of the harbor works, his appointment in the canal Department has not been filled up.

Lieutenant Le Messurier has been promoted from 4th to 3rd class Executive Engineer.

Three young Officers of the Engineers have joined the Department during the year, and are employed as assistants to Executive Officers

Mr. G. W. Mossop, C. E., proceeded to Europe, on medical certificate, for 12 months on the 5th June 1859.

The services of Mr. H. L. Inman were dispensed with by Government on the 8th December last.

Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishment.

The only case of misconduct brought to my notice was that of Sergeant Probationary Assistant Overseer Robert Smith, who in 1855 had been remanded to his corps for misconduct, but in April 1859 was re-appointed to the Department; he again misconducted himself, was tried by a Court martial, and remanded by the Court's sentence to the corps for which he originally enlisted.

Statement of entire expenditure.

55. This document has been prepared with care and in much detail. It will be seen that the gross expenditure corresponds very nearly with the sum allotted, the former being Rupees 14,26,831 and the latter Rupees 14,23,830.

APPENDIX P.

SUMMARY of Weekly Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 2nd May 1859, and ending 29th April 1860, comprising 52 Weeks.

Week.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandize.			Total.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For the year ending 8th May 1859 ...	194¾	16,932	11	5	19,424	0	5	36,356	11	10
" 15th " " ...	0	17,925	10	3	22,546	7	6	40,472	1	9
" 22nd " " ...	0	19,620	7	9	20,730	1	8	40,350	9	5
" 29th " " ...	0	18,497	6	1	20,342	12	7	38,840	2	8
" 5th June " ...	0	18,963	2	2	20,724	3	10	39,687	6	0
" 12th " " ...	0	16,649	5	8	20,376	10	4	37,026	0	0
" 19th " " ...	0	16,423	11	5	19,707	14	2	36,131	9	7
" 26th " " ...	0	15,474	0	11	17,251	0	2	32,995	1	1
" 3rd July " ...	0	16,122	5	2	21,256	12	2	37,379	1	4
" 10th " " ...	0	14,393	10	10	21,141	3	3	35,534	14	1
" 17th " " ...	0	12,811	10	6	17,884	8	5	30,696	2	11
" 24th " " ...	0	11,663	4	5	12,775	5	1	24,438	9	6
" 31st " " ...	0	11,176	5	3	13,309	10	5	24,485	15	8
" 7th August "	0	11,936	6	5	14,772	6	5	26,708	12	10
" 14th " " ...	0	12,114	12	6	16,347	8	6	28,462	5	0
" 21st " " ...	0	14,166	8	6	12,791	4	10	26,957	13	4
" 28th " " ...	0	11,011	9	3	11,330	14	6	22,342	7	9
" 4th Sept. " ...	0	12,099	6	0	11,920	10	2	24,020	0	2
" 11th " " ...	0	14,773	8	2	14,366	7	9	29,139	15	11
" 18th " " ...	0	15,321	11	8	16,040	13	1	31,362	8	9
" 25th " " ...	0	15,942	6	10	15,073	7	1	31,015	13	11
" 2nd Oct. " ...	0	17,612	12	5	12,672	6	9	30,285	3	2
" 9th " " ...	0	15,548	3	5	15,483	8	8	31,031	12	1
" 16th " " ...	0	19,485	2	9	18,198	10	2	37,683	12	11
" 23rd " " ...	0	19,716	10	6	17,917	2	8	37,633	13	2
" 30th " " ...	245	16,820	12	3	18,221	10	8	35,042	6	11
" 6th Nov. " ...	0	20,437	10	4	19,182	9	5	39,620	3	9
" 13th " " ...	0	17,858	2	11	21,883	7	9	39,741	10	8
" 20th " " ...	0	22,534	13	3	20,120	3	0	42,655	0	3
" 27th " " ...	0	17,109	14	4	21,452	6	8	38,562	5	0
" 4th Dec. " ...	0	16,281	5	10	23,135	10	9	39,417	0	7
" 11th " " ...	0	21,037	2	1	21,927	5	11	42,964	8	0
" 18th " " ...	0	17,950	7	6	17,724	9	1	35,675	0	7
" 25th " " ...	0	19,404	12	8	20,237	15	7	39,642	12	3
" 31st " " ...	0	17,716	11	5	19,895	2	0	37,611	13	5
For the first day of January 1860 ...	0	2,139	9	1	416	10	3	2,556	3	4
For the week ending 8th Jan. 1860 ...	273¼	19,403	1	6	22,985	14	4	42,388	15	10
" 15th " " ...	0	16,152	0	11	25,195	10	5	41,347	11	4
" 22nd " " ...	0	16,704	5	5	26,207	4	5	42,911	9	10
" 29th " " ...	0	19,638	10	3	20,027	10	5	39,666	4	8
" 5th Feb. " ...	0	19,796	7	1	24,395	9	0	44,192	0	1
" 12th " " ...	277	21,749	0	8	25,416	13	2	47,165	13	10
" 19th " " ...	0	24,791	7	2	26,048	0	7	50,839	7	9
" 26th " " ...	0	19,901	3	0	22,599	15	4	42,501	2	4
" 4th March " ...	0	19,126	11	7	24,130	9	0	43,257	4	7
" 11th " " ...	0	16,703	3	6	20,008	12	10	36,712	0	4
" 18th " " ...	0	19,321	9	9	20,601	12	0	39,923	5	9
" 25th " " ...	0	18,326	10	1	22,361	12	2	40,688	6	3
" 1st April " ...	0	19,035	12	6	26,683	7	9	45,719	4	3
" 8th " " ...	0	19,225	1	4	26,565	1	7	45,790	2	11
" 15th " " ...	0	20,426	0	2	24,870	9	10	45,296	10	0
" 22nd " " ...	0	19,255	8	3	24,470	4	3	43,725	12	6
" 29th " " ...	0	22,338	3	8	22,464	10	8	44,802	14	4

APPENDIX Q.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of G. I. P. Railway for the year 1859.

	Miles open.	Passengers. Numbers. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Receipts. 1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Total Rs.	Goods. Weight. Railway Material. Tons.	Merchandise. Tons.	Receipts. Railway Material. Rs.	Merchandise. Rs.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods. Rs.	Miles Run. Passengers. Miles.	Goods. Miles.	Total. Miles.
January to June ..	194·8	5968·5	66210·5	5,35,506	23,668	53,128	2,76,316	67,647	4,20,759	52,676	74,264	2,06,123	3,24,134	3,296	5,34,090	9,55,709*	1,19,642	1,36,136	2,55,778
July to December ..	213·7	5571	78248·5	5,19,103	24,491	56,605	2,74,599	67,171	4,22,866	45,412	43,256	2,06,172	2,28,900	7,603	4,44,913	8,72,849†	1,28,806	1,08,377	2,37,183

* Including Rupees 860 Receipts for Rent, &c.
† Ditto Rupees 5,040 ditto ditto.

	Expenditure. Locomotive Charges. Rs.	Coaching Charges. Rs.	Merchandise Charges. Rs.	Maintenance of Way. Rs.	General Charges. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per Centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross cost of open Line. £.	Net Revenue. Rs.	£.	Equivalent to per cent. per annum. £.	s.	d.
January to June	2,21,270	53,323	64,156	49,585	38,118	4,26,452	44·62	1,699,034	5,29,257	48,515	5	14	3
July to December	2,62,190	58,818	57,834	72,473	52,409	5,03,724	57·61	1,975,627	3,69,095	33,834	3	8	6

APPENDIX R.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860, (Concan and Deccan Lines.)

	Locomotive Engines.	Carriages.								Waggons.							Total.	
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Sheep Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Locomotives.	Vehicles
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1860 ...	54	1	20	30	50	12	26	38	27	49	656	10	82	15	46	10	54	1,072

APPENDIX S.

RETURN of the Traffic Receipts on open portion of the B. B. and I. C. Railway from Amrolie to Unclesur (29 miles) from 12th February to 30th April 1860.

For three days ending 12th February 1860	331	13	0
For the week ending 19th February 1860	1,176	2	2
" " 26th " "	1,150	7	2
" " 4th March 1860	1,250	11	1
" " 11th " "	1,229	9	2
" " 18th " "	1,456	12	0
" " 25th " "	1,391	0	0
" " 1st April "	1,631	0	8
" " 8th " "	1,369	3	10
" " 15th " "	1,350	10	1
" " 22nd " "	1,250	6	11
" " 29th " "	1,331	8	8
For the 30th April 1-7th of the week ending 6th May 1860... ...	236	0	11
			15,155 5 8
Total Company's Rupees	... ...		15,155 5 8

APPENDIX T.

RETURN of Engines and Rolling Stock of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on 30th April 1860.

	Engines.	Carriages. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Composite.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	Goods Waggons. High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cattle.	Timber.	Powder.	Break.	Ballast Waggons.	
In working order	7	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	142	157
Under repair	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Being erected	4	2	6	2	12	7	2	4	6	15	15	2	8	4	1	4	180	270
Total ...	14	3	7	3	16	7	3	5	7	15	16	4	8	5	1	5	322	427

APPENDIX U.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure under each head of an Office, during the year 1859-60, on Public Works in the Sind Province.

CLASSIFICATION.	Collector of Kurrachee.		Collector of Hyderabad.		Collector of Shikarpoor.		Political Superintendent of West Sind Frontier.		Lieutenant of Police, Kurrachee.		Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad.		Lieutenant of Police, Shikarpoor.		Superintendent of Canals.		Survey Operations, Sind Canal Department.		Upper Narra Works.	
	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.
Military — Fortifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Accommodation for Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Ordnance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Commissariat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military — Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial — Police	...	206 0 0	345 0 0	254 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	172 0 0	6 0 0	151 0 0	800 0 0	300 0 0	1,638 0 0	135 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial — Court Houses	...	650 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial — Jails	...	...	271 0 0	...	453 0 0	...	...	17 0 0	66 0 0	340 0 0	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1,492 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0
Revenue — Lands and Miscellaneous	...	771 0 0	1,588 0 0	832 0 0	1,600 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue — Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue — Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue — Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical — Churches and other buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical — Burial Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	400 0 0	20 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Charitable Institutions	...	10 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	244 0 0	...	87 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Scientific Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Monuments and Antiquities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General — Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Town Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Paving and Streets	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Water Supply	...	...	1,200 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	...	107 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal — Sewerage	650 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine — Harbours and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine — Light Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial — Mines	2,597 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial — Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,196 0 0	25,875 0 0
Agricultural — Irrigational Canals	...	37,084 0 0	...	2,23,710 0 0	33,172 0 0	1,07,479 0 0	...	25,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural — Tanks	...	2,122 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural — Dykes	...	590 0 0	1,285 0 0	...	6,532 0 0	2,622 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural — Drainage	327 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 0 0
Agricultural — Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Metalled Roads	...	...	...	2,400 0 0	...	...	...	19,650 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Un-metalled Roads	4,050 0 0	10,062 0 0	6,297 0 0	13,758 0 0	12,186 0 0	17,941 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Boat Bridges and Ferries	...	...	...	1,242 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Navigable Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — River Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications — Accommodation for Travellers	...	2,259 0 0	11,429 0 0	6,481 0 0	11,342 0 0	9,009 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,649 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Works	8,024 0 0	73,774 0 0	23,675 0 0	2,48,677 0 0	68,885 0 0	1,41,695 0 0	5,107 0 0	48,383 0 0	72 0 0	491 0 0	1,800 0 0	500 0 0	3,130 0 0	135 0 0	...	...	...	...	21,196 0 0	26,384 0 0
Establishments — Direction — Fixed Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,577 0 0	...	...	...	...
Establishments — Direction — Travelling Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992 0 0	...	...	...	...
Establishments — Direction — Extra Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishments — Direction — Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,957 0 0	...	...	...	...
Establishments — Construction — Fixed Salaries	...	25,804 0 0	...	20,637 0 0	...	9,507 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,880 0 0	...	8,417 0 0
Establishments — Construction — Travelling Allowances	...	3,486 0 0	...	2,699 0 0	...	1,205 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,734 0 0	...	465 0 0
Establishments — Construction — Extra Establishment	...	720 0 0	...	18,000 0 0	...	...	...	3,264 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489 0 0
Establishments — Construction — Contingencies	...	1,257 0 0	...	1,452 0 0	...	553 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,603 0 0	...	1,489 0 0
Total for Establishments	...	31,267 0 0	...	42,788 0 0	...	11,265 0 0	...	3,264 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,526 0 0	...	42,217 0 0	...	11,860 0 0

APPENDIX U.—*(Concluded.)*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure under each head of an Office, during the year 1859-60, on Public Works in the Sind Province.

CLASSIFICATION.		Lower Narra Works.		Fullalie River Works.		Chief Engineer in Sind.		Executive Engineer Kurrachee Station and Port.		Superintendent Harbour Works.		Lukhee Pass and Arul Bridge Works, Lower Sind.		Executive Engineer, Central Sind.		Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.		Total.	REMARKS.
		Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.		
Military	Fortifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195 0 0	232 0 0	...	...	3,027 0 0	Total for State Rupees 2,32,665.
	Cantonments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405 0 0	10,225 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,141 0 0	1,430 0 0	...	...	15,201 0 0	
	Accommodation for Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,117 0 0	27,514 0 0	...	...	...	...	903 0 0	5,741 0 0	44,367 0 0	13,630 0 0	1,18,272 0 0	
	Ordnance	...	...	...	...	...	...	893 0 0	124 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,452 0 0	322 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	12,824 0 0	
	Commissariat	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 0 0	673 0 0	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	3 0 0	273 0 0	368 0 0	2,048 0 0	
	Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naval		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,290 0 0	1,093 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,668 0 0	884 0 0	428 0 0	31 0 0	15,394 0 0	
Judicial	Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	842 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 0 0	5,883 0 0	
	Court Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	783 0 0	
	Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,612 0 0	1,103 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,554 0 0	
Revenue	Land and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,226 0 0	163 0 0	3,742 0 0	202 0 0	16,447 0 0	
	Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,650 0 0	879 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,529 0 0	
	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ecclesiastical	Churches and other buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	431 0 0	521 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,527 0 0	220 0 0	...	20 0 0	12,719 0 0	
	Burial Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	595 0 0	...	...	...	2,182 0 0	
Educational		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013 0 0	
General	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,418 0 0	219 0 0	...	...	...	...	713 0 0	...	...	...	5,350 0 0	
	Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	152 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 0	196 0 0	82 0 0	506 0 0	
	Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0 0	226 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	79 0 0	917 0 0	
	Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	91 0 0	626 0 0	
	Scientific Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Monuments and Antiquities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,276 0 0	...	...	...	4,276 0 0	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 0 0	1,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177 0 0	
Municipal	Town Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	
	Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Paving and Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	
	Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	697 0 0	350 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,547 0 0	
	Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757 0 0	
Marine	Harbours and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,987 0 0	2,183 0 0	25,141 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,311 0 0	
	Light Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,547 0 0	201 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,748 0 0	
Industrial	Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,597 0 0	
	Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	
Agricultural	Irrigational Canals	...	34,691 0 0	...	2,100 0 0	12,962 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0 0	5,43,874 0 0	Total for Internal Import Rupees 8,30,382.
	Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,122 0 0	
	Dykes	...	2,695 0 0	3,196 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,920 0 0	
	Drainage	...	2,386 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,713 0 0	
	Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529 0 0	
Communications	Metalled Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,901 0 0	17,813 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,114 0 0	
	Un-metalled Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	940 0 0	4,201 0 0	...	...	13,573 0 0	...	...	26 0 0	4,100 0 0	12,507 0 0	1,18,985 0 0	
	Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,236 0 0	...	34,406 0 0	...	...	...	37,442 0 0	
	Boat Bridges and Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242 0 0	
	Navigable Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	River Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	15,083 0 0	91 0 0	...	103 0 0	16,945 0 0	
	Accommodation for Travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325 0 0	765 0 0	...	...	...	...	52 0 0	121 0 0	765 0 0	272 0 0	47,769 0 0	
Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	328 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328 0 0	
Electric Telegraph		...	...	...	...	...	...	67 0 0	361 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,501 0 0	...	5,579 0 0	18 0 0	12,526 0 0	
Total for Works		...	39,772 0 0	3,196 0 0	2,100 0 0	12,962 0 0	...	...	80,944 0 0	70,001 0 0	25,141 0 0	...	15,609 0 0	...	94,776 0 0	9,393 0 0	59,466 0 0	27,759 0 0	11,13,047 0 0
Establishments. Direction	Fixed Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total for New Works and Repairs.
	Travelling allowances	...	...	...	...	...	29,852 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,429 0 0	
	Extra Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,574 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,366 0 0	
	Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Construction	Fixed Salaries	...	10,262 0 0	...	7,959 0 0	...	2,186 0 0	...	33,051 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,143 0 0	
	Travelling allowances	...	2,257 0 0	...	652 0 0	...	...	...	2,513 0 0	...	3,534 0 0	...	3,750 0 0	...	20,721 0 0	...	20,523 0 0	1,95,045 0 0	
	Extra Establishment	...	839 0 0	...	598 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	155 0 0	...	170 0 0	...	1,289 0 0	...	4,052 0 0	22,677 0 0	
	Contingencies	...	823 0 0	...	723 0 0	...	...	...	593 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0 0	24,857 0 0	
											339 0 0	...	...	...	842 0 0	...	593 0 0	16,267 0 0	
Total for Establishments		...	14,181 0 0	...	9,732 0 0	...	33,413 0 0	...	36,157 0 0	...	4,028 0 0	...	3,920 0 0	...	22,852 0 0	...	25,315 0 0	3,13,784 0 0	Total for Establishments.
Rupees		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,26,831 0 0	Grand Total on Public Works in Sind for 1859-60.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, the 1st May 1860.

H. BLOIS TURNER, *Colonel,*
Chief Engineer in Sind.

APPENDIX U.—(*Continued.*)

Synopsis of the expenditure by each Office on new Works and Repairs separately, and the total for Works in each Collectorate for 1859-60.

Collectorate.	Heads of Departments.		State. (Directly connected with the Administration.) Military.	Naval.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Ecclesiastical.	Educational.	General.	Internal Improvement. (Works of public convenience or of improvement.) Municipal.	Marine.	Industrial.	Agricultural.	Communication.	Railways.	Electric Telegraph.	Total.	Total for works in each Collectorate.	Remarks.
Kurrachee.	Collector of Kurrachee ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	650	.....	2,597	327	4,050	...	.....	8,024	2,74,056	Total works, Kurrachee Collectorate.
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	856	771	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	59,796	12,321	...	.....	73,774		
	Ex. Engr., Station & Port	Construction...	29,108	9,290	4,454	3,795	2,018	.....	5,119	697	13,534	700	.....	11,834	328	67	80,944		
		Repairs ...	38,536	1,093	1,184	879	521	183	1,731	850	2,884	.....	.....	22,779	...	361	79,001		
	Supdt. Harbor Works ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,141	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	25,141		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Canal Dept. Surveys ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,609	...	.....	15,609		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Lieutenant of Police ...	Construction...	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	72		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	491		
Hyderabad.	Collector of Hyderabad ...	Construction...	.....	.....	616	1,588	.....	400	60	2,000	.....	.....	1,285	17,726	...	.....	23,675	4,37,851	Ditto, Hyderabad Collectorate.
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	254	832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,23,710	23,881	...	.....	2,48,677		
	Ex. Engr., Central Sind...	Construction...	14,729	3,668	.....	3,226	12,122	.....	4,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,541	...	6,501	94,776		
		Repairs ...	7,728	884	2	163	220	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	...	.....	9,393		
	Fullalie Works ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	...	.....	2,100		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,962	.....	...	.....	12,962		
	Lower Narra Works ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,772	.....	...	.....	39,772		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,196	.....	...	.....	3,196		
	Lieutenant of Police ...	Construction...	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,800		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	500		
Shikarpore.	Collector of Shikarpore ...	Construction...	.....	.....	1,253	1,600	.....	1,000	.....	1,800	.....	.....	39,704	23,528	...	.....	68,885	4,02,140	Ditto, Shikarpore Collectorate, including Frontier Districts.
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	244	400	.....	.....	1,10,101	26,950	...	.....	1,41,695		
	Pole. Supdt. of Frontier ...	Construction...	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	3,100	...	.....	5,107		
		Repairs ...	700	.....	189	165	.....	10	87	500	.....	.....	25,533	21,199	...	.....	48,383		
	Ex. Engr., Upper Sind ...	Construction...	44,656	428	.....	3,742	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,865	...	5,579	59,466		
		Repairs ...	14,015	31	234	202	20	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	105	12,882	...	18	27,759		
	Upper Narra Works ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,196	.....	...	.....	21,196		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,384	.....	...	.....	26,384		
	Canal Dept. Surveys ...	Construction...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Lieutenant of Police ...	Construction...	.....	.....	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,130		
		Repairs ...	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	135		
	Total for Construction, Rs. ...		90,393	13,386	11,325	13,951	14,140	1,800	10,864	5,254	38,675	3,297	1,04,884	1,30,253	328	12,147	4,49,697		
	Ditto Repairs, Rs. ..		60,979	2,008	3,845	7,012	761	213	2,488	1,250	2,884	.....	4,61,787	1,20,244	...	379	6,63,350		
	Total ...		1,51,372	15,394	15,170	20,963	14,901	2,013	12,852	6,504	41,059	3,297	5,66,171	2,50,097	328	12,526	11,13,047	11,13,047	Grand Total on works in Sind.

State, Rs. ... 2,32,665. Internal Improvements, Rs. ... 8,80,382.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Camp Kurrachee, 1st May 1860.

H. BLOIS TURNER, *Colonel,*
Chief Engineer, Sind.

APPENDIX U.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT showing the cost of Public Works Establishments in Sind for the year 1859-60.

Classification.			Chief Engineer in Sind.	Executive Engineer Kurrachee Station and Port.	Executive Engineer Central Sind.	Executive Engineer Upper Sind.	Superintendent Lukkee Pass Works.	Superintendent Harbour Works.	Superintendent of Canals in Sinde.	Executive Engineer upper Naval works.	Executive Engineer Lower Naval works.	Executive Engineer Fullaile works.	Executive Engineer of Survey Operation.	Collector of Kurrachee	Collector of Hyderabad.	Collector of Shikarpore.	Political Superintendent of the Frontier	Total.
Establishment.	Direction	Fixed Salaries	29,852	0	0	0	0	0	17,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,429 0 0
		Travelling allowances	1,374	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,366 0 0
		Extra Establishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
		Contingencies	2,186	0	0	0	0	0	1,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,143 0 0
		Total, Rupees	33,412	0	0	0	0	0	21,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,928 0 0
	Construction	Fixed Salaries	0	33,051	20,721	20,523	3,750	3,534	0	8,417	8,417	3,959	30,089	25,804	20,637	9,507	0	1,95,045 0 0
		Travelling allowances	0	2,513	1,289	4,032	170	155	0	465	465	652	3,734	8,486	2,699	1,205	0	22,677 0 0
		Extra Establishment	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	1,489	1,489	398	0	720	18,000	0	3,264	24,857 0 0
		Contingencies	0	593	482	593	0	309	0	1,489	1,489	723	7,603	1,257	1,422	553	0	16,267 0 0
		Total Rupees	0	36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028	0	11,860	11,860	9,732	42,216	31,267	42,788	11,255	3,264	2,58,846 0 0
	Total each Office Rupees		33,412	36,157	22,852	25,315	3,920	4,028	21,526	11,860	11,860	9,727	42,217	31,267	42,788	11,255	3,264	3,13,784 0 0
			Rs. 1,21,656 Public Works.					Rs. 4,028 Harbour Works	Rs. 90,816 Canal Department.					Rs. 88,584 Canal Clearances.				

H. BLOIS TURNER, *Colonel,*
Chief Engineer in Sind.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE:
Camp Kurrachee, 1st May 1860.

APPENDIX U.—(*Concluded.*)

	Collectorates in Sind.			Total.
	Kurrachee.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpoor.	
New Works	1,29,790	1,62,123	1,57,784	4,49,697
Repairs (including canal clearances)...	1,44,266	2,74,728	2,44,356	6,63,350
Establishments	1,14,795	1,07,865	91,124	3,13,784
Total, Rupees ...	3,88,851	5,44,716	4,93,264	14,26,831

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

RECEIPTS.							DISBURSEMENTS.						
Cash.							*Police.*						
Amount in the General Treasury Bank of Bombay, and in hand of the Clerk as per account closed on the 31st December 1858	0	0	0	2,35,202	7	2	Contribution towards the expences of the Police as per Section 29 of Act XXV of 1858 recovered monthly	75,000	0	0			
Unadjusted Balances.							Amount payable towards the expences of the Bombay Police in 1858-59, 82,252-5-3... ...						
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners	600	0	0				Deduct paid by monthly payments 75,000-0-0						
Collector of Municipal Taxes ...	5,596	6	0				This Balance has been paid to General Paymaster	7,252	5	3			
Stephen Green and Co.	1,979	6	1	8,175	12	1	On a final adjustment of Police charges it was found that Rs. 70,876-13-4 instead of Rs. 64,708-13-0 should have been recovered from the separate account of the special duty on Tobacco, &c. in 1858-59. The sum of Rupees 5,519-7-1 entered on the left hand side of this statement has therefore been written back, and a further sum of Rs. 648-9-3 recovered from the Municipal Fund.	6,168	0	4	88,420	5	7
Balance due by Mr. Conybeare, late Superintendent of Repairs from old accounts	0	0	0	230	0	0							
Assessment.													
Government property	12,904	0	0										
Houses, Buildings and Ground...	1,41,313	3	2										
Horses, Carriages, &c. ...	1,54,215	5	0	3,08,432	8	2							
Fees.													
Beating Buttakee	1,322	8	0										
Stamping, Weights, &c.	934	8	1										

Ticketting Carts	1,608	0	0				*Salaries.*				
Numbering Carts	191	8	0				Municipal Commissioners ...	17,972	3	6	
Licenses granted by Commissioners	7,859	0	0				Clerk and Establishment ...	12,605	8	0	
Warrants and Fines	692	9	7				Surveyor ditto 34,545 2 2				
Liquor Licenses	57,922	3	5				Serving Summons 360 0 0				
Witness Summons Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions ...	1	12	0					34,905	2	2	
				70,532	1	1	Collector and Establishment ...	20,955	6	9	
							Assessor ditto ...	9,235	9	7	
Fines levied by							Inspector of Markets ditto ...	6,105	5	6	
							Auditor of Accounts ...	1,220	4	2	
							Cemetery on the Flats ...	619	0	2	
Magistrate of Police	30,019	0	9				Office and Stable Rent ...	4,620	0	0	
Collector of Bombay as Justice of the Peace	640	0	0								1,08,238	7	10
				30,659	0	9	*Contingencies.*				
Town Duties.											
							Clerk ...	339	3	3	
							Surveyor ...	126	4	10	
Commissioner of Customs ...	3,08,650	0	0				Collector ...	865	0	3	
G. I P. Railway Company ...	21,986	5	4				Inspector of Markets ...	1,049	13	5	
				3,30,636	5	4	Lithographing and Printing ...	1,119	0	3	
							Advertisements ...	445	0	0	
Police-charges.											3,944	6	0
							Office Dead Stock.				
Amount recovered from the Government General Pay Master being one half of Rs. 13,301-11-2 overcharged by Bombay Police charges in 1857-58	6,650	13	7				Clerk ...	84	8	6	
							Surveyor ...	168	13	0	
							Collector ...	29	8	0	
							Assessor ..	65	0	0	
											347	13	6
Less credited to separate account in 1857-58	3,078	6	3				Dead Stock Surveyor ...	.....			524	13	0
				3,572	7	4	Lighting Lamps ...	.....			2,950	6	7
Carried forward ...	.....			9,87,440	9	11	Carried forward ...	.....			2,04,426	4	6

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

RECEIPTS.

Brought forward ...	.....	9,87,440 9 11
Tax on Tobacco, Snuff and Ganja.		
Surplus of separate Fund consisting of tax on these articles in 1858-59 made over to the Municipal Fund	5,519 7 1	
Received from the Commissioner of Customs on Account of savings effected from the salaries of the Establishment for April 17 8 0		
Ditto ditto ditto 13 7 6	30 15 6	
	5,550 6 7	
Special duty on Tobacco, &c.		
Sum paid to Bhisties employed in extinguishing a fire which took place at Boree Bunder Terminus recovered from the Railway Company ...	69 0 0	
		5,619 6 7

DISBURSEMENTS.

Brought forward ...	.....	2,04,426 4 6
Cleanning.		
Roads and Streets (Scavenging)	90,338 4 1	
Tanks and Wells ...	837 8 3	
Urinaries ...	572 3 6	
Gullies ...	127 15 2	
Main Town Drain ...	522 0 1	
		92,397 15 1
Watering Roads ...	.....	53,655 7 10
Surveying Roads ...	.....	744 3 2
Widening Roads ...	.....	1,200 13 0
Repairs.		
Road and Streets ...	41,879 14 6	
Iron and Stone Rollers ...	2,999 12 3	
Night Soil Carts ...	340 7 7	
Sluices annual ...	13,131 7 8	
„ special ...	757 14 5	
Bridges, Byculla and Mazagon...	235 5 2	
Public Works ...	1,429 1 4	

Public Urinary.			
Amount received from the General Pay Master on Account of a Urinary ...	.....	91 0 0	
Receipts through the Clerk.			
From the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for ground taken at Mazagon	.....	1 15 8	
Receipts through the Surveyor. Proceeds of Sale of			
Trees and wood ...	24 3 0		
Lotus leaves ...	2 7 9		
Sengtas Beans ...	0 6 0		
Ground ...	223 5 10		
Dead Stocks ...	160 0 0		
Quarry cheeps ...	17 8 0		
Town Sweepings ...	302 12 4		
Moorum ...	2 0 0		
Stable refuse ...	73 12 0		
Rent of a House ...	72 0 0		
" of washing stones, &c.,	115 15 11		
" of ground ...	8 0 0		
Conveying night soil carts ...	115 13 6		
Hush money .	14 0 0		
Dustoory ...	1 4 0		
Cart drivers' pay overcharged ...	26 9 5		
Carried forward ...	1,160 1 9	9,93,266 8 6	
Office Dead Stock Surveyor ...	4 11 6		
Dead Stock Surveyor ...	22 8 0		
Stores ...	228 3 10		
Main Town Drain ...	326 2 3		
Sonapoor Drain ..	28 7 6		
Parapet Wall Special ...	1 12 10		
Shell Landing Fort, Bridges ...	53 11 8		
Spreading broken and sand stones	19,309 10 4		
		80,749 2 10	
Compensation for Ground ...	.....	7,583 5 7	
Remission Account ...	.....	13,597 0 0	
Conveying Water.			
From Framjee Cowasjee's Tank	2,725 8 0		
From Esplanade Wells ...	665 8 7		
		3,391 0 7	
Constructing			
Pier at Chinch Bunder ...	6,224 0 1		
Drain ...	261 10 4		
		6,485 10 5	
Levelling Foras Roads ..	.....	678 9 9	
Looking after Grass at Foras Roads ...	.....	334 8 7	
Enclosing Wells ...	.....	80 5 11	
Building Walls ...	.....	1,386 0 7	
Building Parapet Wall at Grand Road ...	.....	19 10 10	
Arching over the well at Girgaum Road	.....	41 13 0	
Pulling down Parapet Wall ...	.....	0 10 0	
Rebuilding Gutters	.....	126 10 4	
Removing Building in Shaik Memon Street...	.....	292 10 6	
Carried forward ...	.....	4,67,191 14 6	

APPENDIX V.—(*Continued.*)

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
Brought forward ...	1,160 1 9	9,93,266 8 6	Brought forward ...	.....	4,67,191 14 6
Compensation to Clerks for Court witnesses ...	1 8 0		Law charges { Damages and cost in the case of Dr. Reynolds ...	413 2 9	
Damage sustained to pipes at Boree Bunder ...	20 0 0		Law charges { Miscellaneous charges ...	1,417 13 10	1,831 0 7
Half pay of Surveyor Naranjenjee for one month and 12 days ...	42 0 0	1,223 9 9	Water Supply Committee ...	.....	72 0 0
Dead Stock.			*Drainage of Bombay.*		
			Annual contribution as per Section 30 of Act 25 of 1858, from 12th August to 31st Dec. 1858, at Rs. 2,50,000 per annum ...	.....	1,02,054 12 8
Value of a Stock and Die, &c., refunded by the Military Paymaster to the Surveyor who has accounted for the same in his account current ...	.....	211 8 1	*Vehar Water Works.*		
			Annual contribution from 12th August to 31st Decr. 1858 at Rs. 1,75,000 per annum ...	.....	71,438 5 8
			Stores.		
			Supplied the Surveyor	.....	15,644 5 4
Sluices.			*Broken Stones.*		
			Supplied the Serveyor	.....	46,259 0 1
Refunded by Pandoorung Sewjee, Maistry, on account of Repairs to Love Grove Sluices ...	.....	26 6 6	*Sand Stones.*		
			Supplied the Surveyor	.....	80 4 0

Dead Stock.						*Advances.*				
Refunded by ditto, ditto, on account of night soil carts ..	.....			40	0	0	Surveyor to meet contingencies	9,966	6	6
							Collector of Taxes on account of Remission ...	9,393	6	0
Special Tax on Tobacco, &c.							Stephen Green and Co., for Glazed Pipes ...	5,789	3	9
							Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co. for landing Pipes ...	1,000	0	0
Amount credited on the adjustment of the annual compensation of Rupees 8,000 out of the Collections for the years 1856-57 and 1857-58 ...	.....			4,297	2	4				26,149	0	3
										7,30,720	11	1
							Balance in favor of the Fund...	.....		2,99,493	8	4
Advances.												
Surveyor to meet contingencies as per contra ...	9,966	6	6									
Collector on account of remission as per contra ...	9,383	6	0									
Stephen Green and Co. for glazed pipes as per contra ...	5,789	3	9									
Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co. for landing pipes as per contra ...	1,000	0	0									
				26,149	0	3						
Deposit Account.												
Transferred from Deposits by contractors, two Government Promissory Notes lodged in the Bank of Bombay ...	.....			5,000	0	0						
Rupees ...	.....			10,30,214	3	5	Rupees ...	.....		10,30,214	3	5

APPENDIX V.—(*Concluded.*)

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1850.

			Memo. explanatory of Balance on the 31st December 1859.								
			In the General Treasury ...	2,75,233	14	7					
			Ditto Bank of Bombay ...	2,668	6	9					
			Cash in hand of the Clerk 73-15-8								
			Unpaid Cheques .. 232-6-0								
				306	5	8					
							2,78,208	11	0		
			Two 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes lodged in the Bank of Bombay ...	.....			5,000	0	0		
			Unadjusted Balances.								
			Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioner ...	5,893	7	6					
			Collector of Municipal Taxes ...	1,392	12	0					
			Stephen Green and Co. ...	7,768	9	10					
			Cursetjee Sorabjee and Co. ..	1,000	0	0					
							16,054	13	4		
			Balance due by Mr. Conybeare from old accounts ..	.....			230	0	0		
			Rupees ...	.....			2,99,493	8	0		

APPENDIX W.

On the 15th April 1859, a large number of coolies attacked the Electric Telegraph Office at Nuggur Parkur, cut the line, and plundered the Government Treasury of its contents. The police guard, after offering a brave resistance, which cost them four lives, were compelled to retire, leaving the town in the hands of the insurgents.

On the requisition of the Magistrate of Hyderabad, 430 men of the 3rd Belooch Regiment, under Captain Johnstone, and 80th Hyderabad Mounted Police, left that station for Nuggur, on the night of the 19th, and two guns were held in readiness to follow. Lieutenant Tyrwhitt, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the District, was, at the time of the outbreak, in the neighborhood of Balmeer, with about 600* followers, and made a forced march from that place to Ahmed-ka-Thurr (88 miles), on the night of the 17th April.

*100 Khosa Police.
300 New Levy.
200 Thakoors.

The Major General Commanding Northern Division wrote on the 25th April that owing to Captain Tyrwhitt's report of the disturbance, he had despatched from Deesa, in the direction of Nuggur Parkur, a Field Detachment, consisting of 100 men of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, 150 men of the 31st Native Infantry, one troop of the 2nd Cavalry, and 3 guns.

At the same time Colonel Trevelyan made arrangements with His Highness the Rao of Kutch, to despatch 100 Sowars of the Kutch Legion and Durbar Troops to watch his Northern Frontier, and apprehend rebels.

On the morning of the 26th April, Captain Perie, of the Kurrachee Police, left the Shahbunder Districts, under orders for Nuggur Parkur, with 30 of his Police, and was joined a few days afterward by 100 Hyderabad Police, with Captain Lambert, who had already been deputed to proceed in the same direction to try all prisoners who might be brought in.

Agreeably to the Commissioner's requisition, a force as per margin, left Kurrachee on the evening of the 26th April, for Mandavie, there to await the orders of the Resident in Kutch.

3 Guns Light Field Battery.
2 Eight-inch Mortars.
62 Europeans, Artillerymen.
1 Company 1st Fusiliers.
Wing 1st Grenadier N. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Commanding at Hyderabad, was appointed to command the whole Field Force employed in the Nuggur Parkur Districts.

It will be observed that a force was thus advancing upon the rebels from all sides, Lieutenant Tyrwhitt from the north, Deesa Troops from the east, Hyderabad Troops and Police from the west, and the Kurrachee Detachment from Mandavie on the south.

Lieutenant Tyrwhitt was the nearest to his mark, but judging it prudent, on the approach to Veerawow, to avoid attacking that place with insufficient means to hold it

when taken, he moved upon Islamkote, and was met at Terar by Captain Lambert and a few Police on the 27th April. On the 30th they were joined at Islamkote by the Hyderabad Troops and Police, with Colonel Evans, Captains Perie and Johnstone.

From Islamkote the force marched upon Veerawow, which was occupied without opposition on the morning of the 2nd May. On the 3rd Nuggur was retaken with a loss of eight men wounded (one died 2 days afterwards).

The Deesa force reached a tank 4 miles from Nuggur on the 2nd May, having been attacked by the coolies while *en route* on the previous night. During the night of the 2nd, the Officer commanding this force was directed to detach 150 men to watch the hills near a village called Buddeisir, proceeding with his main body to Kusba, south of Nuggur Parkur, in furtherance of a plan which Colonel Evans wished to carry out, to guard the four outlets from the Sadra range of hills overhanging Nuggur; but by some misconception, the outlets were unoccupied, and the Rana, with some of his Thakoors, found means thereby to escape after his town of Nuggur was taken on the 3rd.

Colonel Evans occupied the Sandra Valley in force on the 4th, he himself advancing by the Kusba, and Captain Johnstone by the Nuggur Pass.

A foiled attempt on Veerawow, and other active signs of opposition on the part of the rebels, showed the necessity for vigilance, but there was no certain intelligence obtained of the movements of the Rana or the chief Thakoors. The individuals named in the margin were considered ringleaders, and notices were issued for their apprehension.

Rana Kurnujee of Nuggur.
Bhopat Sing, his brother.
Ladeejee of Veerawow.
Oodey Sing, his son.
Lukdeer, Thakoor of Barana.
Aboojee „ Addegaum.
Pittajee „ Kusba.
Praga „ Kerria.
Purdhan Deoja, the Rana's Minister.
Akkajee „ „
„ Kurwan Veerum, servant of Ladajee Jodia, Rajpoot of Veerawow.

While the Rana showed unmistakeable hostility to the local authorities, and was deaf to all their proclamations, he had, many days before the recapture of Nuggur Parkur, attempted to palliate and find excuses for his conduct in other quarters, and succeeded in enlisting the Rao of Kutch as mediator on his behalf.

On the 2nd of May the Rao brought Colonel Trevelyan, Political Agent, a letter to himself from that Rana, another from Akkajee, and a third to the address of a confidential servant of the Durbar, from several soda zemindars. His Highness manifesting "the greatest interest in the matter," explained the purport of the various letters to be a wish for pardon, and strongly urged the acceptance of his mediation. He offered to be security for the future good behaviour of the Rana and Akkajee, but as the former had agreed to come in unconditionally, the Rao would fully expect the offender's pardon, whether found guilty or not.

The Commissioner stated his reasons in detail to Colonel Trevelyan for declining to accept His Highness' offer on the terms proposed, and the Government of Bombay signified their approval. The Rao was made acquainted with Sir Bartle Frere's expressed sentiments. The following quotation from which will serve briefly to illustrate the decision formed :—

"No terms can be offered, but unconditional surrender to the officer commanding "the Troops, with the assurance that all prisoners will be fairly tried, and that any "mitigating circumstances which may be established will be allowed their just weight in "meting out punishment."

On the 9th May, Colonel Evans reported in detail the measures taken to clear the neighborhood of rebels, the number of Troops he had sent back to Deesa, and the orders given to the Kurrachee Detachment, advancing from Bhooj, to retrace their steps. The force retained consisted of the details noted in the margin, independently of Tyrwhitt's Levies scattered here and there on outpost and other duties. On the 11th May Colonel Evans wrote that he had ordered back the Guzerat Horse to Ahmedabad, and the Regular Cavalry returned to head quarters very shortly afterwards.

Wing, 3rd Beloochees, ... 430 men.
Detachment 31st N. I. ..... 138 "
Hyderabad Mounted Police ..... 50 "
At Nuggur.
2 Troops Light Cavalry and 100 of the 31st N. I. at Kusba.
100 Guzerat Horse at Mondra.
80 Ditto and Police at Veerawow.

On the 30th idem the same officer reported a series of subsequent movements. On the evening of the 18th he left Nuggur with some 200 men, mostly mounted on camels, marched all night to Bakasir, and arrived at 11 P. M. of the 19th May at Kijrearee (66 miles from Nuggur). The intention was to surprise the Rana and other rebels said to be on an island in the Sonee river, to keep them in check with a party sent out in advance, until the main body could come up. Owing to the heavy rain the plan did not meet with complete success. Still the rebels were attacked that night and driven out of the island in the Sonee. The next morning it was found that some 2 or 300 rebels had been in the locality; of these five had been killed and nine made prisoners by the advanced party, one man only of Tyrwhitt's Levies being wounded (died afterwards).

On the 20th, Ladajee, the rebel Thakoor, surrendered.

On the 21st, Colonel Evans and Lieutenant Tyrwhitt proceeded to Tampee, on the track, it was believed, of the Rana. On the 27th they were at Sachore.

It was considered that the impression made by the appearance of a British Force in the Nuggur District of Marwar, would have a salutary effect, indeed, that it had already diverted a meditated attempt on the part of the Rana to recover Nuggur. But it was a task of no small difficulty to follow up the steps of the insurgents, whereas in this case there were everywhere friends or relatives to screen and provide them with necessaries.

To use Colonel Evans' own words, in his Report of the 30th May, paras. 11 and 12,

"The Rana and the other rebel leaders have now left the Sachore District, and "have gone to some hills about fifty miles distant on the borders of that of Bhimnall, "where it joins the independent state of Sirhoe, north of Mount Aboo.

"I have, therefore, succeeded in putting down all bodies in arms against the British "Government, and the Rana, &c., being now in the position of unattended fugitives in the "territory of the Raja of Joudpoor, I have called upon the Durbar Authorities to do "what remains, and to seize the rebels."

On the 1st June, Colonel Evans proceeded to Mount Aboo, and after remaining two or three days to confer with the Governor General's Agent and authorities of Rajpootana, he returned on the 5th to Nuggur Parkur, where, during his absence, Captain Johnstone had held command.

On the 14th June, Colonel Evans proposed to send back the wing of the 3rd Beloochees, to which measure the Commissioner consented, so soon as they could be spared. On the 18th he telegraphed for instructions regarding Thakoor Ladajee, as, in the event of his immediate trial, Captain Lambert might be allowed to return to Hydrabad. Akkajee, who had surrendered to the Rao of Kutch, and several offenders of minor note, had been already disposed of, and Ladajee alone remained a political prisoner. The Commissioner replied that Captain Lambert might at once try Ladajee, and could leave when the case was completed. Captain Perie had already left Nuggur to return to Kurrachee on the 8th June.

Before daylight on the morning of the 20th June, and an hour after Captain Johnstone had marched with 2 Companies of his Regiment en route to Hydrabad, a smart and sudden attack was made upon the Nuggur Garrison by the Coolies and Rajpoots. Ladajee was released, Lieutenant Fraser wounded, and it became necessary to recal the Beloochees. A sharp struggle ensued, which terminated in the defeat of the insurgents, who were driven out of the town and dispersed. The Rana Oodey Singh and Bhoput Singh, with other leading men, were of the attacking party. On the side of the rebels, it was ascertained that 15 were killed and 3 bodies were identified, but it is supposed that they lost many more, as the killed and wounded were carried off to the hills. The casualties to the Force, including all classes, were 7 killed and 10 wounded.

On the 28th June, a squadron of Sind Irregular Horse under command of Lieutenant Dickinson, left Jacobabad to join the Nuggur Parkur Field Force. They arrived on the 30th July. But at this time the rebel bands had broken up, even the Chiefs had dispersed, and Rajpoots and Coolies had evidently no heart for fresh opposition to the strength of Government

From August 1859 to February of the current year, there is little to be recorded of this outbreak. Much correspondence is to be found with the Political Agents of neighbouring states on the subject of arresting fugitives, but no measures taken, in consequence, were productive of any result. At one time said to be in Pahlunpoor, at another

in Joudhpoor, then in Kutch, then in Guzerat, the Rana and his companions wandered here and there, not uncared for by relatives and connections, and therefore still capable of mischief. The Gazette of the 15th December contained a proclamation of outlawry against eleven persons, but with one exception, none of these surrendered or had been captured up to the 25th January 1860, the date on which the Commissioner entered the Thurr at Nowakote. At this time, the protective force of the District had been reduced to one wing of the 3rd Belooch Regiment, the squadron of Sind Horse, Tyrwhitt's Levies, and a few Police.

On the 31st January, the Commissioner reported the seizure of Thakoor Ladajee and Ramjee Veerun, two of the proclaimed outlaws. On the 4th February, he pitched his camp at Nuggur Parkur. Nine days later, Thakoors Lukdeer and Oodey Sing, two of the most prominent heads of the disturbance, tendered an unconditional surrender; and the Rana, accompanied by the two Purdhans, Doojo and Khana, followed their example on the 8th of the succeeding month. Hubboojee, Thakoor of Adhigaum, one of the least implicated of the outlaws, having also surrendered during this period, there were but two names of which account had not been rendered. But these were of rebels of secondary importance. The trial of 5 ringleaders commenced on the 12th, and was brought to a conclusion on the 15th March. They were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Force was immediately broken up, and the District resumed almost instantaneously its usual peaceful appearance.

The causes of this outbreak have been fully reported for the information of Government. Its origin has been shown to have been the loss of power suffered by two or three petty chiefs or zemindars on the introduction of a system of regular administration. The transition had been but nominally felt when the people of Parkur first came under British rule: old influences continued and public interests suffered, but with time a firmer administration supervened, and had the Rana been a man of stronger mind or had his advisers been men of integrity, and not short-sighted selfish schemers, it is more than probable, he would have accepted his position, and acknowledged contentment to be his true policy. As it is, punishment has speedily followed the folly of his offence, and the example has been severe. Set aside the trial and imprisonment, Jagheers have been confiscated, and families reduced from comparative affluence to want, and worse than all to the proud Rajpoot, the attempt to maintain unauthorized power has been the means of crushing the prestige of legitimate influence.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

REPORT.

On the 2nd of May 1859 Mr. Grant was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to Mr. Halliday, who retired on the 1st of May.

Enumeration of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

The Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have been described in a previous Report. They comprise Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Cachar, the Cossyah Hills, Arracan, the Chota Nagpore Territory, and the part of Sikhim attached to Darjeeling. They contain 253,000 square miles, with a population moderately estimated at forty millions. They produce one-third of the gross revenue of our Indian Empire. They contain a much larger number of European British subjects employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures than all the rest of India put together. The native inhabitants of these provinces consist of various races, differing widely from each other in language, manners, and religion; differing more widely still in social position and intellectual advancement. Some are sunk in barbarism, others are far advanced in civilization. The laws by which so numerous and so diverse a population are kept in order, are for the most part framed with the design of suiting the varied condition of the people. The rude tribe of Nagas, Coles, and Sonthals, where not left wholly to themselves, are governed more by the action of the Magistrate than by the formal procedure of the law. But the growth of wealth and the operations of commerce require to be protected by laws settled and well defined; and, accordingly, for the rich Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, is provided a body of laws based upon the principles of English jurisprudence.

Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.

These Provinces, from being subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature, are called Regulation Provinces: those Provinces, on the contrary, which, from being inhabited by people in a less advanced state of civilization, are exempted from the operation of the regular Acts of the Legislature, are called Non-Regulation Provinces.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted during the year.

The past year has been very prolific in litigation, 105,585 suits were instituted in the Civil Courts. This number exhibits an excess of 16,025 suits over the number instituted in the preceding year. The chief cause of this increase is remarkable.

The cause to which the increase in the number of suits is attributed.

In July 1859 the old system of Civil Procedure, a cumbrous system of written plaints, replies, replications, and rejoinders was done away with, and a simple and well devised Code of Procedure was substituted in its stead, whereby suitors are enabled to obtain a speedy as well as a just decision of their suits. Framed with this object, the new law prohibits all written pleadings; though each party, if he pleases, is permitted to file a written statement of his case; the issues are then laid down, a day is fixed for trial, and on the day fixed, if possible, a decision is pronounced. And as an extra safeguard against chicanery and fraud, no complaint is admitted without verification; every plaintiff, when presenting his petition, is required to declare that, to the best of his information and belief, the allegations contained in the petition are true, and a false averment subjects the delinquent to the penalties attached to the crime of perjury. The novelty of these provisions excited apprehension in the native mind, and on this account a large number of suitors anticipated the operation of the new law by hastening to institute their cases before the old system had expired. In this way the great increase in the number of suits instituted is accounted for.

Description of suits.

The following statement will exhibit at a glance the different descriptions of suits which were instituted during the year :—

Suits connected with land rent	20,654
Otherwise connected with land	11,347
Connected with wages, debts, &c.	70,003
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	503
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	3,078
Total ...	1,05,585

Number of cases connected with land.

Nearly a third of the suits instituted are more or less connected with land, and of these again nearly two-thirds are suits for rent. The number of tenures into which estates in Bengal are divided and sub-divided, accounts for much litigation under this head. There are so many to pay rent and so many to receive it, that it is natural to expect that there should

be many defaulters. Disputes regarding the enhancement of rent have also been a fruitful source of litigation. The increased rates at which all sorts of productions are now selling in the market have greatly improved the ryot's condition, and have led to the natural desire on the part of the landlord to share in the prosperity of his tenant.

Cases connected with caste.

It is somewhat remarkable that two-thirds of this class of suits were brought in four districts of Eastern Bengal, while in the Suburbun Districts scarcely any were instituted; in the 24-Pergunnahs only two.

Average duration of suits.

There are no returns unfortunately to show the average value of the suits instituted during the year. The average duration of the suits varied according to the Court before which they were instituted. In the Moonsiffs' Courts the average duration was five months and eleven days, in the Zillah Courts of the Judges it was six months and eleven days, while before the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut suits were pending on an average for one year and ten days. These results are not satisfactory, but it is hoped that under the new Civil Code there will be no needless delay in the decision of the suits, as the forms of procedure have been especially framed to ensure dispatch.

The Administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces 17,057 suits were instituted during the year. It is to be regretted that here again there are no returns to show the average value of the suits. It would have been interesting to have contrasted the average value of the suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces with the average value of the suits instituted in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Some idea might thus have been formed of the comparative wealth of the one as contrasted with the comparative poverty of the other.

Result of decisions.

The following statement shows in what way the cases decided on their merits were disposed of:—

RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiffs.		*In favor of Defendants.*
In Regulation Provinces	... 40,764	...	... 20,441
In Non-Regulation Provinces	... 7,193	...	... 719

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The Small Cause Court of Calcutta is the only Court of its kind within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. It is empowered to decide suits in which the property under litigation does not exceed 500 Rupees. The value of such an institution, in a large commercial city like Calcutta, is fully appreciated by all classes of the community

Number of suits instituted in it.

During the past year 32,287 cases were instituted in the Court, and out of this number 25,835 were brought by natives. The amount of property under litigation was 9,35,003 Rupees, and it is somewhat remarkable that half the number of suits were brought for

Amount of property under litigation during the year.

sums under 10 Rupees. Of the cases decided upon their merits, 13,657 were given in favor of the plaintiffs, and 1,617 in favor of the defendants The Court was, in the year under report, a self-supporting one, that is to say, the salaries of the Judges and the expenses of the establishment did not exceed the fees levied upon the unsuccessful suitors. The total amount realized last year by fees and fines amounted to the large sum of 1,32,144 Rupees, while the expenses of the Court amounted to 1,04,139 Rupees, leaving a balance of 28,005 Rupees at the credit of Government.

Result of the suits.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The administration of criminal justice is certainly improving, but still it is not as efficient as Government could desire. During the past year 36,369 persons were acquitted; while 67,910 persons were either committed to the Session or convicted by the Magistrates. Out of the latter number 32 were capitally condemned; 4 were imprisoned for life; 203 were transported; and the remainder were either fined or sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It has long been a subject of reproach to the Magistrates' Courts, that the evidence of witnesses was not recorded in the hearing of the Magistrate, but was merely read over to the Magistrate in the presence of the witnesses, at the time of the trial. This system was in the highest degree objectionable, and one of the first acts of the present Lieutenant-Governor was strictly to prohibit it. Magistrates are now compelled to record in their own language and in their own handwriting the substance of every deposition, and Judges are enjoined carefully to test the accuracy of these English abstracts by comparing them with the Bengallee proceedings of the case. By this means a strict supervision is exercised over every Executive Officer in the Province. But these measures have been introduced with an ulterior design. At present the proceedings in every petty case of assault are protracted to an intolerable length by the voluminous mode of record which obtains, and it was the intention of Government to shorten these proceedings by superseding the prolix Vernacular records by the English notes taken by the Magistrate himself. But the Judges of the Sudder were of opinion that such a measure could not be introduced under the existing provisions of the law, which require that all examinations and depositions shall be taken and written in the language with which the deponents are conversant. The present system, therefore, of requiring the Magisterial authorities to write English abstracts of the evidence is an experimental measure, preparatory to the eventual abolition of the Vernacular record, when the necessary alteration in the law shall have been made.

Alteration in the mode of recording evidence in the Mofussil Courts.

Magistrates now required to write down the substance of the evidence in English.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, the substitution of English notes, for the Vernacular record, has already been introduced with complete success. In those Districts there are no vernacular proceedings. All the proceedings are written by the Magistrate with his own hand and in his own language; no opportunity is given to a dishonest mohurrir

Vernacular record abolished in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

to pervert the evidence of a witness by the omission or interpolation of a word: all irrelevant matter is excluded. Nothing is recorded but what bears upon the point at issue; and, above all, the Magistrate is compelled to learn the facts of the case from the witnesses themselves, instead of trusting to a deposition written by a corrupt omlah in a corner.

Great success of the new system.

This *vivâ voce* system of trial has everywhere given satisfaction. The parties interested in the case now feel that the native subordinates can exercise no undue influence, when the Magistrate himself examines the witness and records the evidence. This system, therefore, which has worked so admirably in the Non-Regulation Provinces was, last year, as related in the preceding para., introduced, so far as the law permitted, into all the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Number of offences committed during the year.

The total number of crimes reported to have been committed during the year was 121,370. But in this calculation are included not only petty assaults but miscellaneous offences of every description, which belong rather to civil than criminal statistics. The following table will exhibit the ratio of crime to population:—

Ratio of crime to populations.

	Number of offences.	Number of population.	Crimes and offences to population.
1858-59.	120,712	38,343,474	1 to 318
1859-60.	121,370	38,402,965	1 to 311

Small proportion of these offences heinous.

These returns must be considered favorable, when it is remembered how few of these offences are really of a heinous nature. Of offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity, such as murder, wounding with attempt to kill, suspicion of murder, and attempt at murder, only 600 cases are ascertained to have occurred, and of offences against property committed with violence, only 1,606 cases were reported during the year. It will be convenient to exhibit these results in a tabular statement:—

Offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Total	Population.
600	1,606	2,206	38,402,965

Murders.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this Report to enter into any particular details regarding the various crimes which were perpetrated during the year; those cases only will be noted which are rendered remarkable by the atrocity of the crime, or by any extraordinary motive which led to its

commission. Generally speaking, murders in this country are not the results of premeditated malice, so much as the effects of some momentary and ungovernable passion. In more advanced countries, where most of the murders that occur are committed with deliberation and forethought, the certainty of punishment operates as a powerful preventive of the crime. Before hazarding his life, the murderer balances well the chances of escape against the chances of detection. But in countries like India, where men's impulses are less under control, the severity and the certainty of punishment are less effectual restraints. A man who is urged on by the impulse of the moment has no time to reflect upon the consequences of his action. The conception of the crime is simultaneous with its execution. A sudden fit of jealousy, a taunting word, an unexpected provocation are the motives to which a large proportion of the murders in India can be traced.

Murders more frequent in the less advanced Districts.

It is however gratifying to observe that murders seem to diminish with advancing civilization. In the suburban Division of Nuddea, with a population of 3,262,254, only eleven murders were committed during the year, while in the jungly District of Singbhoom, with only 260,998 inhabitants, fifty-nine cases of murder are ascertained to have occurred. But it is perhaps hardly fair to contrast the one District with the other. The Singbhoom murders are reported in the statements of the present year, but in reality they occurred when the reins of Government were loosened in the disastrous period of 1857. It will be interesting to dwell for a moment upon the tragic accounts which the history of these crimes unfold.

Murders in Singbhoom—description of the country.

The District of Singbhoom is situated in the Extra-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore, and on the South-Western Frontier of the Bengal Presidency. The country contains an area of 3,998 miles, and numbers 260,998 inhabitants. The Coles who dwell in these parts are the aborigines of the country, and have no affinity, either in language, or in race, with the neighboring people of Bengal. Under the misgovernment of their own chiefs, they had continued for centuries wild, uncivilized, and degraded, jealous of strangers, averse to labor, and in many instances dependent for subsistence solely on the chase. In 1833 these wild tribes were brought more immediately under the control of the Bengal Government. Since that period much has been done; the condition of the people has been greatly ameliorated; great progress has been made in agriculture; markets have been established; villages have been built; and, under the strong hand of Government, violent crimes have been everywhere repressed. But punishment may deter men from crime, yet time alone can alter the temper and ideas of a people.

The prevalent belief in witchcraft.

To believe in the supernatural, to attribute the visitations of Providence, or the accidents of life, to the evil eye of a malicious neighbor; to trace in the murrain and the pestilence the indubitable hand of the sorcerer and the witch, are the natural effects of the ignorance and depravity of an illiterate people. The Coles share in this belief of witchcraft, and during the temporary suspension of authority in the political troubles of 1857, they seized the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the whole wizard race. For among the Coles witchcraft is considered an hereditary taint, and not only the reputed wizard, but every one in whose veins the wizard's blood can be traced, is regarded as a fit object for destruction.

When, therefore, the temporary suspension of authority had induced the belief, that the British power in India had been subverted, the inhabitants of the District appear to have reverted without an effort to those habits which the fear of the English Government had restrained. They were seized with a sudden impulse to put an end to all witches.

Lamentable atrocities to which the Coles were urged by this belief in witchcraft.

The destruction of human life which ensued is horrible to contemplate. "Whole families," so writes the Magistrate of this District, "were put "an end to: in some instances the destroyers issuing forth "in the dark, and commencing with the wizard and his house-"hold, went from house to house, and before the morning dawn, they had succeeded in "extinguishing, as they supposed, the whole race." In another case, where the "mother "was spared, the children were torn from her: in another, the murderers went forth in "the morning, and following different paths, to make sure of their victims, murdered them "almost simultaneously in different localities; and, in one instance, the father, mother, and "son were decoyed into the jungle and there put an end to, while the younger "children were murdered in the homestead."

With the restoration of order these crimes were suppressed.

With the restoration of order these atrocities of course ceased, but they show us how strong is the influence of tradition upon the uneducated mind, and how readily a rude people relapse into barbarism when the restraining power of Government is withdrawn.

Dacoity.

Gang robbery or dacoity is one of the most prevalent of Indian crimes. But it is not of an uniform nature; it wears a different complexion in different Districts. In the Frontier Provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, and Tipperah, the crimes which are reported as dacoities are, generally, mere border raids, committed by savage and uncivilized tribes, sheltered by inaccessible mountains and dense forests from our observation and revenge. At times they are impelled from their mountain fastnesses by the pangs of hunger and the hope of plunder in the peaceful village of the plains. At times they are urged on by a murderous thirst for human blood, with the sole object of obtaining heads to place round the grave of some departed chieftain.

Bengal Dacoits.

But the dacoits in Bengal have nothing in common with these savage mountaineers. They differ little from the common thief. Armed with clubs, swords, and torches, they attack a defenceless family, or way-lay some unguarded boat; but they are arrant cowards, and seldom persist in their attempt if the slightest show of resistance is made. Still the very existence of gang robbery in any shape, however modified, must, if not checked, reflect discredit upon the Government. But in this country crime is difficult to reach, more difficult still to eradicate. We have to deal with a people who are too apathetic to exert themselves individually for the suppression of crime, and with land-owners, who too often are more interested in sheltering the criminal than in giving him up to justice. But in spite of all these disadvantages much has been done. The commission for the suppression of dacoity has, during the

last year, greatly extended its operations, and it has now its ramifications in nearly every district of Bengal. Great, too, has been the success of its exertions. In many Districts the crime may be said to be almost extinct. The following statistics will show at a glance how vigorous have been the exertions of Government to check this indigenous and once prevalent crime.

The crime almost extinct in many Districts.

Year.	*No. of Cases.*
1852	520
1856	292
1858	190
1859	171

These statements do not however include the whole of Bengal, but only those Districts which are immediately under the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

The success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal has determined the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a similar Commission for Behar. An Officer has been selected for the appointment, who will commence operations in the next cold season.

There is one class of dacoits against whom our operations have not at present been equally successful. River dacoits, as a body, have been far more fortunate in evading justice than their brethren on land. The reason of this is obvious. The large rivers, which in Bengal are the highways of traffic, and in many places the only channels of communication between one part of the country and another, afford great facilities for the commission of dacoity, and oppose great obstacles to the discovery of the perpetrators. For when a boat is attacked and plundered in a solitary place, far removed from any village or other habitation, the unfortunate traveller, ignorant of the locality generally, prefers continuing his journey to instituting an enquiry, which involves certain trouble, and promises but doubtful success. Where a dacoity is committed upon land, it is comparatively easy to track the footsteps of the dacoits, but it is almost impossible to do this upon water.

River Dacoits.

The Sunderbund Channels and the Rivers of the Backergunge District have been long infested with powerful gangs of river dacoits. The impunity which these men have long enjoyed convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that some special measures were necessary for the protection of the numerous merchants and travellers who passed by the Sunderbund route to the Districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was accordingly determined as an experimental measure to send a small steam gun-boat under the charge of the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, to cruise about those localities in which dacoities were of the most frequent occurrence. From the short trial the experiment has had, there are good grounds for entertaining hopes of its ultimate success. The Assistant Commissioner has collected a mass of useful information regarding the chief dacoits of the District; the gangs with which they are connected; and the beats within which their operations are confined. It appears that the greater

Frequency of River Dacoity in the Sunderbund Channels.

Steps taken for its suppression.

number of dacoities in those parts are committed by professional clubmen, who divert themselves with dacoity when they can find no employment in their own line upon land.

The Gipsey tribe of Babajeas.

There was another class of men whom the Assistant Commissioner suspected, but against whom no tangible proof could be obtained. These were a wandering tribe called Babajeas, who live entirely in boats, and ostensibly earn their livelihood by bird-catching and dealing in medicinal herbs and drugs. It is impossible to say whether the Assistant Commissioner's suspicions are well founded. The tribe is evidently an off-shoot of the great Gipsey tribe. Like other Gipseys, they have a language peculiar to themselves, quite distinct from the spoken dialects of Bengal, and though they profess to belong to a certain sect of Mahomedans, yet it appears somewhat doubtful to determine what their religion really is.

Result of the operations against the River Dacoits.

But in addition to the information collected, the Assistant Commissioner succeeded in making several arrests, and in one case the arrested dacoit turned approver, and disclosed the names of his former accomplices. In cases of dacoity, where direct evidence of the crime is seldom procurable, the evidence of an approver often discloses a chain of circumstantial evidence, which leads to the conviction of a whole gang, and the Assistant Commissioner entertains hopes that by judiciously following up the information he has obtained, both from approvers and private sources, he will, in a short time, be able to break up the greater number of the gangs which now infest the Sunderbund Channels to the great detriment of travellers and commerce.

Reduction of guard boats to provide funds for steam despatch boats for the suppression of River Dacoity.

The good effected by the gun-boat in the short space of two months, in checking the commission of dacoity, and in giving general protection to the community, contrasted strongly with the unfavorable results effected by the guard boats, which were under the control of the Magistrates and the Police. Upon enquiry it appeared that out of 148 guard or police boats, costing 41,322 Rupees per annum, only three had performed any really valuable police service for several years. It appeared, too, that guard boats were employed for purposes quite foreign to the object for which they were originally intended. Magistrates employed them as accommodation boats when visiting the interior, and in Districts where land carriage was not available, the Police used them for the conveyance of prisoners and letters to the Magistrate's head quarters. To maintain accommodation boats for the convenience of Officers who drew travelling allowance when absent upon duty in the interior of their Districts was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, an expense which Government ought not to be called upon to pay. Reports were ordered from all Commissioners of Divisions as to the nature, number, and duties of every kind of boat entertained at the public expense. All boats have been abolished, the retention of which did not appear called for by the requirements of the service; and from the reductions thus made, it has been determined to entertain steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity, and for the protection of commerce upon the great channels of water communication throughout the country.

POLICE.

Bengal Police—Civil and Military.

In Bengal the Police are divided into two distinct classes, the one having a purely military organization, the other being entirely of a civil character. The former are employed for the suppression of riots and other violent breaches of the peace, the latter are occupied with the execution of criminal process, and with the detection of crime.

The Military Police Battalions.

The Military Police of Bengal consist of ten battalions of Infantry and three squadrons of Cavalry, besides the Sumbulpore Battalion and the Kookie Levy. These battalions were first organized in 1858. It was then intended that each battalion should consist of a complement of 900 men, but financial considerations have compelled the Government to restrict, for the present, the strength of these battalions to a lower number. At this time they do not average above 700 men.

The sources from which they are raised.

The sources from whence these battalions have been raised are various. Recruits have been received from the two extremities of the Empire, from the Punjab on the west and from the Munipore tribes of our eastern frontier. Five battalions have been raised from the hardy races subject to the Government of Bengal. The Sonthals, who but five years ago were in arms against the State, now contribute a battalion for the defence of the Empire. The wild but simple Coles, long regarded with horror by the inhabitants of the plains have, under the training of discipline, been converted into obedient and efficient soldiers; they supply one regiment for the service of the State. In the opinion of some competent judges, both these races are capable of making first-rate native soldiers, and their value as part of a semi-military body is great. Another regiment has been raised chiefly from men of the distant and unfrequented hills of Munipore. Orissa has supplied another. A fifth regiment has been raised from the Mughs, a tribe of Burmese extraction, inhabiting the hills of Chittagong. Of the regiments raised beyond the Bengal Frontier, two consists of Seikhs, equal to any native regiment in India, and there are two battalions chiefly composed of Goorkhas, one battalion composed of the remains of the old Behar Station Guards, represents the family of Hindoostanee sepoys, by which the Bengal Native Army, regular and irregular, military and police, was almost exclusively composed three years ago.

Policy of recruiting from the hardy races subject to this Government.

The importance of recruiting these Police Battalions from the rude but hardy tribes, which are under the Bengal Government, can hardly be overestimated. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the Lower Provinces, that they did not supply a single soldier for the defence of the Empire. This reproach has now been removed, and many new fields have been opened for recruiting a subsidiary native soldiery, which may prove of valuable assistance hereafter. Nor are the tribes which supply the soldiers less benefited than the Government which employs them. An uncivilized people, when brought into contact with a more advanced stage of society, necessarily acquire many new ideas inconsistent with their former habits, and tending to their social improvement.

It will be observed that each battalion is composed of men of the same race. The Lieutenant-Governor's principle has been, with these Military Police Battalions, to compose them of many distinct races, and to keep these races in distinct bodies, having no connexion or communication with each other. The system has been avoided of mixing in the same regiment men of diverse races and religions, under the false impression that differences of creed or birth will render all combinations for treasonable purposes impossible. Experience has shown that mere difference of religion, and even of race, fail to prevent a regiment from becoming a homogeneous body, capable of being moved as one living organization by a single impulse. Events have shown that an army, composed of a uniform mixture, is a uniform army, so far as all the evils of holding a foreign country by a uniform mass of foreigners are concerned. This fatal error will be avoided in the organization of the Bengal Police Battalions. If they continue under existing arrangements for few years, no three battalions will have any thing in common with each other, except what they learn under discipline.

Different races kept as much as possible apart.

Having noticed the races from which the battalions are drawn, it remains to consider the manner in which they are constituted. Each battalion is officered by one Commandant and four Lieutenants, with the usual complement of Native Officers. An Officer, called the Inspector General, directs and controls the movements of the whole force. The duties upon which the battalions are employed are various. They guard the treasuries and jails ; they escort treasure ; they repress riots ; and enforce from the most powerful and turbulent characters due respect and submission to the executive authority of Government. But these are not the only services which the Military Police have rendered during the past year. So successful have been the efforts of Government in promoting the efficiency of the force, that raw recruits, who but yesterday were wandering half naked in their mountain wilds, have already learnt to act together with the discipline and steadiness of regular troops. Upon two occasions these qualities have been signally displayed. When the wild tribe of Kookies broke from their mountains upon our eastern frontier, the only force available to repel the incursion was the Police Battalion at Chittagong. And when an unusual degree of excitement prevailed among the ryots of the Indigo Districts of Bengal, the existence of the Police Battalions again enabled the Government to adopt prompt and precautionary measures. By a display of force in suitable places all tendency to riot and violent disturbance was repressed ; life and property were everywhere secured, and a crisis which might have had very disastrous consequences, by the help of this force, passed off safely. This subject will be treated more in detail in a subsequent part of the report : at present it is merely noticed to show the important service which the Police Battalions have rendered, and how helpless the Government would have been if no such force had existed. As to purely military troops, with the exception of a very few spots, there are none in Bengal.

The organization and duties of the Battalions.

The steps which have been taken to improve the Mofussil Police were detailed in the last Annual Report. Increased pay has been given to the subordinate grades, and special rewards are held out to incite

The Thannah Police

the ambition and to stimulate the exertions of the superior officers of the force. The object of Government is to enlist in the service men of respectability and education, and by liberal pay to secure their honesty, and by the certainty of promotion to excite their zeal. These measures, it cannot be doubted, will eventually be attended with success; but it would be premature to expect any remarkable change after so short a trial as a year.

Important Police reforms introduced in the Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore.

In one of the Non-Regulation Provinces a most important reform connected with the Police was introduced by Government last year. In the Regulation Provinces the course of justice, if not perverted, is at any rate obstructed by the voluminous reports which are submitted by the Police upon every case which comes before them. But in these Provinces no radical change can be made in the present system, for whatever powers the Police exercise they exercise under the authority of the law. The law permits them to administer on oaths to complainants, to examine witnesses, and to record the confessions of prisoners; and though these powers are far too extensive to be entrusted to the Police, yet the executive is unable to interfere. But in the Non-Regulation Provinces the powers of the Police can be diminished or augmented, as circumstances may require, and the Government may direct; and, accordingly, last year an important measure of Police reform was introduced into the large Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore. The objectionable power of recording confessions, and of examining witnesses, has been withdrawn; long reports, by which the time of the Magistrate was unnecessarily wasted, and the interests of justice too often defeated, are now strictly prohibited; and in ordinary cases the Police are required to condense all that it is requisite to know in a single sheet of a concise and well arranged statement.* These measures have been attended with complete success.

Marked improvement in the administration, consequent upon the increase in the Magistracy.

But improvements in the Police must, after all, mainly depend upon the efficiency of the Magisterial authorities. The great numerical deficiency of the Magistracy has been long a subject and a very just subject of complaint. A great increase has been made to

Calendar of Prisoners and Abstract of Evidence submitted to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Division, by Police of date

1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Number of case and date of institution or receipt, by Darogah, of information.	Name and residence of prosecutor or informant	Crime, showing also value of property stolen and recovered, and date.	Name of prisoner's parentage and residence.	Date of apprehension, date of despatch to Magistrate. Date of arrival to be added by the Nazir.	Witnesses to the crime and parties wounded.	Witnesses to finding and identification of the corpse accurthal.	Witnesses to finding of property or weapons.	Witnesses to identification of property or weapons.	Circumstantial evidence to be detailed sufficiently to indicate the claim, and on what point each witness is to be examined	Witnesses to apprehension.	Witnesses for defence	Abstract of the case, grounds and date of commitment to Magistrate.	Record of previous connection.

Magistracy since 1857. In that year there were only 100 Deputy Magistrates, in the present year there are 170. This increase of the Magistracy has been attended with a marked improvement in the administration of the province. Large districts are rapidly being split up into convenient Magisterial sub-divisions, and justice is thus brought near enough to the poor man's door, not to be, as it was, quite inaccessible to him. Already a marked change is observable in the condition of the people. Those who are acquainted with the state of Bengal some thirty years ago cannot fail to have been struck with the numerous murders, riots, and affrays, which were then of almost every day occurrence. In those days the powerful land-holder cared little for a Magistrate at a station 70 or 80 miles away; still less for the Mofussil Police, whom he could either corrupt by bribes or openly defy. But since the Magistracy has been increased, and Magistrates have been placed in convenient localities, violent breaches of the peace have nearly ceased, and the ryot feeling now secure of the protection of the law, has assumed a little of that independence which the just and impartial administration of the law, in a practical form alone can give.

Steps taken to ensure the efficiency of the Magistracy.

But it is not sufficient to increase the number of the Magistrates, without at the same time adopting measures to insure their efficiency. To this end the attention of Government during the past year has been unceasingly directed. All Deputy Magistrates have now to pass the examinations prescribed for the Junior Civil Servants. These tests, at any rate, ensure, in the majority of candidates, a certain amount of intellect and education. Every care, however, has been taken to prevent cases of individual hardship. No candidate has been struck off the list until he has been unsuccessful at three examinations, and has failed to evince any marked sign of capacity in the discharge of his ordinary duty.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection.

During the year 1859-60, the Inspector General of Jails visited and inspected the jails and other public institutions noted below:—

JAILS.

Alipore.	Barh, (Lock-up.)
Howrah.	Monghyr.
Baraset.	Bhaugulpore.
Hooghly.	Rajshahye.
Burdwan.	Khoolneah, (Lock-up.)
Burhie, (Lock-up.)	Sandoway.
Hazareebaugh.	Ramree.
Behar.	Akyab.
Shahabad.	Chittagong.
Patna.	Tipperah.
Deegah.	Dacca, and
Dinapore.	Burrisaul.

Lunatic Asylums.

Bhowaneepore.	Patna.
Dullunda	Dacca.

The absence on leave of the Inspector General during a portion of the cold weather, and the greater length of time occupied in the inspection of individual jails, prevented a larger number from being seen. It had been suggested to the Inspector General of Jails, that as all the jails under his jurisdiction had been visited by him once or oftener, it would be a better course if, for the next few years, instead of paying hurried visits to a great many jails, he should select a fewer number, where the arrangements were least satisfactory, and by remaining at each a longer time introduce, by personal supervision, the necessary reforms into the management of each prison.

Number and disposal of Prisoners in Custody.

The number of prisoners put into jail during the year was 52,068. The number in jail at the close of the year was 19,021, against 19,399, the number at the close of the year preceding.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year, including charges for establishment, diet, medicines, clothing, and contingencies, amounted to Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼, as detailed in Appendix A, showing a decrease, in the general jail expenditure, as compared with the previous year, of Rupees 88,809-13-8.

The average cost of each prisoner was 41-13-5 as shown below :—

	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Rations	24	10	8	23	14	11
Fixed establishment	7	7	0	7	3	10
Extra establishment	3	8	7	3	3	11
European medicines	0	4	1	0	3	6
Bazar medicines	0	4	7	0	3	10
Sick diet	0	6	7	0	5	5
Hospital furniture	0	0	8	0	1	1
Clothing (including bedding and blankets) ...	3	2	0	3	5	1
Contingencies, (including stationery) ...	3	0	2	2	8	1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	13	0	0	11	9
	43	9	4	41	13	5
Or, against of the previous year				43	9	4
Decrease				1	11	11

or calculated upon the average number of prisoners in custody of Rupees 33,156-4-5.

The cost of food and all necessaries was as high as during the previous year, so that the reduction has been effected by the practice of a better economy, and the introduction of a better system of purchasing food in a larger number of jails.

A statement in Appendix, marked B, gives a list of jails in the order of economy. It will be seen that while in Cuttack the cost of each prisoner in the year came to Rupees 25-15-9, in Maldah it rose to as much as Rupees 74-5-4. These fluctuations are partly due to differences in the cost of food, clothing, &c., in different provinces; partly to the greater comparative cost of guarding small jails, and partly to more economical management in one jail than in another.

Jail Manufacture and Industry.

The following statement shows the disposal of the 16,009 prisoners who were sentenced to labor during the year:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Inefficient from age or disease	3,339	3,459
Employed as jail servants	2,148	1,995
" on station roads, &c., ...	2,245¼	1,170
" on miscellaneous works inside or near the jail	2,376	2,241
" by the Department of Public Works or other Departments	402¾	330 14/15
" on ordinary jail manufactures ..	5,494	6,673¼
" on printing at the Alipore Jail Press	116	140
	16,121	16,009 11/60

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked diminution in the number of prisoners employed on works of a miscellaneous character, in the number employed on jail service, and on station roads, and a corresponding increase in the number of prisoners engaged within the walls upon the ordinary manufactures of the jail. Both the discipline of the prisoners and the profits realized from the jails are benefited by these arrangements.

Of the whole number sentenced to labor, however, less than one-half were actually employed on manufactures.

A statement, subjoined in Appendix C, gives the detailed result of the labor of those engaged in manufactures, showing a net profit during the year of Rupees 1,73,943-0-0¾, or Rupees 68,565-4-4½ in excess of the last year.

This result is exclusive of the press department of the Alipore jail, of which the accounts could not be made up in time for this Report.

The out-turn noted above is not unfavorable, when the fact of a still further increase in the cost of raw material is taken into account.

The selling price of gunny, the staple of prison industry, had decreased considerably in the period under review, so much so, that in several jails the stock in hand was held in the hope of a rise in the market. In addition to these drawbacks the cost of work-sheds, tools, and machinery of all kinds used in manufactures, is now included in the charge for raw material, as well at the special establishment engaged in this branch of prison discipline.

This used not formerly to be the case, so that no comparison can be instituted between the results now obtained and those which were recorded prior to the prisons being placed under special management.

Successful Jails.

The most successful jails were Alipore, Hooghly, Akyab, Debrooghur, Sandoway, Pubna, and Ramree, where each convict handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Several other jails have made creditable progress, and some prisons, which have had no manufactures heretofore, have now commenced with promising results.

Net cost of Prisoners.

By deducting from the gross cost of the year the net profits in manufactures and the sum received from the Department of Public Works, the following result is obtained :—

Gross cost of maintenance				7,95,109	11	7¼
Deduct net profit on manufactures ..	173,943	0	0¾			
Amount from Public Works Department	9,004	9	8½	1,82,947	9	9¼
Total ..				6,12,162	1	10

which being divided among 19,003, the average number of prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost, per prisoner, of Rupees 32-3-5 against Rupees 38-6-2 of the former year, exhibiting a saving on the average of all prisoners in jail, productive and unproductive, of Rupees 1,17,284-2-3.

If to the above deduction the fines realised under Regulation II. of 1834, *viz.* Rupees 24,942-9-0 be added, to represent the value of the labor of the prisoners maintained in idleness, who had been sentenced to work, but had commuted that sentence by a money payment, the net cost would be Rupees 5,87,219-8-10¼ or Rupees 30-14-5 per head.

From the calculation above noted, is excluded the estimated value of all labor, for which no direct money-return was received.

Such labor is, however, valued in English prisons and in the jails of the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

On the whole, the returns of last year show sure signs of the commencement of the improvements and reforms, to which the Government strongly pointed attention in July 1859, in reviewing the regular Jail Report of 1857-58; and again in December 1859 in reviewing the regular Jail Report of 1858-59.

Sickness and Mortality.

The whole number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1859 was 2,116 against 2,800 in the preceding year, *viz.* in regard to—

Religion.	1858.	1859.
Hindoos	1,923	1,334
Mussulmans	628	606
Christians	4	25
Other denominations	245	151
	2,800	2,116

Of the casualties there were—

	1858.	1859.
Males	2,782	2,066
Females	18	50
	2,800	2,116

Women usually bear imprisonment well, but a number of them are aged life-convicts, who are now gradually disappearing from natural decay.

Ages.

The ages of those who died are noted below :—

	In 1858.	In 1859.
From 20 and under to 25 years	214	97
„ 25 years to 30 years	432	236
„ 30 „ to 40 years	990	743
„ 40 „ to 50 years	573	535
„ 50 „ to 60 years	337	261
„ above 60 years	258	244
	2,800	2,116

Most of the aged men were life convicts. The mortality, although still very high in some prisons, has diminished generally—and still greater decrease is expected from the various sanatory measures in progress.

In the two great scourges of prisons, dysentery and diarrhœa, considerable improvement has taken place, and as the jail gardens become extended and improve the dietary of prisons, a further diminution will doubtless occur from the removal of the scorbutic taint which at present causes the sickly, and those who are broken down in constitution, rapidly to succumb to all epidemic and local influences producing disease.

Overcrowding.

During the year under review 22 jails were overcrowded to the extent of 2,432 above the number they could accommodate.

Thirty jails on the other hand had spare room for 4,675 prisoners.

A large number of prisoners were transferred from crowded prisons to relieve them of those in excess of their complement, but in most instances the result was unfavorable to the health of those so transferred.

Education.

Of the prisoners admitted into jail during the year, the following were fairly educated for their position in life, *viz.* :—

Males	904
Females	0
	904

The following could only read and write, *viz.* :—

Males	2,553
Females	1
	2,554

and the following were altogether ignorant and uneducated :—

Males	47,258
Females	1,352
	48,610

The educated were therefore in the proportion of 1·73 per cent., the partially instructed to 4·90 per cent., and the entirely ignorant of 93·36 per cent. of the persons accused of crime during the year 1859-60.

In the prisons themselves the only education attempted is the teaching of useful handicrafts to the majority of those sentenced to labor.

Escapes.

The number of escaped was 259 against 1,447 of the preceding year. Showing a decrease of 1,188. This was due to the absence of the exceptional cause of wholesale jail deliveries during the mutiny. Of the number who broke jail, 103 were re-captured, giving 39·76 as the rates of re-captures to escapes. The rates of escapes to strength was 1·36 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of the runaways was Rupees 3,003-15-11.

Previous to 1856 no accurate returns of escapes were received, and the two succeeding years of mutiny were so exceptional as to render comparison impossible.

The increased severity of discipline, now that the majority of the prisoners work inside, has caused the jails to become much more disliked by prisoners than they were formerly. Hence, from the insecure prisons, successful evasions are more frequent than they were. Nearly every successful escape reported was clearly traced to the neglect or inefficiency of the guards.

General Summary.

The results of the year may be briefly summed up to be an apparent diminution of crime, a decrease of expenditure, a considerable increase of profitable industry, and an improvement in the santory state of the prisons in the Lower Provinces.

The large proportion of acquittals to committals, and the complete ignorance of 93 per cent. of those accused of crimes, are the most striking general facts in the record.

The above are the results to which exact numerical values can be assigned.

From some of them general improvement in prison discipline may fairly be inferred.

The returns are scrutinized with so much care as to be as nearly accurate as possible. The system inaugurated from years since by the Inspector General is now in complete operation, is well understood, and no difficulty is experienced in working it.

The value of an accurate and carefully digested body of judicial statistics will increase from year to year as the materials accumulate, and will furnish, by no means, an unimportant test of progress, or the reverse.

Of the steady improvement in various matters of discipline and internal economy, such as the gradual extinction of out-door labor, the change in the system of diet of short

termed misdemeanants, and others to which no numerical or money-value can be attached, the inspection reports furnish ample testimony; and prove that an intelligent and active control is exercised in all matters connected with this important department.

REVENUE.

Financial results of the year.

The statement below exhibits the total revenue demands, collections, and remissions for the year under report :—

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
Bhaugulpore	31,71,235	27,94,480	42,978	3,33,777
Burdwan	78,30,849	75,36,465	21,463	2,72,921
Chittagong	27,06,581	23,70,499	24,762	3,11,320
Cuttack	21,92,909	16,75,664	11,102	5,06,143
Dacca	33,90,852	31,71,577	20,198	1,99,077
Nuddea	44,19,487	39,79,146	1,00,428	3,39,913
Patna	88,79,089	79,66,085	7,449	9,05,555
Rajshahye	64,55,533	62,41,785	4,486	2,09,262
Assam	10,12,155	9,02,367	11,916	97,872
Chota Nagpore	3,76,022	3,27,129	1,169	47, 724
Arracan	7,35,410	7,34,046	641	723
Darjeeling	39,230	35,988	506	2,736
	412,09,352	377,35,231	247,098	32,27,023

A comparison of results with previous years may be shown as under :—

Years.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
1844-45	401,41,269	352,58,183	5,90,661	42,92.425
1849-50	383,43,540	346,44,912	5,12,752	31,85,876
1854-55	407,80,133	370,62,148	2,35,508	34,82,477
1858-59	409,45,048	374,17,000	1,91,865	33,36,183
1859-60	412,09,352	377,35,231	2,47,098	32,27,023

New Rent Law and new Sale Law introduced.

Some important changes have been made in the Revenue Department during the year, such as the passing of a new Rent Law (Act X. of 1859, or an Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rents), and a new Sale Law (Act XI. of 1859, or an Act to improve the laws relating to the sale of lands for arrears of revenue).

In regard to the general working of the former, the Board of Revenue state that the institutions of suits are becoming numerous, and it is expected that full occupation will be given to all the additional Rent Courts which have lately been constituted, by empowering Moonsiffs at sub-divisional stations and elsewhere. But very limited recourse was had to the distraint provisions of the Act; at all events, few applications were made for the sale of distrained property. Some of the Commissioners have urged, that the agency for disposing of such applications is insufficient, and the Board are of opinion that special Ameens will probably have to be provided for the purpose in some Districts at least.

As regards Act XI. of 1859, so far as the divisional returns have been received, there appear to have been but few cases of applications to deposit revenue under Section 15, and for registration of under-tenures under Section 39, and the following Sections. The advantages offered by these provisions of the law do not appear to have been yet fully understood.

Sale of Khas Mehals authorised.

It may also be noticed in this place that, with the permission of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised, during the year under review, the sale of all khas mehals as a general rule, with a view, *first*, of producing a sum of money for the use of Government; and, *secondly*, of relieving public officers of the business of managing them. The sale of those mehals, however, is proceeding but slowly, the result of the measure, so far as it has yet been carried out, being as follows:—

Divisions.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Total Proceeds of Sale.
Bancoorah	179 13 9	928 0 0
Beerbhoom	4,494 7 6	24,768 4 0
Burdwan	729 5 7	4,615 10 10

Sales have been ordered in the Districts of Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly.

The Board of Revenue expect that there will be considerable competition for the estates in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Assessment of Fisheries authorised.

The only other measure of importance authorised during the year, was the assessment of fisheries on navigable rivers. The right of the State to the julkur of its own waters being considered dear, except

where explicitly relinquished in favor of other parties, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the concurrence of the Board, determined on increasing the revenue derived from the navigable channels of the country in other ways (the whole of which is expended on the internal communications), by the assertion of that right, and to make that revenue available for the improvement of the communications of the country. In several cases the right has been contested; and the question will be determined by the courts of law.

CUSTOMS.

The statement which follows exhibits the amount of revenue derived from Customs at the several Custom Houses in the Bengal Presidency, during the year under review, compared with the amount derived from the same source in the other years specified. It includes the returns of receipts and disbursements furnished by the several Custom Houses of Calcutta, Balasore, Chittagong, and Akyab, the returns for Moulmain being given separately.

Years.	Receipt on Merchandize.	Receipt on Salt.	Total Receipt.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue
1840-41	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1844-45	39,26,280	27,14,888	66,41,168	6,76,307	69,64,861
1850-51	40,48,199	61,39,112	101,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1854-55	41,60,345	47,74,965	89,35,310	5,02,748	84,32,562
1858-59	71,47,623	90,14,012	161,61,635	5,22,491	156,39,144
1859-60	136,61,643	68,27,574	204,89,216	5,37,104	199,52,112

The collections from imports in Moulmain are exhibited at 62,304 Rupees, and from exports at 42,641 Rupees, during the year; but this includes refunds, after deducting which, the actual collections amount to Rupees 1,04,908. The charges are given at Rupees 23,927. If the collections at the Moulmain Custom House are added to those of the other Custom Houses, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, the entire revenue for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60, will be as follows:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1856-57	146,50,488	5,64,812	140,85,676
1857-58	131,80,453	5,75,001	126,05,452
1858-59	162,34,819	5,45,491	156,89,328
1859-60	205,94,124	5,61,031	200,33,098

Revision of duties upon Imports and Exports.

Two important Acts, by which the Customs Duties generally have been doubled, have recently received the sanction of the Legislature. The first of these Acts was passed in March 1859; the second, which slightly modified the first, was passed in March 1860. Formerly imports generally were subject to a duty of 5 per cent., and exports to a duty of 3 per cent.; but under the recent Act of the Legislature, imports generally pay a duty of 10 per cent. and exports of 3 per cent. Spirits which formerly paid a duty of Rupees 1-8 a gallon, now pay a duty of 3 Rupees a gallon. The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn was formerly 3½ per cent.; in 1859 the duty was raised to 5 per cent.; and by Act X. of the present year, it has been still further increased to 10 per cent. These enhanced rates of duty have led to the introduction of certain reforms in the Custom House Department, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

Objections to the out-pass system.

It had for a long time been customary for merchants to pass their goods direct from the ships in the port to their private warehouses. The system which obtained was this:—When a ship arrived in port, the Captain filed his manifest, and was held responsible for the correctness of the document, although he might not be aware of the quantity and quality of the goods of which it was composed. The cargo was then made over to the consignee, the ship being held responsible for whatever was entered in the manifest. No questions were asked when the goods were passed out of the ship, provided that the bales corresponded to the entries in the manifest which had been furnished to the Preventive Officer. The goods were then put into a boat upon the Preventive Officer giving, what is called, a green boat note, addressed to the Collector of Customs, asking him to receive the goods mentioned in the note at the Custom House. But as no Custom House Officer was on board, there was no certainty that the goods went near the Custom House at all; in fact, they were more frequently taken direct to the merchant's godowns, and subsequently passed at the Custom House, upon production of the invoices. These invoices might perhaps be for shirtings, long cloth, or low priced cotton, though the bales might, in reality, have contained silks and velvet. If there was any suspicion with regard to these invoices, if they were informal or mutilated, there was no remedy; it was impossible to test their accuracy; for the goods, while being nominally passed through the Custom House, might be, in reality, at Benares or Lahore.

Abolition of the out-pass system.

To this out-pass system the Lieutenant-Governor was strongly opposed. He was of opinion that all precautions which the law provides, and which are held to be indispensable in England and other great commercial countries, should be enforced in Bengal, now that the duty had become no inconsiderable part of the cost of articles of import. Precautions against evasions of duty were no less necessary in justice to the body of merchants who conducted their business with fairness, than they were in justice to the public revenue. Under the out-pass system no check whatever was imposed upon smuggling; the dishonest trader had no difficulty in passing goods of great value as articles of inferior quality, to the great detriment not only of the revenue, but of the merchant who paid the full amount of duty upon similar commodities. As a check, therefore, upon the evils which such laxity of practice naturally produced, the Lieutenant-Governor determined that all imported goods

should, in future, be landed at the Custom House, and should be subjected, if necessary, to inspection before leaving the premises. This determination to abolish the out-pass system has led to certain reforms in the internal management of the Custom House, for the purpose of providing increase of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the department.

Increase of wharfage rates.

Great inconvenience had been felt by the mercantile community from the crowded state of the wharf. As the rates of wharfage were low, importers found it cheaper to leave certain descriptions of cargo on the wharf, than to remove them to ware-houses in the town. To remedy this inconvenience, the wharfage rates, which had continued unchanged since 1837, though the value of storage ground had greatly increased, were raised to the rates charged at the Bonded Ware-house; and the following rules were laid down to prevent any unnecessary delay on the part of importers in removing their goods from the wharf.

New wharfage rules.

1. Goods lying in the open wharf or in the Custom House compound, and not under cover, to be allowed to remain four days without incurring any charge for rent, after that period single rent to be charged for four days, and double rent for any further number of days.

2. Goods lying under cover within the Custom House to be allowed two days' rent free, two days' single rent, and for any number of days in excess of that period, double rent.

3. Goods remaining in the shed on the ghât beyond twenty-four hours, to be charged double wharfage, and if remaining beyond eight days, treble wharfage.

4. The day of landing and removal to be reckoned as one day. Sundays and holidays not to be included in the rent-free terms. Delay caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods not to reckon in any term.

Letting out the Custom House godowns to private firms forbidden.

An objectionable practice had long obtained in the Custom House, of letting out to private mercantile firms a number of godowns, which had been intended for the use of the whole mercantile community. By the appropriation of these godowns, fourteen firms had monopolized a considerable portion of the Custom House accommodation. It not unfrequently happened that these godowns were almost empty, while a number of merchants were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining sufficient storage room for their goods. As increased accommodation was urgently required, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that these godowns should be thrown open to the public without restriction.

Arrangement for making over to the Customs the Opium Ware-houses.

In addition to the space which has, in this way, and by the more speedy clearance of goods under the new wharfage rules, been rendered available for the public, arrangements have been made for making over to the Custom House Department the extensive ware-houses which are at present used as opium godowns. For the storage of the opium a number of new ware-houses are now in course of construction; and when they are

completed, (and it is expected that they will be completed in the next cold season,) the Government opium in store will be removed from the Custom House to the new buildings, and accommodation will, by this means, it is hoped, be provided equal to all the requirements of the Custom House Department. In the mean time temporary sheds have been erected on the site of the proposed new Post Office, and made over for the present to the Custom House.

Increased accommodation at the Port for imported salt.

During the past year a number of golahs have been constructed at Howrah for the storage of private salt in bond. These golahs are capable of containing about 340,000 maunds of salt. In addition to the Government golahs, there are now available, at Ramkistopore, Sulkea, and Ghoosery, a number of private golahs, capable of containing about 648,000 maunds. Storage room has therefore been provided at the Port of Calcutta for nearly a million maunds of imported salt.

			Mds.		*Mds.*
7	golahs of	20,000	each,		140,000
5	ditto „	40,000	„		200,000
12	golahs			Mds.	340,000

ABKARRY.

The abkarry or excise revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon all home-consumed spirits, fermented liquors, intoxicating drugs, and opium.

Financial results of the year.

The following Table will show the amount of revenue realized by the excise in the several districts of the province :—

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance being difference between columns 2 & 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue realized.
		Sprits and Drugs.	Opium.		General	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bhaugulpore ...	3,10,081	3,09,466	23,104	615	9,672	11,552	3,11,346
Burdwan ...	2,65,457	2,65,449	1,56,189	8	38,626	53,798	3,29,220
Chittagong ...	62,474	62,341	33,588	133	14,428	11,686	69,815
Cuttack ...	53,400	52,649	93,219	751	14,235	32,045	99,588
Dacca ...	3,06,243	3,05,907	1,29,320	336	33,137	51,431	3,50,659
Nuddea ...	8,54,393	8,50,737	2,42,219	3,656	60,620	83,350	9,48,986
Patna ...	9,97,418	9,37,906	1,465	59,512	41,541	806	8,97,024
Rajshahye ..	2,62,490	2,62,396	2,20,965	94	44,378	86,026	3,52,957
Assam ...	15,898	14,935	2,14,044	963	564	89,870	1,38,545
Chota Nagpore ...	1,49,578	1,47,196	12,714	2,382	12,527	5,089	1,42,294
Arracan ...	59,845	59,845	59,168	...	5,818	20,339	92,856
Darjeeling ...	3,784	3,784	...	...	...	...	3,784
	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,450	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074

The following statement exhibits a comparison of the results of the year under report, with those of previous years :—

Years.	Demands.	Collections.		Balance being difference between Columns 2 & 3.	Charges.		Net Revenue realized.	Increase in period of past 5 years.	Decrease in period of past 5 years.
		Spirits or Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per seer.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1844-45	20,80,933	19,07,873	3,44,396	1,73,060	1,80,784	88,855	19,82,630	.....	.....
1849-50	12,17,702	12,14,001	3,63,122	3,701	4,04,734	1,47,244	10,25,145	.....	9,57,485
1854-55	26,29,210	25,75,744	7,64,995	53,466	2,83,357	3,21,032	27,36,350	17,11,205	.....
1858-59	32,21,354	30,57,092	10,38,295	1,64,262	2,78,331	4,24,187	33,92,869	.....	.....
1859-60	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,458	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074	10,00,724	.....

The total receipts for the present year appear to be 44,58,606 Rupees, and the expense of collections 7,21,532 Rupees ; the net revenue will therefore be 37,37,074 Rupees. The percentage of the charges on the collections of the year under report are slightly above 16 per cent.

Abolition of out-stills.

Some changes of importance have been made in the management of the Abkarry Department during the past year. The great object of the Lieutenant-Governor has been to substitute for the system which was in effect a tax upon spirit shops, a system of taxing spirits actually taken for consumption at so much a gallon. The change involved the necessity of enforceing every where the system of sudder distilleries under excise supervision; and of rectifying the system of taxation where sudder distilleries existed. The out-still system, under which every retail vendor is allowed, by paying a certain daily tax, to manufacture upon his own premises as much spirit as he can sell, was considered by the Government as open to many objections. Under such a system there cannot be said to be any fixed excise on spirit at all. At one place, either from high daily license rates or few sales, the duty may be a reasonable one : at another place, either from low daily license rates or large sales, the duty may be immoderately small. This system, too, is bad in principle, for it looks for its revenue rather to a very large number of spirit shops, and a great consumption, than to a high tax. To obviate, therefore, these objections, the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered, whenever practicable, the abolition of out-stills, and the introduction of the sudder distillery system, which taxes, at a fixed rate, every gallon of spirit brought into the market for consumption.

General increase of the Excise Duties.

In addition to these changes, the excise duties generally have been raised. Bengal rum, which formerly paid an excise duty of 1 Rupee a gallon, has now to pay a duty of 3 Rupees a gallon. This increase of duty was rendered necessary in consequence of the change in the rate of duty levied on imported spirits effected by the new tariff, which came into operation on the 18th of last February. Before that date, while Bengal rum was taxed 1 Rupee a gallon, imported rum paid a duty of Rupee 1-8 a gallon : in other words, there was a differential duty of 8 annas a gallon in favor of the home manufacture. When the duty on imported rum was raised to 3 Rupees a gallon, it became necessary to raise the duty on rum manufactured in the country. The Board, in April 1859,

proposed, as the import duty had been doubled, to double also the excise duty on country rum ; but, as was justly remarked by the Government of India, the effect of this would have been to double the differential duty. Eventually, as no good reason could be shown for maintaining any differential duty, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the excise duty on country rum should be equalised with the customs duty on imported rum, by fixing it at 3 Rupees a gallon. This view was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the Legislature, and Act XXIII. of 1860 was passed accordingly. The duty on country spirit has also been about doubled, wherever the new system has been introduced, and the duty upon gunja has been raised from 1 to 2 Rupees a seer.

OPIUM.

Financial results of the year.

The following comparative statement exhibits the aggregate receipts and charges, and the net revenue of the department, in the years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Receipts	521,00,669	467,08,472	429,67,438
Charges	88,83,637	77,43,126	66,14,575
Net Revenue	432,17,032	389,65,346	363,52,863

The above statement shows not only the amount realised at the opium sales in Calcutta, but also the prime cost of the opium supplied to the Abkarry Department for local consumption in the Presidency of Bengal.

Falling off in the cultivation of the Poppy since 1855.

Since 1855 there has been a considerable falling off in the cultivation of the poppy, and to check any further decrease, it has been found necessary, during the past year, to raise the price of opium from Rupees 3-4 to 4 Rupees a seer. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was first attracted to the subject of the opium cultivation by a report from the Board of Revenue, in September 1859. In their report the Board received the past and present condition of the cultivation, and traced the effect of the restrictive measures which Government had adopted since 1848, in consequence of the enormous extension of the cultivation. The out-turn of that year was 36,000 chests, and as it was considered that 36,000 chests would be an ample provision for future years,—any further extension of the cultivation was strictly prohibited. In 1850 the restriction on the cultivation was withdrawn, and the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from Rupees 3-12 to Rupees 3-8 a seer. This reduction appears at that time to have been judicious. At any rate, it had no injurious effect upon the cultivation, as the memorandum in the margin, of the quantity of opium brought to sale in the following years will show. The large increase in the number of chests brought to sale naturally produced a considerable decrease in the price. In 1848, with an out-turn of 36,000 chests, the price obtained was 1,000 Rupees ; but in 1854, with an out-turn of 48,319 chests, the price fell to 760 Rupees a chest. To check any further extension of the poppy cultivation, it was determined, still further, to reduce the price paid to the

	Total number of Chests.
1852	33,561
1853	39,463
1854	48,319
1855	53,319

cultivator from Rupees 3-8 to 3-4 a seer. This reduction was followed by an immediate decrease in the cultivation. The marginal statement shows that between 1855 and 1858, the number of chests of opium sent down for sale fell off from 53,319 to 32,686, while last year's provision was only 27,000 and for the present year, there are only 21,366 chests to be brought forward for sale.

	Total number of Chests.
1855	53,319
1856	41,492
1857	43,902
1858	32,686

The Opium Agent for Behar attributed this falling off in the poppy cultivation to the great rise which had taken place in the wages of labor, and in the price of cereals, oil seeds, and other products. It would seem from the annexed memorandum of the Agent, that there had been a general increase in prices of 100 per cent. since the year 1855, in which the last reduction in the price of opium took place.

Causes of this decrease.

Memorandum of the average increase in the price of certain Articles of consumption in the Behar Opium Agency.

Articles.	Per Rupee in 1855-56.			Per Rupee in 1858-59.		
	Mds.	*Seers.*	*Chts.*	*Mds.*	*Seers.*	*Chts.*
Tobacco	0	20	0	0	10	0
Mustard	0	30	0	0	15	0
Linseed	1	0	0	0	16	0
Potatoes	2	20	0	1	10	0
Oats	1	15	0	0	25	0
Wheat	0	30	0	0	16	0
Barley	1	10	0	0	20	0
Grain	1	0	0	0	22	0
Goor	0	35	0	0	20	0

Steps taken to restore the cultivation.

The Agent was, however, of opinion, that, even at the existing rates, those cultivators who could employ their women and children in the work, would still continue the cultivation : as it enabled them to utilize the whole amount of the labor at their command, part of which would otherwise lie idle ; but that the Rajpoots, Brahmins, and other classes, who were unable to employ their women in the fields, and were dependent upon hired laborers, would secede from the cultivation, until the wages of labor should fall. The Board of Revenue, in submitting this report of the Agent, proposed, as a means of arresting the decay of the opium cultivation, to revert to the former rate of Rupees 3-8 a seer. This proposal the Lieutenant Governor at once sanctioned ; but at the same time expressed his doubts whether the increase was sufficient to place the profits on the cultivation of opium on a par with the profit obtainable from the cultivation of other crops. A subsequent report, which the Revenue Board were requested to submit, proved the correctness of these surmises.

Increased rates paid to the cultivators.

The rise from Rupees 3-4 to 3-8 a seer, in the price offered for opium, had no perceptible effect on the cultivation, and a further increase of 4 annas per seer was proposed by the Board. This increase was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, insufficient, and in forwarding the correspondence to the Supreme Government, he recommended that the price should be raised to at least 4 Rupees a seer. The Supreme Government concurred in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the price of opium has been raised to 4 Rupees a seer, and the cultivators have been assured that no reduction will be made for the next three seasons. It is of course impossible to say at present what the effect of this increase will be ; but in the meantime no exertions will be spared to place this most important branch of the revenue upon a more satisfactory footing.

The risk incurred by maintaining the present excessive price of opium, (caused by the supply being unequal to the demand,) of encouraging the growth of poppy in China and elsewhere, is apparent.

SALT.

The following table exhibits the result of the operations of the Salt Department during the year under report, as compared with the results of previous years:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
Years.	Proceeds of sale of Government Salt.	Customs duty on Imported Salt.	Excise duty on Home Salt.	Miscellaneous receipts in the Salt Department	Total of receipts.	Deduct charges in Salt Department.	Balance.	Deduct proportion of Customs Charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.	Net Balance.
	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
1840-41	170,17,889 0 5	17,13,384 2 0	0 0 0	23,05,114 7 5	210,36,387 9 10	46,52,461 4 11	163,83,926 4 11	2,21,396 0 0	161,62,530 4 11
1850-51	108,73,244 2 4	61,39,112 14 0	87,500 0 0	1,84,720 3 8	172,84,577 4 0	33,39,446 12 6	139,45,130 7 6	3,17,920 0 0	136,27,210 7 6
1858-59	117,97,621 14 10	90,14,012 7 3	33,900 0 0	1,81,931 0 4	210,27,465 6 5	40,19,129 2 7	170,08,336 3 10	2,91,415 0 0	167,16,921 3 10
1859-60	128,79,779 5 4	68,27,573 10 3	1,31,824 10 0	2,44,308 13 7	200,83,486 7 2	36,64,071 15 8	164,19,414 7 5	1,78,821 0 0	162,40,593 7 3

Enhancement of Duty upon Salt.

Several important measures connected with the administration of the Salt Department have come into operation during the past year. The great pressure which the mutiny produced upon the finances compelled the Government of India to seek an addition to the public revenues by increased taxation; and an increase of 8 annas a maund in the duty upon salt was considered as one of the least objectionable forms by which an additional revenue could be levied. No tax presses so lightly upon the community as the salt tax; and no tax is more easily collected. Salt is the only article which has experienced no fluctuation in price, while the price of grain and country products generally has risen 30 or 40 per cent., or more; and so long, therefore, as the prevailing prosperity and high prices continue, there is no reason for supposing that the increase of the duty will be followed by a proportionate decrease of consumption. The enhanced duty of 3 Rupees a maund, instead of Rupees 2-8 a maund, came into operation on the 21st of last December; and the effect of the measure upon the revenue is shown in the following figures, which exhibit the amount of salt brought to sale, and the amount realised by Government during the four months immediately succeeding the increase in the duty, and the corresponding four months of the preceding year:—

Government Salt Sales.

Government salt sales from January to April:—

		Quantity—maunds.	Proceeds—Rupees.
1859	.....	1,035,756	32,18,244
1860	.....	957,668	33,52,097
		Excise Sales.	
1859	.....	2,500	6,250
1860	.....	21,900	65,700
		Imported Salt.	
1859	.....	897,801	20,42,214
1860	.....	669,209	18,26,944

Imposition of Duty upon Salt manufactured in Arracan.

In the province of Arracan, there was, up to the year under report, no salt tax at all. The manufacture and sale of salt was there perfectly unrestricted. As there seemed no good reason why Arracan should enjoy an immunity from taxation which no other Province enjoyed, the Board of Revenue were requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to report, whether it would not be expedient to impose an excise tax upon the salt manufactured in that Province. The Board, after communicating with the local authorities, were not in favor of extending the salt tax to Arracan, on the ground that an excise tax on this article might check the progress of improvement, and deter the poorer class from settling in the province. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Board were not supported by experience. Salt was taxed in Pegu, and the salt manufacturers there

were no richer than the salt manufacturers of Arracan, and as a slight tax imposed no check upon the manufacture in one Province, there was no reason to suppose that it would have the effect of checking manufacture, under similar circumstances, in another Province. It was also manifestly unjust, that Arracan, a prosperous province, with a population of 3,700,000 persons, should wholly escape a tax which our Indian subjects elsewhere were required to pay.

Rate of Duty.

But in imposing for the first time a tax upon the salt produced in Arracan, every care has been taken to prevent any check being placed upon the manufacture. The tax at present is little more than nominal. Each pot containing about three maunds of salt is rated at 8 annas; in other words, each maund of salt has to pay an excise tax of about 2½ annas. In one of the Arracan Districts alone, it is calculated that this almost nominal tax will yield a revenue of 60,000 Rupees. It is not, however, the intention of Government, to keep the duty at this nominal rate, but gradually, as circumstances permit, to raise the tax to Rupee 1-4 a maund. These measures have obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Interest on the advances made to the manufacturers, included in cost price of the salt.

There are two systems under which the salt revenue is realised in Bengal—the excise system, under which any private person who pleases may manufacture salt and sell it to the public for such a price as he can obtain over and above an excise duty paid to Government of 3 Rupees upon every maund manufactured, and the system under which the salt manufactured for Government is sold to all applicants at a fixed price. The price fixed is the actual cost of the manufacture to Government, plus a duty of 3 Rupees a maund. The same duty is levied on all salt imported by sea—no profit is made by the manufacture; the salt is sold at the cost price, plus the duty. At the commencement of each year, the Board of Revenue, after calculating the cost of production, issue a notification, exhibiting the rates at which salt will be sold on the above principle for the year then commencing. In estimating the cost price of the salt, it had never been customary to include in the calculation interest on the advances made to those engaged in the manufacture. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this was clearly an item which should be included in the cost of production. Where salt is manufactured under the excise system, interest on the capital employed forms a most important item in the expenses of the private manufacturer; and it is obvious that private enterprise labors under a great disadvantage, when compelled to compete with a producer who re-imburses himself for the important item of interest on the capital invested in the manufacture, by deducting the amount from the duty payable upon his salt, instead of being obliged, like others, to add it to the cost price. Out of regard, therefore, not merely to the interest of Government, but also with a view to remove a disadvantage under which the private manufacturer and importer labored, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that interest at the then current rate of 6 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the manufacture should, in future, be charged and included in the cost price of all salt manufactured. Although the Board did not appear to think the charge one of any importance, it appears from state-

ments submitted by the Bengal Accountant, that this measure will yield a profit of more than 2,87,000 Rupees to Government for the current year.

Change made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt.

A considerable change has been made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt in the year under review. In regard to certain favorite sorts of Government salt, of which the supply is limited, and the demand great, it has been found necessary, for several years past, in order to avoid a riotous scramble when they first became available, at the fixed price to purchasers, to sell them by allotment. When the subject first came under the consideration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, he found that the plan in operation was to sell the Government salt by lottery, limiting the applications for tickets to persons on a privileged list, who alone were recognised by the Board as dealers in salt, to the exclusion of all others, who might wish to buy salt. This exclusive system of sale appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be most objectionable. It gave the entire monopoly of salt to a few favored individuals; and excluded all others from the salt market; whilst it is one of the fundamental principles laid down by the Home Government, in concurrence with a recommendation made several years ago by a Committee of the House of Commons, that Government salt should be available to any one who chooses to pay the fixed price and duty, in quantities not less than a moderate minimum. To remedy this defect, by throwing open the market for these favorite salts, as well as for all other salts, to all persons without restriction, and to avoid the discreditable plan of a lottery, certain modifications of the existing rules were adopted, under which the salt sold was distributed to all persons without distinction. The only condition imposed was, that the applicants at the time of making their application should deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt they required. If the demand for any particular kind of salt was in excess of the supply, a proportionate distribution was made to the applicants, and the balance of the sums deposited was returned.

The working of the new system.

To this arrangement there was one objection. As the demand for the favorite kinds of salt in question greatly exceeded the supply, it was found that the several purchasers applied for a much larger quantity of salt than they really required, in order that they might obtain a larger allotment when the salt was distributed among the body of purchasers in proportion to their several applications. As each applicant was required to deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt applied for, and as applications were made for a much larger quantity of salt than was really required, the money market was disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of an unnecessarily large sum of money from circulation. But this objection to the new system has been entirely removed by certain recent arrangements which have been entered into with the Bank of Bengal. The last sale under this system passed off without the slightest inconvenience to the public, or to the parties concerned. The salt was equally available to all applicants without distinction, who each obtained his fair share. Measures have been set on foot for avoiding, if possible, all necessity in future for resorting to any exceptional plan of sale in respect to any sort of salt, by increasing the production of the favorite sorts to as large an extent as possible.

STAMPS.

The results of the operations of the Stamp Department are shown in the following Statement:—

	1840-41.			1844-45.			1850-51.			1854-55.			1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces ..	20,66,295	65,138	20,01,157	22,26,322	69,947	21,56,373	20,16,909	77,109	19,39,800	21,80,127	1,45,219	20,34,978	25,76,664	79,912	24,96,752	28,48,457	86,414	27,62,043
Calcutta (Town) ..	1,40,884	69,985	70,899	1,69,700	32,469	1,37,233	1,08,796	73,642	35,154	1,23,149	83,305	39,844	1,39,599	54,155	85,444	2,44,592	56,286	1,88,306
Total ..	22,07,179	1,35,123	20,72,056	23,96,022	1,02,416	22,93,606	21,25,705	1,50,751	19,74,954	23,03,346	2,28,524	20,74,822	27,16,263	1,34,067	25,82,196	30,93,049	1,42,700	29,50,349
North-West Provinces, Punjab, Nagpore, and Oude ..	12,41,879	.....	.....	13,12,421	.....	.....	16,56,869	.....	.....	19,05,601	.....	.....	15,66,305	.....	.....	23,59,805	.....	.....
Grand Total ..	34,49,058	1,35,123	20,72,056	37,08,443	1,02,416	22,93,606	37,82,574	1,50,751	19,74,954	42,08,947	2,28,524	20,74,822	42,82,568	1,34,067	25,82,196	54,52,854	1,42,700	29,50,349

The following comparative table exhibits the number of documents which, having been written on unstamped paper, were stamped under the provisions of Section 14, Regulation X. of 1829 :—

	Number of Deeds.	*Amount of Duty.*		
1844-45	2,366	 31,184	11	0
1854-55	2,150	 31,001	2	0
1858-59	1,400	 19,958	2	0
1859-60	2,248	 28,545	6	0

The gross collections from Postage Stamps during the year under report were as follows :—

In Bengal	4,56,271	0	6
„ North-Western Provinces	2,51,502	14	9
„ Punjab	86,327	5	0
„ Oude	30,208	1	4

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay was as under :—

Madras	2,17,666	10	8
Bombay	4,83,077	8	0

STATIONERY.

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of the articles sent out by the home authorities, and of those purchased in this country during the last two years :—

Years.	Value of the Stationery sent out from England.	Value of Stationery purchased in this country.	Total.
1858-59	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,999
1859-60	1,90,203	2,48,430	4,38,633

It will be perceived that the local purchases during the year under report exceeded those of the preceding year by 76,790 Rupees. A portion of this increase was owing to the general rise of prices, and a part to the higher import duties authorized during the year; but by far the larger amount was attributable to the increased quantity of stationery which had to be purchased.

The number of indenting officers during the year was 1,825, or 499 in excess of the number (1,326) in 1858-59 ; and the value of the stationery issued was 4,86,059 Rupees to 4,38,089 Rupees of the preceding year.

The amount realized during the last two years on account of stationery sold, less commission of 5 per cent. charged on the prime cost under the stationery rules, is given below :—

Years.	Proceeds of Stationery sold.	Commission of 5 per cent. on prime cost.	Net proceeds of sale.
1858-59	10,092	505	9,587
1859-60	3,705	105	3,520

It may be mentioned in this place that, with a view to promote the efficiency of the Press established in the Alipore Jail, and to facilitate the execution of all indents for printed forms required by Government Officers, as also to effect a saving to Government in the cost of establishment to some extent, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the transfer of the Lithographic Department of the Stationery Office to the Alipore Jail, during the year under report. This transfer took effect from the 1st of January last. Previous to this time, public Officers were not required to pay for work executed for them at the Lithographic Press, but as printing and lithography are considered in the Alipore Jail as part of jail manufactures, it has now been determined that all Officers and Departments are, for the future, to be charged with the cost of the lithographed work that may have to be executed for them at the Jail Press, according to rates which have been fixed upon by the Inspector General of Jails, and sanctioned by Government. The Superintendent of Stationery continues, as before, to be the medium of all communication from officers requiring printed or lithographed forms, and to check all unnecessary indents.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

The following Statement shows the probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the year 1859-60, and the expected net surplus at the close thereof—

STATEMENT showing the probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the Year 1859-60, *and the expected net surplus at the close thereof.*

Receipts Ordinary.		Scale of Estimated Income for 1859-60.		Scale of Estimated Charge for 1859-60.		Surplus or Deficit.	
						Surplus.	Deficit.
General Department	Post Office	12,47,000	.....	7,10,000			
	Stamps	26,82,000	.....	1,38,000			
	Miscellaneous	1,82,500	.....	63,05,000			
			41,11,500		71,53,000	.....	30,41,500
Judicial Department		.....	9,92,000	.....	82,99,000	.....	73,07,000
Revenue	Bengal, Behar, & Orissa	3,58,82,000	.....	28,98,400			
	Burmese	16,60,000	.....	6,26,000			
	Sayer	3,51,000	.....	1,000			
	Abkaree	39,00,000	.....	2,68,000			
			4,17,93,000		37,93,400	3,79,99,600	.....
Customs	Imports, exclusively of Salt	1,17,49,000					
	Exports	21,22,000					
	Miscellaneous	3,000					
			1,38,74,000	.....	5,53,600	1,33,20,400	.....
Salt	Presidency Sales and Imports	1,74,39,000					
	Retail Sales	21,26,000					
	Excise Duty	1,32,000					
	Miscellaneous	61,000					
			1,97,58,000	.....	36,51,500	1,61,06,500	.....
Opium	Sales, Behar	3,42,68,000					
	Ditto, Benares	80,40,000					
	Supplied for Abkaree purposes	8,04,000					
	Miscellaneous	4,000					
			4,31,16,000	.....	69,27,000	3,61,89,000	.....
Marine	Pilotage	5,01,000					
	Miscellaneous	59,900					
	Steam	66,000					
			6,26,900	.....	30,57,000	.....	24,30,100
Miscellaneous Interest		.....	.....	.....	39,000	.....	39,000
Public Works		.....	13,10,000	.....	26,97,500	.....	13,87,500
Extraordinary.							
Public Works		1,76,000	.....	15,99,000			
Miscellaneous		2,79,900	.....	1,11,400			
			4,55,900		17,10,400	.....	12,54,500
Profit and Loss.							
General		2,83,500	.....	4,12,000			
Miscellaneous		1,90,300	.....	23,000			
			4,73,800		4,35,000	38,800	.....
			12,65,11,100		3,83,16,400	10,36,54,300	1,54,59,600
Deduct Deficit		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,54,59,600	
Net Surplus		.....	.....	.....	.....	8,81,94,700	

EDUCATION.

No change in the controlling Agency during the year.

The constitution of the agency for the control and direction of the Education Department in the Lower Provinces has undergone no change during the year. The head of the department, called the Director of Public Instruction, is aided by five Inspectors of Schools, under whose superintendence are placed the five Divisions or Circles into which these Provinces are divided, and under whom there are forty-seven Deputy-Inspectors. The orders of the Home Government, prohibiting, without their special sanction, any new charge in this department, rendered necessary by the state of the imperial finances, are still in force. Progress, therefore, in this department, is at present impracticable.

Progress impeded by the state of the finances.

Statistics of the Department.

By the latest returns received, there are at present, in the Lower Provinces, 289 colleges and schools maintained by Government, attended by 18,387 scholars ; and 303 aided schools, attended by 21,979 scholars, thus giving a grand total of 592 schools and 40,366 scholars. Of female schools there are at present in operation only 10, containing about 367 children.

The number of colleges and schools under the control of, and in connection with, the late Council of Education, on the 27th January 1855, when the department was made over to the Director of Public Instruction, was 147, and the number of scholars attending them amounted to about 12,865, showing an increase in the total number of schools in operation of 445, and an increase in the total number of scholars for the year ending 30th April 1859, as compared with the year ending 31st December 1854, of 27,501.

The gross annual expenditure incurred by the State, for the purposes of education in Bengal, for the year 1854-55, was Rupees 6,88,692-1-7, and for the year 1858-59, Rupees 10,32,021-5-9, showing an increase of expenditure amounting to Rupees 3,43,329-4-2.

This abstract of statistics is brought down to the latest date, for which returns have been received.

Changes in the Calcutta University.

After two years' experience in the working of the bye-laws and regulations of the University, it was thought desirable to reconsider some of their provisions, with the view, chiefly, of giving them greater elasticity, by conferring wider discretionary powers on the Syndicate, as the executive authority of the University.

Revision of its Code of Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Accordingly, after lengthened discussions in the several Faculties, and after careful examination of the regulations adopted by the Universities at Madras and Bombay, a scheme, involving many alterations, well matured by the Senate of the University, was submitted to the Government of India, and received its sanction on the 28th March of the current year. By this revised Code, considerable changes, some of them of an organic nature, have been introduced,

of which the most important are the establishment of a new examination in Arts, intermediate between matriculation and the final examination for the B. A. Degree ; the creation of a new and lower degree, styled Licentiate, in each of the Faculties of Law and Civil Engineering ; and the institution of the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

The University Entrance Examinations.

In sanctioning the establishment of Universities in India, the late Court of Directors proposed to invest them with the double functions of "encouraging a regular and liberal course of education by conferring Academical Degrees," and testing the value of the education given elsewhere ; thus hoping to create a spirit of honorable rivalry, well calculated to promote the efficiency of all the colleges and schools throughout the country.

Their beneficial effects on English School education in Bengal.

There can be no doubt that the Entrance Examinations have, within the short space of three years, considerably raised the standard of English school education in Bengal. Wherever their influence has extended, they have excited a spirit of emulation between all educational institutions, and have inspired both teachers and pupils alike with a vitality and activity hitherto unknown.

For the last Entrance Examination the names of 705 candidates were enrolled, but 669 only presented themselves for examination. Of these, 243 obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to pass.

Passed.

Number of Candidates.		1st Division.	2nd Division.
Government Schools ...	490	52	123
Aided Schools ...	28	1	17
Independent Schools ...	128	7	24
School-Masters ...	28	4	10
Private Students ...	31	1	4
Total ...	705	65	178

The details given in the margin exhibit the proportions supplied by the different classes of schools.

The disproportionately high marks gained in Oriental languages have led to the proposition to increase the difficulty of the examination papers in that subject, or of altering the mode of assessing marks.

Result of examination for the B. A. Degree.

Out of fifty under-graduates, who presented themselves to be examined for the B. A. Degree, only thirteen succeeded in passing. It is to be noted, however, that a number of candidates came up this year with a view only of qualifying themselves for admission to *next* year's examination, to which otherwise they would not be eligible.

Taraprasaud Chatterjee, one of the successful candidates, applied to be examined for Honors, and was awarded a 3rd-class in mental and moral science. He is the first student in this part of India who has gained University Honors.

Result of examination for the B. L. Degree.

Out of twenty-two candidates for the B. L. Degree, ten were successful. Of these seven came under the special provisions of para. 3 of the B. L. Regulations, by which they will be entitled to their degrees as

soon as they have graduated in Arts. The success which several native gentlemen of good education have met with as practising barristers in the Sudder Court is proof sufficient that the legal profession in Calcutta opens up a remunerative field to natives of talent, if well qualified for the bar. Four of the passed candidates went up for honors, but did not succeed in attaining the prescribed standard,

The Calcutta Medical College.

The Medical College of Calcutta still retains its high reputation for the sound practical course of instruction imparted there by its able and efficient staff of Professors. As a means, however, of supplying qualified officers for the service of the State, it has been found wanting in power; the supplies for the public service by no means equalling the demand. This may be owing partly to the fact that a large percentage of the students leave the college before completing their course, from the desire, probably, to turn to profitable account, at the earliest moment, an imperfect stock of knowledge, without the expenditure of time and money required to complete a five years' course.

Expense and inconvenience occasioned by a large percentage of the Medical Students leaving the College before completing their course.

Considering that the cost to the State of educating each student in the primary class of the Medical College is more than £100 per annum, it is evident that the liberality of Government is greatly abused by the defection of the students.

The proposal that the Medical Students should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period over-ruled by the Supreme Government.

It has been suggested that all the students who obtain a gratuitous education, and the stipends and scholarships of the Medical College, should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period; but this proposition has been over-ruled by the Supreme Government, under the belief that the interests of the State will be best served, if entire freedom of action be conceded to these classes of students, whether in the course or at the close of the college career.

Measures taken with a view to obviate the difficulty of obtaining Sub-Assistant Surgeons for service in the North-Western Provinces.

The difficulty of obtaining Sub-Assistant Surgeons for service in the North-Western Province has been especially felt; and with a view of making this branch of the Service more generally attractive, it was proposed that a portion of the funds hitherto set aside to provide scholarships at the Medical College should be reserved for such students as might be willing to come to Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces to receive a medical education. The proposal was favorably entertained by Government, and the Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Province and in the Punjaub were requested to make the matter known throughout their jurisdictions. No candidates have, however, yet appeared.

This year the diploma examinations in medicine, as in law, have been withdrawn from the control of the Medical College, and will, in future, be superseded by the University Degree of Licentiate in medicine and surgery.

Result of the First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

The college sent up thirty students for the first examination for this degree. Of these thirteen passed, three of whom evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University scholarships.

The College of Civil Engineering.

This college, which was established in 1856, has made progress in the face of many difficulties. There can be no doubt that, with judicious management, and with improvements, the want of which is sufficiently indicated, the care and cost which is now expended upon it will, in due time, bear good fruit, in supplying the largely increasing demands of the Public Works Departments, and the requirements of private companies, railroads, &c. The great deficiency at present is in the practical instruction requisite to qualify men for work which is exclusively practical. The college, however, is at present quite in a state of infancy.

The number of students on the rolls, at the close of the year, amounted to sixty-five. During the year thirteen students obtained certificates of qualification for different grades of the Public Works Department.

Its professional staff not quite complete yet.

The professional staff is as yet quite incomplete. A considerable increase to it must be made almost immediately, if the college is expected to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon it. The entire cost to Government of the institution for the year 1858-59 was Rupees 25,047-10-8.

The School of Industrial Art.

This institution is at present in a transition state. Considerable success has been attained in wood engraving, and until recently the department of moulding and modelling was highly prosperous; but this department is closed for the present for want of a competent master.

The Government grant of 600 Rupees a month to it continued.

A continuance of the Government grant of 600 Rupees a month has been sanctioned for a further period of two years, and the Committee of management has undertaken to reorganise the institution in communication with the managers of the excellent industrial school at Madras.

Colleges for General Education prosperous.

A gratifying increase is generally apparent in the numbers of the more advanced students who attend the five Government colleges for general education, a result which appears to be traceable, in great measure, to the growing influence of the University. The total numbers on the rolls of the five colleges amounted in March 1859 to 195. At the end of that year, *viz.* at the close of the session for 1859, there were 234.

Oriental Colleges.

The colleges for Oriental education in Bengal are the Hooghly and Calcutta Madrissa, and the Sanscrit College.

The English school department of the Calcutta Madrissa has succeeded admirably. Mahomedans used to be found to be backward, as compared with Hindoos, in giving to their children the benefit of the knowledge of English. They now readily avail themselves of the means afforded for obtaining an English education at the Madrissa, which contains, in the school department, about 140 of the sons of the most respectable Mahomedans of all classes, and yearly sends its five or six junior scholars to other colleges. This success shows the soundness of the principle on which, under the advice of the late Council of Education, the school department of the Madrissa was effectively remodelled in 1854. A Mahomedan is not unwilling to give his children the advantages in his power; but a Mahomedan of the higher orders, though he has no objection to Western Literature, has an insuperable objection to deny his children instruction in his own literature. Mahomedans, unlike Hindoos, have a literature; and the feeling is not only natural, but creditable. But amongst all our institutions before 1854, there was not one which could afford, with even an approach to efficiency, a Mahomedan boy the means of learning both English and Persian. The school of the Madrissa affords this, and the result speaks for itself.

The Calcutta Madrissa.

The Hooghly Madrissa is in a very bad condition. The Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to prepare, in communication with Captain Lees, a detailed plan for the reform of this institution in the sense of the recommendations made by the Council of Education in 1854, for the improvement of the Calcutta Madrissa. This will involve the re-union of the Anglo Persian Department with the Madrissa with as much extension and improvement as possible, and the reform of the Arabic Department in the manner laid down by the Council of Education. It contains but twenty students now.

The Hooghly Madrissa. Its low condition. Reforms in contemplation.

This college continues practically, as yet, upon its former footing. The late Director of Public Instruction proposed, in the late Lieutenant-Governor's time, that the institution should be divided into a school and a college department, which appears to be an unobjectionable arrangement. But he proposed at the same time several prospective changes in the course of instruction, of a fundamental nature, which were approved at the time But they have since been found to be distasteful in the highest degree to the Hindoo gentry who take an interest in the college, who have protested strongly against their introdction. The changes proposed, on examination, appear to be open to some just objection. They are, in effect, though probably not in design, inconsistent with the spirit of the system supported in the above-mentioned Report of the late Council of Education. And they have been objected to, more or less, by both the present and the late Principal. The plan is therefore once more under the consideration of Government. The college at present contains about 300 students.

The Sanscrit College.

The remodelling of this Institution, according to the plan suggested by the late Director of Public Instruction, found to be distasteful to the Hindoo gentry.

The plan, therefore, again under consideration.

The schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government are represented to be generally in a satisfactory state. Compared with Government schools of the same class, in which the teachers are Government servants, and the local management is directly subjected to the control of the Officers of the Government, Education Department: no doubt their standard of education is lower, but regarded positively in themselves, and in comparison with schools under unchecked native management, they may be considered, on the whole, to be achieving decided success.

The Aided Schools in a satisfactory state.

In purely Vernacular schools of all classes much remains to be done.

The collegiate and zillah schools still take rank as the best managed schools in the country. Their classes are yearly recruited from the Vernacular schools, by the admission of those students who have succeeded in gaining the scholarships attached to institutions of that class in the annual examinations held by the Inspectors. One hundred and sixty of these Vernacular scholarships are annually available. They are tenable in zillah schools for four years, and carry with them the privilege of free tuition in addition to stipends of 4 Rupees per mensem. By means of these scholarships a lad of real ability and energy, who commences his education in a Vernacular school, may, by the exercise of industry and perseverance, push himself up through different stages into the University, and obtain the highest honors given in it, enjoying all through his career stipends and scholarships sufficient for his maintenance. With such advantages in prospect the Vernacular scholarships are naturally highly prized and warmly contested.

The Collegiate and Zillah Schools take rank as the best managed Schools in the country.

The reason why the Vernacular scholarships are so highly prized and warmly contested.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls of the collegiate and zillah schools at the close of each of the last three years:—

Number of Schools.	Students on the rolls.		
	30th April 1858.	30th April 1859.	30th April 1860.
44	6,191	6,351	6,628

In regard to female education not much has been done. There are as yet but ten schools in operation, attended by upwards of 367 children. As a general rule, the people are opposed to it, and as there is not that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of their daughters, which follows from the education of their sons, female education in this country must, it is feared, be a work of very slow

Native Female Education.

The people generally opposed to it.

development. In a country, moreover, where girls marry at the age of four or five, are mothers at thirteen and fourteen, it is not from schools that any great success in this direction can be anticipated. It has been truly observed that female education in Bengal must be brought within the penetralia of *home*, and there is reason to believe that it has at length gained entrance there, and takes the form of zenana teaching. It is impossible, of course, to obtain statistics of this mode of education ; but it is quite certain that it is spreading.

Progress expected, however, from female education taking the form of zenana teaching, which is spreading.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during 1859-60, it is necessary to note briefly the reorganization which the department has undergone, embracing two important changes.

One of these relieved the Chief Engineer entirely of that portion of his duties which was connected with the Central Office of Account, and placed him in the joint office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. In the former capacity he will continue to exercise independent authority in the Department in the same manner that he has hitherto exercised it ; and as Secretary to the Government, he will prepare and lay before the Lieutenant-Governor the papers in his department which require to be submitted to Government, and he will be the organ of Government, and the channel by which the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor will be transmitted to the subordinate officers of the department. In immediate communication with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Engineer and Secretary will be his adviser in all professional matters.

Important changes in the organization of the Department.

The other change effected the reduction of the unmanageable geographical extent of the circles of superintendence, by making the three circles into which the Lower Provinces were previously divided into seven, and by the appointment of four additional Superintending Engineers to the newly created circles. The design of this arrangement was to relieve the Chief Engineer of details of supervision, and to ensure at the same time a much closer and more real superintendence of the work of the District Executive Officers by the Superintending Engineers than was before possible.

The functions of the Chief Engineer, as the general head of the department, will remain the same as heretofore ; but in regard to particular works, nothing but what is of great imporance is to come before him. The Superintending Engineers will thus be raised to a higher, a better defined, and a more independent position than they practically possessed under the old arrangement; and the Chief Engineer will have more time to give to his chief duty of general control, and to such professional works as are of the greatest moment.

The audit of accounts and control of the Central Office has been placed under a separate Officer, called the Controller and Auditor of public works accounts, who is

entrusted with the power of audit, formerly exercised by the Chief Engineer, subject to special rules.

Immediately after the close of the year, an important change was also made in the Railway branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, but this will be noticed in next year's Report. The expenditure of the Department of Public Works has been strictly limited during the year, and therefore less has been done, beyond providing accommodation for the largely increased force of European Troops than would otherwise, with a larger allowance, have been the case.

Of the actual execution of works or of the orders given relating to them, it is not necessary to give details here. The Department has been most fully, zealously, and usefully employed, and all really important business to be done has been done expeditiously and well.

Military Works.

The principal military works in hand during the year were :—

Fortifications.

The construction of a redoubt, having two batteries for heavy guns at Diamond Harbour; the commencement of cantonments for European Troops at Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road, and their completion at Dorunda and Hazareebaugh, in the Chota Nagpore Division, and at Sinchall, near Darjeeling; besides various and extensive new works, additions and alterations in connection with the barrack quarters at Fort William, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Dinapore, and Raneegunge, for the better shelter, convenience, and comfort of the European troops of all arms.

Cantonments.

Accommodation for Troops.

Under this category are also included some new hospitals, reading-rooms, skittle alleys, bakeries, slaughter houses, liquor and store rooms, and various other buildings and out-offices, which are indispensable adjuncts to military quarters.

All these works have been executed in a manner very creditable to the Department, and as economically as could be expected under existing high rates for labor and materials.

In one instance only has there been room for doubt as to the real utility of the works executed. It is a matter of regret to advert to the apprehensions which have arisen respecting the suitability of the site of Sinchal, near Darjeeling, for a cantonment. Being at a great elevation and immediately facing the plains, it is represented to be more exposed to cloud, mist, and rain, than the old cantonment at Jellapahar (Darjeeling), or than any other portion of the Hills in the vicinity of Darjeeling. As yet there has been no occasion to occupy the barracks, and they are consequently damp.

Nearly three lakhs of rupees have been expended in the construction of the barracks and bungalows, thirty-four in number, besides hospitals, and the necessary subsidiary

buildings, and in clearing and levelling the site. The advisability of abandoning the site and forming a cantonment of permanently constructed buildings at one of the other eligible spots in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, but the barracks should be occupied, and trial given them for at least a season, before further expense is incurred.

Cooking stoves on Captain Grant's principle have been constructed at Barrackpore, and are under trial.

The attention of Government has been drawn during the year to the advantages of Parisnath Hill as a sanatarium.

Parisnath is the highest of the range of hills separating Lower Bengal from Behar, through which the Grand Trunk Road runs. It stands off from the range on its south-eastern face, thus overlooking the plains between the valleys of the Damooda and Burrakur Rivers. Its summit is 4,624 feet above the sea; and the mass of the hill overhangs the Grand Trunk Road from the 189th to the 198th mile stone from Calcutta.

The late Lieutenant-Governor ascended the hill in February 1855; but he was not favorably impressed with its capabilities as a sanatarium. He believed that there was want of space on the top for building, and for the recreation of European soldiers; and he considered the difference of temperature between it and the plains, which he estimated at only about 10 degress, to be too small to make it an object for Europeans requiring a change to a cool atmosphere. More recent examinations of the hill have shown, however, that it possesses many desirable qualities in a sanatarium. In the month of June 1859 the Superintending Engineer, Major Maxwell, found that the thermometer on the hill did not rise above 73° in the day time, and showed a minimum difference of 15° as compared with the heat in the plains below. In regard to water, and in other respects, his report was favorable, and as it was followed up by a favorable report also from the Chief Engineer, the Lieutenant-Governor determined on making an inspection of the place himself. This he did during his tour in January last. He ascended the hill in company with several officers, pitched tents on level ground at the summit, and remained there two days, during which the whole of the summit of the eastern part of the hill and the neighbouring slopes were inspected.

This part of Parisnath Hill, like Mount Aboo in Western India, is a great place of pilgrimage for the Jains from all parts of India. The time of pilgrimage is in January and February, during which many thousand Jains, men, women, and children, in their best attire, ascend the hill to make offerings at each of the numerous small shrines along the ridge of the hill. These pilgrims evinced a strong and unmistakable feeling against making the eastern portion of Parisnath a military sanatarium; and as it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that soldiers could not be quartered on the sacred part of the hill to which the pilgrims resort, without offending feelings which it is neither right nor wise to offend, the Chief Engineer was desired to have an examination made of the western portion of the hill, which is not considered sacred. It is divided from the

eastern portion by a deep cut, and the pilgrims stated that that part was never visited by them, and that they had no objection to the establishment of a sanatarium there. The western end of the hill has accordingly been closely examined, and a few good building sites have been found on the top. One perennial spring giving a supply equal to 5,000 gallons a day of delicious and wholesome water, at a temperature in April of 68° is within 1,000 yards of the top of the hill, and within 600 yards of the largest building site which it is proposed to occupy with a barrack, and two other springs have been discovered, one of which is within 300 yards of the hill top.

The general elevation of the proposed building ground is 4,000 feet. The temperature by thermometer, under an open thatched shed, gave an average maximum during the last week of April last, of 86°. The season being one of the hottest that has been known for many years, the thermometer rose at that time to as high as 107° in the plains below, showing a difference in the heat of the day of 21°.

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that advantage should be taken of Parisnath for the purposes of a small sanatarium, and has, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, ordered the preliminary operations of cutting a road and clearing and marking off the proposed building sites.

The top of the hill will be no more than 54 miles from the Railway terminus on the Burrakur. Thus convalescents from Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneegunge, could easily be sent thither.

Ordnance.

Under the head of "ordnance works" may be mentioned the provision of lightning conductors on an improved system for all the magazines in Fort William, which is now in progress; improvements to the Garrison arsenal and to the arsenal shed at Coolie Bazar; additions and alterations to the gun cap factory at Dum Dum; and very extensive additions to the Ishapore powder works.

Commissariat.

The storage for commissariat beer at Coolie Bazaar has been largely increased by both permanent and temporary sheds for that purpose.

Naval.

Three building sheds and a spar shed have been constructed in the Kidderpore Dock Yard, and large estimates prepared for the extension and improvement of the yard. The preparation of materials for the large new dock has also been in progress.

Judicial.

The works executed for the Judicial Department comprised chiefly the construction of lines for two police battalions at Dorunda and Rampore Bauleah; the commencement of new court-houses for the sudder ameens at Kishnaghur and Mozufferpore; alterations to the Magistrate's court-house at Kishnaghur; and the commencement of three new sub-divisional Magistrates' houses, each consisting of court-room and residence, in the District of Cuttack.

Revenue.

Among the works undertaken for the Revenue Department, the chief were the commencement of a spacious new opium godown on the Strand Road at Calcutta, capable of affording safe stowage for 30,000 chests of opium; a new export shed on the customs wharf at Calcutta, measuring 300 by 50 feet, and ten new *temporary* sheds adjoining the Custom House premises at Calcutta for the storage of goods. Besides the above, various additions and alterations have been made during the year to the collectorate cutcherries at Pooree, Balasore, Patna, and Chupprah, while the extensive new court-houses, on the standard plan, for the collectorates of Bhaugulpore and Pubna, suspended since 1857, have been lately put in hand again, and are fast progressing towards completion.

Ecclesiastical.

Under this head is reported the completion of a new Roman Catholic Chapel at Barrackpore, and the commencement of a new one at Hazareebaugh.

Educational.

For this department a new school house has been completed at Purneah, and a new one commenced at Pooree.

General.

New district Post Offices have been in progress at Berhampore and Rajmahal.

Under this head may be mentioned the new building in course of erection in the Government Iron Bridge Yard for a steam saw mill; the construction of a jetty, with tramroad, at the Akra Brick Yard, to facilitate the shipment of soorkee, bricks, and other materials. The appointment of an officer to prepare estimates for erecting the new General Post Office, according to Mr. D. Wyatt's designs. The enlargement of a portion of the Mint premises, and the clearance of ground for the erection of the new copper mint.

Municipal.

The construction of a road and embankments at Mutlah Port, as well as of tanks for fresh water, has been continued.

Marine.

Under the head of Marine the Chief Engineer reports the thorough repair of the jetty at Chittagong; and the construction of groynes for the protection of the marine bungalow at Akyab.

Agricultural.

Great improvements have been made in the condition of most of the embankment divisions, as testified by the greatly diminished number of complaints of breaches, &c.

Those in the Burdwan Division are in excellent order, and the result of the removal of a portion of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah is reported to be satisfactory.

Gour Bazar, Sathcooria, Jehanabad or Singhee.

All the embankments on the Adjai River have been abandoned, with the exception of those at the three places noted in the margin, where local circumstances necessitate their continuance.

The levels and surveys requisite for the submission of the heavy estimates for the completion of the South Hidgelee sea embankments continue under preparation. The embankments in Amersee and North Hidgelee have been completed.

As showing the improved state of the embankments in the Cuttack District generally, it may be mentioned that no remissions of land revenue have been made either in Cuttack or Balasore, for the years 1858-59 or 1859-60, while in Pooree the remissions have been only 10,526 Rupees and 5,807 Rupees respectively.

Communications.

Metalled Roads.—The Patna branch road still remains incomplete, pending the result of the surveys being carried on to determine the best route for it to take in the third or northern section. The Ganges and Darjeeling road is now nearly completed as regards earth raising. From the Ganges to Purneah, 18 miles out of 30, including the 7 miles of heavy embankment over the submerged country near the Ganges, have been completed. From Purneah to the Mahanuddee River, 17 miles out of 20 have been completed, and 3 nearly so; and between the Mahanuddee and Titalyah the road (58 miles) is completed.

The work, which amounts to 65 millions of cubic feet of earth-raising, has been reported on in high terms of praise by the Superintending Engineers, who have inspected it; and all the earth-work, it was expected, would be completed by the rains.

The Jeagunge and Nulhatty road, 27½ miles in length, is about one-half completed as regards earth-work. Two inspection bungalows are in progress on this road, and materials are being collected and manufactured for masonry bridges and culverts, and for metalling.

The southern portion of the road from Sooree to Bhaugulpore, or that part between Sooree and Hansdiha (54 miles) was in progress up to December last, and 51 miles of earth-work, 23 miles of metal, and 29 of turfing, have been completed. The construction of temporary wooden bridges on the portion between Sooree and Doomka (30 miles in length) has been sanctioned, and is in progress.

It is to be regretted in respect to this line of road, that the most useful part of it, *i. e.* the northern portion, from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, a distance of 33 miles, which is of pressing importance, in consequence of being in connection with the line of Railway, was not first commenced upon. The work began with the Sooree section or southern portion of the road, which is comparatively unimportant, because it passes through an uninhabited and jungly tract of country; but the object at the time was to afford employment and relief to the suffering Sonthals.

Orders have, however, now been issued for the cessation of work on the southern portion, and for the commencement of the Bhaugulpore end of the road, leaving the southern portion to be finished hereafter.

The earth-work on the northern portion has been commenced, and it is expected to be nearly completed by the rains.

The following extract, from a recent letter from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, shows the great benefit of opening up this part of the country by a good road :—

"In the dry weather carts can travel every where in the Sonthal Districts, and they are "largely increasing in number, in consequence of the demand for the rail, coal mines, Grand "Trunk Road, &c. Produce, which three years since, was removed almost entirely by pack "bullocks, now goes on carts, though still there seems no visible diminution in the immense "herds of bullocks carrying grain from the Sonthal Districts to Bengal, and the stations on "the Trunk Road. Cart hire now varies from 8 annas to 12 annas per diem, where, a few "years ago, it was not more than 4 annas. Rails are sent by cart from Raneegunge, *viâ* "Deoghur to Lukhiserai or Monghyr, in great numbers, and at a fabulous cost to the great "profit of the villagers on the line of road, which is one very largely used both for traffic "and by travellers from the North-West. I hope that next year a sum of money may "be devoted to its improvement, and toll bars established to keep it up. The Commis-"sioner of Bhaugulpore is of opinion that the roads from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, and "through the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond, on the Rail, will be of the utmost advantage to "the country.

The improvement of the road, 22 miles in length, between Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, and Hazareebaugh, was commenced in January, and about 4 miles of earth-work have been completed, and alterations made to four drain bridges, two* out of four small bridges are in progress, and the rest of the work is being pressed forward ; but labor here is scarce.

*Biscowra Sindoor.

Progress has been also made on the Southern Trunk Road, from Calcutta to Cuttack *viâ* Midnapore. From Calcutta to the Hooghly, at Budge Budge (15 miles), a metalled road already exists. From Ooloobariah, on the west bank, to Koilah Ghât, on the Roopnarain River (16 miles), is an unmetalled road—an estimate for metalling which is under consideration. From Koilah Ghât to Paneh Koorah (13 miles) the road earth-work is now being rapidly completed, and the work of collecting metal for it, in which there is much difficulty, and also of burning bricks, is in progress. From Bouchkoorah to Midnapore (25 miles) is already metalled. The metalling of the two portions above noted (29 miles) will complete a metalled high road between Calcutta and Midnapore (71 miles). An estimate has been called for, for continuing the road from Midnapore to Balasore, a further distance of 86 miles. This, it is hoped, will be taken up in 1861-62.

A road from Barreepore to the new town of Mutlah, commenced by the civil authorities, has been transferred to the Department Public Works, and is now in progress. Barreepore is distant about 15 miles from Calcutta, and a metalled road already connects the two places. The length of the new road, including the portion through the Mutlah town, is 16 miles ; part of the earth-work has been roughly thrown up for the whole length, and about 4 miles have been properly formed. Brick metal is being prepared.

At the close of the year orders were issued for the transfer to the Public Works Department, from the local authorities, of the following roads, to be formed into

Imperial metalled roads acting as Railway feeders; no work has, however, yet been done to them—preliminary surveys and estimates being in progress.

1. From Cynthea on the Railway to Berhampore.
2. „ Burdwan to Midnapore
3. „ Burhait in the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond on the Railway.
4. „ Monghyr *viâ* Segowlie and Mozufferpore, to Batsura on the Nepal Frontier.
5. „ Dehree to Arrah, and from Baroon to the Railway near Dinapore.
6. „ Hajeepore to Mozufferpore.

Engineers will be placed upon these roads to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for them.

The line of road connecting Rajmahal with Maldah is also under survey and report.

On the Grand Trunk Road toll houses have been built at Mooneah, Muggrah, and Burhee, and two others are under construction at Doorgowtee and Baroon. These have been stopped under the late orders of the Supreme Government, abolishing toll gates on Imperial roads

A bridge of two arches of 20 feet has been nearly completed in the 1st division Grand Trunk Road, to re-place a drain bridge of 15 feet span, which was destroyed during the rains of 1859. Two small drain bridges have been nearly completed in the 186th and 229th miles of the Grand Trunk Road, and a third is in progress in the 206th mile. An estimate has been passed for constructing retaining walls and protecting the dangerous places on the Grand Trunk Road, between the Barrakur and the Kurrumnassa Rivers, and the work has been commenced.

Unmetalled Roads.—A rough hill survey of a new line, by which it is expected a road for carts can be constructed from Titalyah to Darjeeling, has been made, and a portion of it cleared. The unmetalled roads in Assam have been transferred from the charge of this Department to the local authorities, with exception only to the following main or Imperial lines:—

1. Gowhatty *viâ* Golaghât to Debrooghur.
2. Gowhatty to Cheera Poonjee.
3. Kudea Ghât to Munguldye.
4. Nowgong to Luckeah Ghât.
5. Debrooghur to Jeypore.
6. Debrooghur to Saickwah.
7. Jeypore to Doom Doomah.
8. Ditto to Makoom.
9. Makoom to Doom Doomah.
10. Golaghât to Borpathar.

A survey has been made for a road from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, at or near Bagodur, by which the distance between Calcutta and Hazareebaugh may be

reduced by about 20 miles. A survey is also being made of another road, from Dorundah to Govindpore, on the Grand Trunk Road.

Bridges.—The new Warren's Girder Bridge over the new canal at Ooltadangah, near Calcutta, was completed early in the year, and is a handsome structure. A new bridge, on the same principle, 102 feet span, has been constructed on the old abutments of the Balliaghatta Bridge, in lieu of the timber trussed bridge, put up in 1855, which had fallen into decay. It has been determined by Government that in future all bridges over the Circular Canals shall have a clear headway of fifteen feet at high water, that is 15′ × 13′ (the height of highest water over the sill of the Chitpore Lock) = 28 feet over the datum of Chitpore Lock gate sill—this height has been kept both for the Balliaghatta and the Railway bridges. The bridge over the new canal is 1 foot higher than this, or 29 feet above datum. The approaches to the Balliaghatta Bridge have been raised, and the work is now nearly completed.

The Goolsunkree Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Road, has been in progress during the year; much difficulty was experienced in the excavation for the foundations in pure sand, both from the difficulty of keeping down the water, and from the debris of the old bridge. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed, and ready to receive the iron girders and the masonry arches. The bridge, which will consist of one span of 155 feet Warren's Girder, and two masonry arches of 20 feet span, will be completed early in next working season.

Nothing has been done to the Barrakur, the Morhur, or the Booryah bridges during the year. Estimates for the Botana and Leelajun bridges are under preparation.

The works on the Soane causeway have been stopped, owing to all available labor of the District having been employed on the extensive barrack works at Dehree.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.—A new iron ferry boat has been constructed for the Piallee Ferry, on the Mutlah Road. The usual temporary bridges and causeways for the dry season's traffic were constructed over the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road.

An experiment, which was tried with corrugated iron boats in the Circular Canal Division, with a view of adopting them for boat bridges, having proved successful, more accurate estimates for the same purpose are now being prepared under orders from Government.

Navigable Canals.

The new canal has been completed, that is, joined into the old one, and opened to trade. The old or Circular Canal has been laid dry, and excavated to an uniform depth of 1 foot below the sill of the Chitpore lock gate, throughout its whole length of 5½ miles. This work, a very heavy one, will be completed before the rains. The Chitpore lock has been thoroughly repaired, and a new stone facing has been given to it—new gates have also been provided, with increased sluicing power. Boats pass through it, in consequence, in one-third the time that

was previously necessary. The portion of the new canal near the Dum Dum bridge will be formed into a boat dock, but the work is not yet completed—all available resources having been concentrated on the canal itself.

With a view to the improvement generally of the vicinity of the canal, and to provide means of depositing the soil excavated, the ground in its vicinity has been raised and levelled. Upon it ware-houses or godowns, on uniform and approved design, will be constructed and rented out, by which means the whole of the neighborhood will be much improved in appearance and substantial comfort. The additional land taken up includes a strip all along the straight reach on the south side, from Tremonee to Dhappa, along which will be formed a metalled road, with a row of ware-houses on one side.

The steam dredger has been employed during part of the past year in the neighborhood of the canal, and two barges to attend on the dredger, which were built in the Iron Bridge Yard, the Marine Department not having leisure to undertake them, have been completed; two others, also building there, are nearly so, and alterations are about to be made to two old iron cargo boats, to adapt them to the same purpose. The dredger works well, and has proved very useful.

A design and estimate for opening out permanently the Ooloobariah Canal, between the Hooghly and Damoodah Rivers, has been submitted to Government; but as it appeared probable that there would be some delay in the matter, the clearance for this year, of the old Bansputtee canal or channel, to admit of a passage for boats at high water was authorized, and the work was completed by the end of the year, at a cost of less than 3,000 Rupees. It is expected that this amount will be re-paid by the toll receipts of the next six months.

The Ghyghatta Khall, between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain Rivers, has also been re-excavated during the past season. The usual excavations have also been made to the salt canals in the Midnapore and Tumlook Divisions.

River Improvements.

On the Nuddea Rivers great efforts were made, under very discouraging circumstances, to keep open the Bhagiruttee. These fortunately proved successful, owing to the energy and determination of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Armstrong. To aid in the removal of the sand bar and the usual operations with bandels, an experiment with a small steam gun-boat was authorized during the fall of the inundation. This boat was employed in dragging harrows over the entrance bar, with the object of raking up the sand, which would then be carried off by the stream. She was of too little power to be of any use, and experience was gained, which will be turned to account in a repetition of the application of similar artificial means, with increased power next season. The result of the exertions of the Executive Engineer was, that the river was kept open throughout the year, the least depth of water being in the month of February, when there was 1 foot 9 inches on the bar.

The total receipts from the tolls of the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals, during the past year, have been as follows:—

Nuddea Rivers 1,83,858 Rupées; Calcutta Canals 2,82,868 Rupees—showing a decrease of 13,292 Rupees on the former, and of 23,713 Rupees on the latter. The latter is owing to the Circular Canal having been closed for six months during the time of its excavation and improvement. It speaks creditably for the arrangements of the Canal Officers, that, notwithstanding the main canal having been closed so long, the falling off in the receipts has been so small.

The usual bandel and spur works were successfully constructed along the navigable channels of the Nuddea Rivers on a very extensive scale.

The river bank at Moorshedabad having been much eroded, thereby endangering part of the city, including the burial ground of His Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, some fixed brush-wood and floating bamboo break-waters were laid down for its protection; these produced a very favorable effect, having prevented all further erosion, and averted the necessity for costly stone groynes, which had been recommended, and were under consideration for the same purpose.

On the Matabangah two cut-offs have been excavated near Bauleah, at the head of the Pangassee River, with a view to restore to the Matabangah the volume of water which, of late years, has been carried off from it by the Pangassee, which leaves it at this point near its head. These works involved excavations on a very large scale. They were completed by the end of the year, and the effect will be seen after the next rainy season.

At Naraj, at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta, the stone spur or groyne designed to restore to the two channels of the Mahanuddy and Kujoree their proper proportions of the flood volume of the main river, has been nearly completed, and will be so before the rains. Up to the present time it has been found to answer the expectations of the designer. The quantity of rubble stone used for the spur, up to the close of the year, was 2,286,000 cubic feet, of which 1,343,000 were thrown in during the past year.

Accommodation for Travellers.

The staging bungalows at Mohunneah, on the Grand Trunk Road, and at Jehanabad, on the Patna Road, have been completed. The bungalow at Dowlutpore, on the Bargatchee and Dinagepore Road, is about one-third completed, and is now in active progress. A new staging bungalow has been nearly completed at Berhampore, and alterations and improvements have been made to the Dhurmsallah, at Balasore.

Miscellaneous.

The Iron Bridge Yard and the Akra Brick Yard at Calcutta have afforded much aid to the department in the supply of materials; but the utility of both is capable of much extension and improvement; and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the present year.

The manufacture and use of pressed and of bevilled bricks has been introduced into the department, and will, it is hoped, be hereafter much extended.

One of Clayton's latest patented steam brick machines has been in operation, and has hitherto worked successfully, although the out-turn is not so great as it should be, owing to the engine which works it (an old one belonging to the factory,) being of insufficient horse power.

The three small steam soorkee mills sent out from England have proved most useful. One in pumping foundations dry at the Goolsunkree Bridge works, by means of a centrifugal pump; another in making soorkee at Berhampore; and the third in emptying the Circular Canal, also with a centrifugal pump, preparatory to its excavation and clearance.

An attempt has been made to import some good roofing slates found in the Cossya Hills. They were first tried at Cherra Poonjee with complete success, and arrangements were then made to work the quarries by contract by the Sub-Engineer in charge of the Sylhet Division. A cargo of the slates is now on its way to Calcutta.

During this year, for the first time, some lime (65,000 maunds), received as Government seignorage, on account of the quarries in Sylhet, has been sent down to Calcutta for the department. The means of carriage by boat are so imperfect, that it is only with great difficulty a small proportion of the above mentioned quantity has been obtained here as yet. It is to be hoped more success may attend the operations of next year; but boats are, scarce and accidents numerous.

The usefulness of the Iron Bridge Yard will, it is anticipated, be much increased by the addition of the steam saw mill before mentioned, under the head of *Public Works*, which will be in work by the next season.

Some experiments have been commenced with a view to test the efficiency of Ransome's patent process for the preservation of masonry from damp, &c. The results will be reported and noticed in due course.

Measures have been in progress during the year for completing the record of all plans of Government property, and defining the boundaries of Government lands.

In the last Report, page 207, it was mentioned that a commencement had been made of the use of photography in the department, by the employment of a sergeant of sappers as a photographer. After careful practice and preparation in and about the Presidency, the photographer was despatched on a tour to several of the stations in the interior; and the number of successful views of buildings and works at stations up-country, which he has submitted, bear very favorable testimony to his skill and diligence. The Chief Engineer had endeavored to train as an assistant to the photographer a native, who had received some instruction in the Industrial School of Art, but when the time came for leaving Calcutta to travel in the interior, difficulties arose, and he was unwilling to go.

It will be apparent from the above sketch of the operations of the Department Public Works that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the department in regard to expense, much work has been actually done, and much put in train to be done this year

with the means available. These, however, bear such a very small proportion to the extent and importance of the public works pressed on the attention of the Government in the Lower Provinces, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to adopt a principle of expenditure, differing entirely from what has been hitherto practised, in order to secure the largest possible return for the money laid out. The object being how to spend a very small sum of money so as to tell with most effect upon the crying wants of the country, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be an unsound principle to fritter away the small means available in carrying on, in a languid manner, a number of great works, none of which would, in consequence, be materially advanced. Great works, he remarked, are generally, of little or no use until completed, and it therefore appeared to him that obviously the true economy is to spend nothing upon any such work, until money became available to carry it out to completion as fast as possible, and to spend whatever can be spared upon smaller works which there will be money enough to carry out to completion in a short time, and which, whenever completed, will tell fully, each in its proper degree, and in proportion to its cost, towards supplying the wants of the country. On this principle the recommendations in the Budget for the present year have been framed.

Accounts.

The Central Office of Account has not yet furnished a correct classified statement of the expenditure on public works during the past year, but the total is approximately estimated to have been 45,24,797 Rupees, as shown in tables Nos. 11, 12, and 13 in the Appendix. This amount includes the expenditure, of 4,23,166 Rupees, as per margin, for the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and the Nuddea Rivers, which will be charged to the gross collections from the tolls levied on these water communications. Expenditure to the extent of two or three lakhs on account of sums expended as advances to officers of other Presidencies, and for the despatch of stores to other Provinces, is not, however, included in the above sum of 45,24,797 Rupees.

Nuddea Rivers...	Rs.	1,77,369
Bhagiruttee ditto	„	10,185
Jellinghee ditto	„	4,969
Matabanga ditto	„	4,648
Circular and Eastern Canals... ...	„	2,25,995
Rupees ...		4,23,166

It has been ruled that local works chargeable to local funds shall be excluded from the works set down in the Budget as Imperial, and from the forty-five lakhs, to which the Imperial Public Works expenditure of Bengal has been limited.

The progress has not been great in bringing up the arrears of the office of account; but in February a grant of 10,050 Rupees was made to be employed in bringing up these arrears by contract, and since then the progress has been much better.

The arrears in bills are very heavy and still accumulating. Similar measures have been since proposed to dispose of these by contract, as well as considerable arrears in the stock accounts of divisions, and in the accumulated balances unsettled against Executive Engineers.

The strength of the office will require to be increased to bring it into effective working order.

PUBLIC WORKS—LOCAL.

Under present arrangements these works also fall under the general control of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Department Public Works.

Amalgamated District Road Fund.

The cost of these works is defrayed from what is called the "Amalgamated District Road Fund," consisting of the net proceeds of the ferry collections; the surplus of the tolls collected in the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals, and the tolls at such gates as have been established on Ferry Fund Roads.

An allotment of these funds is made annually to each division, according to its wants, and the Commissioner of each division is required to submit an Annual Return, showing how the funds assigned to each District in it have been expended. Unfortunately these annual returns are seldom ready for submission in time for this Report. Up to the present time few of them have been received, bu as some material changes were introduced, when the assignment for 1859-60 was made, it may not be uninteresting to enter here the terms of the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion.

The approximate net proceeds of the "Amalgamated District Road Fund" for the year 1858-59 amounted to 5,35,387 Rupees, thus—

Net collections from tolls on ferries and on district roads	... Rs.	3,09,675
Ditto ditto on Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta Canals	... „	2,25,712
Total, Rupees	...	5,35,387

This sum of 5,35,387 Rupees represented the total amount at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the proposed Ferry Fund operations of 1859-60.

The net collections from tolls at ferries and on district roads, to which, for the future, will be added the net profits of jail manufactures, will constitute what is to be called the *local fund*, and will be considered as available for repairing district roads in general, and making such new roads of the same sort in each division as it may be practicable to make, after providing for the general repair of the existing district roads.

The net proceeds of tolls on the Nuddea Rivers and Calcutta Canals will be denominated the *general fund*, and will be employed in opening out feeders in connection with the several Railways now open and in progress, and in improving the navigation of the Eastern Canals.

Allotments for 1859-60.

In distributing the *local fund* for the operations of 1859-60, the Lieutenant-Governor has been guided by the following considerations :—

Each District is permitted, as a general rule, to receive the amount of its own contributions to the local fund from tolls on ferries and roads, or so much of that amount as it is thought necessary to expend during the year upon its own district roads.

In those Districts where the sum thought necessary to be expended during the year upon the district roads falls short of the contribution towards the local fund, the balance of the collections has been carried to the credit of the general fund.

In those Districts where the Ferry Fund collections are very small, and the local funds are, consequently, quite inadequate for the repair of existing roads, or the continuance of an urgent and important nature, grants have been made, with due consideration to other demands, from the general fund.

Backergunge ...	The entire ferry collections of these three Districts are appropriated, as they have sufficient funds in hand to complete the works proposed to be undertaken in them	771
Chittagong ...		6,112
Tipperah ...		2,335
	Rs.	9,218

	Ferry Collections.	*Requirements.*	*Difference.*	
Sarun	27,835	20,000	7,835	
Tirhoot	51,753	34,000	17,753	
Arracan	39,360	11,640	27,520	
				53,308
			Total, Rs. ...	62,526

In accordance with the principles above indicated, the items noted in the margin have been deducted from the local fund, and carried to the credit of the general fund. These funds, after this adjustment, stood respectively: local fund, at 2,47,149 Rupees; and general fund, at 2,88,238 Rupees.

And the sums marginally noted have been contributed from the general fund towards the maintenance of the local fund works of the Districts named opposite those sums.

Hooghly	12,000
Jessore	4,000
Bancoorah	3,000
Beerbhoom	1,800
Behar	2,325
Shahabad	5,000
Furreedpore	1,500
Dacca	2,000
Dinagepore	2,500
Bograh	1,500
Total, Rs.	35,625

The large sum awarded to the Hooghly District was granted as an acknowledgment of the spirited liberality of its inhabitants, who have raised a sum of equal amount by voluntary subscription, to be expended in the improvement of the communications in that District. The Lieutenant-Governor will endeavor to meet in a similar manner all subscriptions similarly obtained for such purposes, whenever it may be in his power to do so consistently with a due regard to all other interests which may at that time be under his consideration.

The total amount of the general fund given above, at 2,88,238 Rupees, was thus reduced to 2,52,613 Rupees, which amount the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to hold available for making new roads as feeders in connection with the Railways; for metalling or otherwise improving existing feeders; for commencing contemplated improvements of the navigation of the Eastern canals, and for any small contingencies that might require to be provided for during the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly determined to authorize, from the above available amount of the general fund, the following grants for the construction of the thirteen following Districts, or local roads, to act as feeders to the Railways:—

For the East Indian Railway.

District.	Road.	Amount assigned.	Remarks.
1. Bancoorah ...	Bancoorah to Rancegunge, 25 miles ...	20,742	This will complete the metalling, and also include 8,000 towards a causeway over an unbridged river.
2. Beerbhoom ...	Sooree to Ahmedpore station, 12 miles ...	6,000	This will complete the metalling, and the only bridge necessary.
3. Ditto ...	Elambazar to Soorool, 9 miles ...	1,000	This will finish all that is required for this road.
4. Beerbhoom and Burdwan ...	Cutwa to Soorool, 31 miles	18,000	It is expected that this will complete the earth-work and drain bridges, besides paying for a portion of the land.
5. Hooghly and Burdwan ...	Pundooah Station to Culna, 17 miles ...	50,000	This will suffice to complete this line as a metalled road, the earth-work being already finished.
6. Moorshedabad and Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Sooty to Nobinnugger Station, 13½ miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
7. Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore to Dhetara Station, 14½ miles ...	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
8. Monghyr ...	Chuckye to Luckesarie, 48 miles ...	10,000	This road will be made under the superintendence of the Railway Company's Engineers, and the sum entered opposite has been paid in advance.
9. Monghyr and Bhaugulpore ..	Rurruckpore to Kurhurea, 11 miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, drain bridges, and purchase of some of the lands.
10. Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore to Hadjeepore, 34 miles ...	15,000	Estimated to be sufficient for repairs, and 6 miles of metalling from Hadjeepore.

For the Eastern Bengal Railway.

11. Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Station, 11 miles ...	7,500	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, compensation for lands, drain bridges, &c.
12. Ditto ...	Santipore to Ranaghat, 11 miles ...	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the earth-work and drain bridges, and a portion of the lands.
13. Patna ...	Comercolly to Kooshtee, 12 miles ...	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, purchase of land, &c.
	Total, Rupees ...	1,72,242	

In those roads, where a sum has been named as sufficient to complete the work, that amount has been given; but for those for which no data have yet been obtained, 500 Rupees a mile has been allowed as the probable cost of earth-work and drain bridges, together with a small margin for the purchase of land when required.

The progress made on five of the roads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 13—the first four of which are within the Burdwan Division, and the last in the Rajshahye Division—has been very satisfactory.

(No. 1.) The road from Bancoorah to Raneegunge has been a little delayed in its completion, owing, as stated by the Commissioner, to the time occupied in measuring, surveying, and making other arrangements for the land required for a deviation of part of the line. But a causeway over the Gundessaree River, which is crossed by it, has been finished, and is said to be an excellent piece of work. The road itself is being metalled thoroughly where this is required, and it is reported to be a good and passable road for carts all the year round.

(No. 2.) The Commissioner expected that this road, from Sooree to Ahmedpore, would have been completed by the end of July 1860. The 6,000 Rupees granted for it was to complete the metalling, and a bridge that was required.

(No. 3.) This road, from Elambazar to Soorool, has been metalled where necessary, and two small culverts on it only remain in an unfinished state.

(No. 5.) Pundooah station to Culnah. The large sum allotted to this road was for completing it as a metalled road, the earth-work having been previously finished. The Commissioner states that the metalling is expected to be completed by September, and provision will be made for any drain bridges required.

(No. 13.) This, the last of the five roads, which have progressed favorably, is the one from Comercolly to Kooshtee. The sum of 8,000 Rupees granted for it was expected to suffice for the earth-work, purchase of land, &c., and the Commissioner reports that, besides the completion of the embankment throughout the entire distance, and of a masonry bridge, an old silk bund has been converted into an excellent branch road of 1¼ mile in length, within the amount in question, and that, with such petty repairs to the earth-works as may be necessary after the rains, the road will be ready for metalling during next season.

No great progress has been made towards completing the rest of these feeders. The carrying out of the two in the Rajshahye Division, Nos. 6 and 7, where there is no Ferry Fund or Divisional Engineer, will be properly provided for, however, if, as is expected, their construction is undertaken under the control of the Engineers of the East India Railway Company. The feeder in the Patna Division, No. 10, has been made over to the Department of Public Works, and the other feeders are all situated in divisions, to each of which the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to authorize the appointment of an

Engineer. Under such circumstances, and with the aid of the further grant which will shortly be made for the local or general fund, at the disposal of this Government, so far as may be practicable, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that fair progress will be made during the next working season.

An outline map has been prepared to accompany this Report, on which are shown all the roads enumerated therein, as well as the existing *Imperial Roads.*

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

There are three Railways under the Bengal Government in progress of construction, each by a private association working under a contract with Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council; which contract guarantees and provides for the payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid on account into the Bank of England or into a Treasury in India.

These associations are.—

The East Indian Railway Company.
The Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company.

In the following Report of the proceedings in the Railway Department, for the year 1859-60, the above three Railways will be noticed separately.

East Indian Railway.

The facts relating to the East Indian Railway in Bengal will be stated under the heads of

"OPEN LINE"

AND

"LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION."

Open Line.

The line open at the commencement of the year, extended from Howrah to Beddia, with a branch from the Khanoo junction to Raneegunge,—in all a distance of 142 miles. A further length of 23 miles was opened to Synthia, in the South Beerbhoom District, in September, so that the open line at the end of the year extended from Howrah to Synthia, 121 miles, with the branch line to Raneegunge of 45 miles length.

The section from Howrah to the Khanoo junction is a double line, and was completed as such in October. For the other length the line is single.

Traffic.

The entire traffic on the open line, during the first half of 1859, returned a profit of 8½ per cent. per annum on the cost of construction. For the second half of 1859, the profit was 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction, which, however, in this half year, included the cost of doubling the line from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, and of making the single line to Synthia.

The approximate cost of the open line is as follows :—

				Rupees.
75 miles of double line...	@ Rs.	1,57,000 per mile	= Rs.	1,17,75,000
91 miles of single line...	„ „	1,20,000 per mile	= „	1,09,20,000
		Total, Rupees ...		2,26,95,000

The number of miles run by Railway trains during the year amounted to 6,46,988 miles.

The number of passengers carried were :—

	No.		Rupees.
First Class	14,777	paying Rs.	60,671
Second Class	64,176	„ „	1,02,489
Third Class	13,09,761	„ „	7,09,963
Making an aggregate of Passengers carried	13,88,714	„ „	8,73,122

	Maunds.		Rupees.
The amount of coal carried was :—	59,16,702	paying Rs.	10,01,821
And of ordinary goods ...	22,01,402	„ „	4,80,782
So that the total merchandize traffic aggregated ...	81,18,104	„ Rs.	14,82,603

The gross earnings of the open Railway, including profits on every account, amounted to	Rs.	25,78,251
The expenses of working the Railway amounted to	„	11,74,243
Leaving for the next earnings or profits	Rs.	14,04,008

These returns are for the calendar year 1859, which is the year of the Railway accounts, and no separate returns have been formed for the official year.

Accidents.

There were twenty accidents in all during the year 1859. Four of these happened to passengers, one resulted fatally. Thirteen happened to servants of the Railway Company, of which eight ended fatally. Three persons trespassing on the line were killed. Besides these accidents, one

case of suicide occured. A European serjeant of one of Her Majesty's regiment threw himself out of the train when at full speed, and was killed.

Rolling Stock.

During the last half of 1859 the running stock of engines and carriages in use have been as follows :—

	19	Passenger Engines.
	30	Goods Engines.
Total ...	49	Locomotives.
	14	First-class Carriages.
	12	Composite ditto.
	1	Saloon ditto.
	36	Second-class ditto.
	96	Third-class ditto.
	351	Coal Hoppers.
	100	Coke Wagons.
	15	Horse Boxes.
	4	Carriage Trucks.
	31	Cattle Trucks.
	603	Miscellaneous Goods Wagons.
Total ...	1,263	Carriages and Wagons.

Improvement of Stations.

The subject of the improvement of the Railway Stations between Howrah and Burdwan has been under the consideration of Government; but the final orders approving of the proposed arrangements, which involve an expenditure of 2,63,134 Rupees, were not issued till ten days after the close of the official year.

This expenditure, however, does not include the cost of arrangements for Howrah Station, the consideration of which embraces many matters not yet matured.

The work at the Khanoo junction station, which is to be made an engine changing station, superseding "Burdwan" as such, has been commenced upon and is in rapid progress.

Sitting-room Accommodation for 3rd-class Passengers.

The number of passengers per third class carriage has been reduced from fifty-six to fifty-two, giving 17 inches sitting space for each person; but this reduction is considered insufficient by the Government of India, and it has only been accepted temporarily, with the remark that 20 inches per passenger should be the standard.

Communication between Guards and Drivers of Trains.

The subject of establishing communication between the guards and drivers of trains has had the attention of the Railway Department, and a report is awaited from the Agent and the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, as to the practical working of the card and bell arrangement, which is believed to be the simplest method of communication, and the one least liable to derangement.

Two wooden jetties have been in progress of erection at Howrah on the ground purchased from the Docking Company;—one of these is finished, and the other is in a forward state. These jetties will be of great service to the steam boat department of the Railway in landing stores.

An extensive new "coal wharf" at Raneegunge has been completed, so as to admit of coal being loaded there, and the Chief Engineer reports that, "so far as can at present be ascertained, it seems well adapted to its intended purpose."

Line under Construction.

The promise made by the Chief Engineer to link in the line to Rajmahal by the 1st of July 1860 has been fulfilled.

Progress.

Great energy has been shown in the progress of the works, and the Lieutenant Governor, after expressing his satisfaction at the exertions of the Engineers, has congratulated Mr. Turnbull, on the prospect which he now has, of seeing an early completion of the magnificent series of works, which he has so skilfully laid out and carried into execution in the face of very great difficulties.

The headings of the Monghyr tunnel, which is 900 feet long, met on the 27th March, a length of 30 feet 6 inches of solid quartz rock having been cut through during that month.

The progress making is such, that it is thought the North Rajmahal District, and the line through Colgong to Bhaugulpore, may be opened before the commencement of the rains of 1861.

Soane Bridge Works progressing satisfactorily.

The Soane Bridge will have twenty-eight spans of 150 feet each, covered over with iron girders, carrying the Rail at top, and an ordinary carriage road, 11 feet wide below. The progress made with the works has been very satisfactory. The whole of the foundations have been commenced, and the wells have been sunk, on an average, 17 feet. The two abutments and several of the piers, will be ready for the iron superstructure as soon as the staging can be fixed, which must be done after the rains. It will take two months to erect and fix the iron work of one span, and seven sets of staging are being prepared to allow of this number of spans being erected together. This great work will be completed as soon as the minor but very difficult bridges across the Keeul and Hullohur Rivers.

The Keoul Bridge will consist of nine spans of 150 feet, covered with iron lattice girders. The foundations of the west abutment and five piers have been completed—those for the east abutment and three piers are nearly ready.

The Hullohur Bridge will have five spans of 150 feet each ; it is very backward. To the south of the bridge there is a viaduct to carry the Railway over the low part of the valley, which will consist of 180 arched spans of 15 feet each—this long masonry work has been built up to the spring line of the arches.

The rapid progress and early completion of these important Bridges depends on the transmission of the iron work, and arrangements must be made to secure the conveyance of the bridge-parts up to the sites during the coming rainy season.

The stations to be constructed on the line have been sanctioned ; and a list of the stations from Howrah to the Kurumnassa, showing their positions, and the distance apart, and the distance of each from Howrah, also pointing out the stations at which engines are to be changed, is annexed.

Arrangements for opening to Rajmahal.

The contemplated opening to the public of the Railway line up to Rajmahal, in October in 1860, made a practical investigation necessary into the requirements, in regard to rolling stock, and establishments, for working this great extention of the open length ; and these matters were discussed fully, and determined, in a note drawn up by Major Strachey the Consulting Engineer, which was approved of by Government, and has formed the basis of the operations for providing for the prospective wants of the public traffic on this extension of the open line.

Store and Transport Department.

The unsatisfactory management of the store and transport departments of the East Indian Railway having had the attention of the Railway Department, the Consulting Engineer determined that a formal enquiry should be made into the administration of these departments, which enquiry was unfortunately postponed, owing to Major Strachey's ill health. The information elicited by the enquiry will come into the Report for the next year.

The following table shows the strength of the Company's fleet during 1859, and also the tonnage it could convey :—

Description of Boat.	Number of each kind made.	Number Wrecked.	Number now available.	Available tonnage of each.	Total available tonnage.
Large Flats (Iron)	6	.....	6	300	1,800
Engine Flats (Iron)	7	1	6	65	390
Ordinary Flats (Iron)	95	3	92	20 to 80	3,275
Engine Flats (Wooden)	6	1	5	50	250
Ordinary Flats (Wooden)	123	3	120	40 to 75	6,995
Oolakhs	278	5	273	30	8,190
Soane Bridge Flats (Iron)...	30	.....	30	15 to 35	710
" " (Wooden)	14	.....	14	35 to 40	475
Hullohur Flats (Iron)	20	2	18	7	126
Total... ...	579	15	564	.....	22,211

The actual despatches by this fleet and by private boats, during the year, may be approximately stated at

27,931 tons for Bengal.
10,572 tons for the North Western Provinces.

Land Plans.

It has been found necessary to have the whole of the land plans for the East Indian Railway revised, district by district, and the work of revision is now proceeding. The new plans are being prepared by the Chief Engineer on a scale of 150 feet to the inch in continuous sheets, based on the fixed mileage marks of the Railway, with proper schedules of reference, in which the areas are to be recorded in accordance with the revenue boundaries of mouzah, pergunnah, and zillah; and the classes, in which the land is held, are to be shown in detail.

Classification of land.

The following classification has been adopted to distinguish the circumstances under which the land is held. The land required for Railway purposes has been divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D.

Class A is for land which a Railway Company receives free of charge under the contract with the Government for permanent occupation.

Class B is for land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation.

Class C is for land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost.

Class D is for land which does not come into the possession of the Railway Company at all.

A Deputy Collector has been appointed on the part of Government, to prepare from these plans, a correct register of title to the land taken over by Government for construction of the Railway; and the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has declared that the Consulting Engineer and the local revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the careful record of land plans drawn out in regular sequence, and corrected up to date in their several offices.

New works.

Barrakur Extension and Singarun Valley Lines.

The great question of the year has been that of the extension of the Raneegunge colliery line to the Barrakur River, with a branch along the Singarun Valley; having for its object the development of the mineral resources of the neighboring districts, and the establishment of greater facilities for the conveyance of coal from the mines which are already worked.

The Barrakur line will be 22 miles long, and the Singarun line about 7 miles long. The sections for these lines have been forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Railway Company in England, and the necessary measures for carrying out the works have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council (10th December 1859). The accounts of the expenditure for these lines are not to be kept separate, but are to form part of the capital account of the main line. The only stations it is proposed to construct are terminal stations.

An indent has been passed for the disbursement of three lakhs of Rupees for the preparation of materials, &c., &c., so as to enable the Chief Engineer to make arrangements for the progress of the works, before the submission of detailed estimates.

An indent has also been passed for 10 miles of Greave's cast-iron sleepers, for experimental use on these colliery lines, where they will be subjected to the test of a heavy slow traffic.

The extension to the Barrakur is to be laid out so that it may form part of a main line direct to the North-West Provinces, in the event of such a prolongation being ultimately determined upon.

Care has been taken in laying out the colliery lines to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and to place, as far as practicable, all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

Bridging the Hooghly.

The project of bridging the Hooghly at Calcatta is "finally dropped." The proposition to construct a bridge at or near to Fultah Ghaut, to connect the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways has been generally approved of by the Governor-General in Council, and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway has undertaken the survey necessary for fixing the site and for preparing a design and estimate for the bridge.

The borings in the bed of the river have accordingly been commenced upon, and the terms of the arrangement made in regard to the expenditure to be incurred in the preliminary operations are as follows :—

The account of the cost will be kept separate.

If the bridge and branch line are eventually constructed by the East Indian Railway Company, the cost will be borne by the East Indian Railway Company.

If by any other Company, that Company will pay.
If not at all, the Government will pay.

The question of the actual construction of the bridge is thus left quite open for future consideration.

The practicability of giving the East Indian Railway a line alongside of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the proposed Hooghly bridge junction to Sealdah, with a common terminus for the two Railways at Sealdah, has been discussed ; but the plan was considered very inadvisable, because of the double cost of the land to Government, and the cost of an unnecessary new piece of Railway to the East Indian Railway Company, and it has been judged sufficient, that the East Indian Railway should account to the Eastern Bengal Railway, for mileage run upon the rails of the latter, and for terminal expenses in respect of all down-trains.

The Eastern Bengal Railway similarly accounting to the East Indian Railway for all up-trains, retaining only the proportion of receipts due for terminal and booking charges, and the mileage run upon its own rail. Arrangements of this nature between Companies are commonly in force, and worked perfectly under much more complicated circumstances in England.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

List of Stations, &c., on the Bengal Division, from Howrah to Chowsa :—

Number.	Names of Stations.	Distance		
		From Howrah.	Between each Station.	Engines Change.
1	Howrah	0	0	0
2	Bally	6	6	0
3	Connagur	8½	2½	0
4	Serampore	12	3½	0
5	Bydabatty	15	3	0
6	Chandernagore	20	5	0
7	Hooghly	24	4	0
8	Mugra	29	5	0
9	Pundooah	38	9	0
10	Boinchee	43½	5½	0
11	Mymaree	51	7½	0
12	Saktighur	59	8	0
13	Burdwan	66	7	66
14	Junction	74	8	0
15	Gooskarah	87	13	0
16	Beddeah	94	7	0
17	Bulpore Soorool	98	4	0
18	Ounnoodpore	110	12	0
19	Synthia	118	8	0
20	Mullarpore	128	10	0
21	Rampore	136	8	70
22	Nulhattee	144	8	0
23	Maradoi	154	10	0
24	Pakour	168	14	0
25	Bahawa	184	16	0
26	Tinpahar	195	11	0
27	Rajmehal	202	7	66
28	Tinpahar	209	7	0
29	Mirajpore	222	13	0
30	Sahebgunge	233	11	0
31	Peerpointee	247	14	0
32	Colgong	259	12	57
33	Ghogah	269	10	0
34	Bhaugulpore	278	9	0
35	Sultangunge	292	14	0
36	Burriarpore	303	11	0
37	Monghyr	311	8	52
38	Durrarh	320	9	0
39	Kujra	330	10	0
40	Luckeesarai	341	11	0
41	Burhea	351	10	0
42	Mokameh	361	10	49
43	Barrh	376	15	0
44	Bucktearpore	388	12	0
45	Futtowah	404	16	0
46	Patna	412	8	0
47	Bankipore	417	5	0
48	Dinapore	424	7	63
49	Behta	0	11½	0
50	Arrah	447	12½	0
51	Beehea	459	12	0
52	Rogonathpore	469	10	0
53	Doomraon	480	11	0
54	Buxar	490	10	66
55	Chowsa	497	7	0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway, which will be the Great Trunk Railway of this Government, is under construction by contract, with the Firm of Messrs. Brassey Paxton Wythes and Henfry. The line sanctioned, and so contracted for, terminates at Kooshtee, on the Ganges, opposite Pubna, and starts from a point just without the eastern boundary of Calcutta, in the suburb of Sealdah. This line is 109½ miles long, and it will enable merchants from the Eastern Districts to avoid the Soonderbun route. It follows the Hooghly River sufficiently near to make the connection of this line with that of the East Indian Railway a short and easy matter, provided the river can be bridged at a cost not out of proportion to the advantages to be gained from its construction and from the junction of the two lines. The consideration of this junction has been noticed under the previous head of the "East Indian Railway."

The engineering staff arrived in November and December 1858, and the necessary working surveys were at once taken in hand. The actual work of constructing the line was commenced in May 1859, on the 10th of which month the first portion of land was made over to the Company, so that the whole of the progress made falls within the year under review.

Progress of Works.

Under the terms of the contract, the line to Kooshtee should be completed by the 30th April 1861; but the contractor's agent in this country has complained of the delay in making over the land, and of the consequent postponement of the commencement of the works, which may affect the date of completing the line. The works, according to the contract, should have been commenced on the 1st December 1858, but possession of the land for 75 miles was only obtained by the Company on the 31st October 1859, the transfer of the remaining 35 miles being completed by the end of that year. About 18 per cent. of the earth-work has been thrown up during the year under review, ending 31st April 1860. Of the bridges on the line, those across the Ishamuttee and the Koomar Rivers are of the greatest importance; their foundations and piers are to be constructed with iron cylinders driven by the pneumatic process. The works at the Ishamuttee have made good progress; the foundations, cylinders, and the pneumatic apparatus are upon the ground, and the staging and other arrangements have progressed under skilled hands. The Chief Engineer considers that this structure will be completed before the rainy season up to low-water-level, when the superstructure can be proceeded with.

The other bridge, meanwhile, must wait till the apparatus and other requisite materials can be removed from the Ishamuttee to the Koomar site.

The remaining bridges are of small size. The line of Railway has to cross the canals and some khals, but no other rivers. Five important roads will be crossed by the Railway, with under-bridges and flat iron tops, giving head-ways of 13 feet clear for three of the roads, and of 15½ feet on the main road to Dum-Dum, and on the Dum-Dum and Chitpoor road. These under-bridges are structures of some consequence.

The brick abutments of the Circular Canal Bridge, at the Calcutta Terminus, have been built above the water level of the canal, and will soon be completed; when this is done, the other canal bridge, which has also had its foundations completed, will be finished: both bridges are to have a superstructure of iron.

The screw pile bridges over the Ishapoor Nulla and the Bagaree Khall have not yet been commenced; but the iron works have arrived, and their erection can be carried on during the rainy season.

Sanction has been recently accorded to the sites selected for the Railway Stations, and the station plans have been discussed and determined upon. The position of the Metropolitan Terminus was formally sanctioned in December 1858, and in July 1859 the plan and arrangements for the station buildings were approved of, and the brick-work of the extensive foundations at Sealdah has since progressed fairly, as also the preparation of materials.

Stations.

The following is a classified list of the stations, showing their distances apart from each other, and from the Calcutta Terminus:—

Nos.	Names of Stations.	Class.	Distance	
			From Sealdah.	Between each Station.
1	Dum-Dum and Chitpore* junction,	3rd	0	0
2	Barrackpore	2nd	13¾	9¾
3	Samnuggur	4th	18½	4¾
4	Nyehattee	3rd	23½	5
5	Kauchraparah	4th	28	4½
6	Hamidpore for Chogdah ...	3rd	38	10
7	Ranaghat	3rd	45	7
8	Bugoolah	3rd	57½	12½
9	Kissengunge	3rd	65	7½
10	Ramnuggur	3rd	74½	9½
11	Choadangah	4th	83½	9
12	Alumdangah	3rd	93	9½
13	Khoostea Terminus	special	109½	16½

Crossings.

The positions and character of the several crossings to be provided for, have been settled in communication with the civil authorities.

Chitpore Branch Line.

The Government of India formally suggested to the Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company the expediency of making a Branch Railway from their line to the Hooghly River at Chitpore. The Board have adopted this suggestion, and have applied to carry it out, and the necessary surveys and examinations of the ground have been made by the Chief Engineer, who has prepared his plans and estimates for submission. This branch will wholly avoid the town of Calcutta, and traversing a slip of ground on the north side of the canal, which is the property of Government, will have a clear run to the river, and a valuable river frontage. This Branch Railway will afford the means of uninterrupted conveyance to the port of Mutlah for heavy country produce landed from boats on the bank of the

* Awaiting sanction to the Chitpore Branch and the junction curve.

Hooghly, and for heavy imports, such as salt and iron from the port of Mutlah to the Hooghly River, as well as for the uninterrupted conveyance of heavy goods from the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Hooghly, and from the Hooghly to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Government permission to prepare the plans and estimates for this branch line was accorded in August 1859.

Extension line beyond Ganges.

The contract between the Honorable East India Company and the Eastern Bengal Railway provides that the Railway shall ultimately be carried to Dacca, &c., and the extension of the line in this direction has accordingly been under careful and anxious consideration. The line of country which the Chief Engineer has proposed to take was inspected under the orders of Government in December 1859, by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, and by the Chief Engineer of the Railway, who separately reported on the matter, which is still under consideration. Mr. Purdon's views generally in respect to the construction of this line were, before this inspection, submitted to the Government of India, and the following notice shows the high estimation in which they were then held :—

" Mr. Purdon's reports appear to the President in Council remarkable for the grasp " they take of one of the broadest engineering questions of the day, and for the clearness " with which he explains all real difficulties."

The Chief Engineer has proposed to take a curvilinear course from Koshtee, crossing the Ganges with a short ferry, and keeping to the west of Pubna, making the passage of the Oora Sagur the most salient and northern part of the line, and from thence curving back to Dacca, in preference to facing the difficulties on the straight road to Dacca ; and the necessary surveys have now been sufficiently carried out to enable him to prepare the estimate of the cost, which, with his matured project for the construction of the line, will come under the next year's Report. The importance attached to this extension by the Supreme Government may be gathered from the following expression of opinion :—

" In the view of the President in Council, without the extension, both to Naraingunge, " beyond Dacca, and to Serajgunge on the main stream of the Jaboonah or Brahmaputra " more than three-fourths of the value of every mile of the Eastern Bengal line of " Railway will be lost to the country."

The terms upon which this survey has been undertaken are similar as regards final adjustment to those which have been already stated under the head of " bridging the Hooghly." The manner in which it is proposed to connect this Railway with that of the East India Company, and to work the Eastern Bengal line between Calcutta and the junction, has already been explained.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

The operations of this Railway Company, which—after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain capital for the undertaking, without the protection and assistance of a guarantee from Government, subsequently received this aid—were commenced in the year under review.

The line crosses the low flat alluvial formation of the Gangetic Delta, where it is well within the influence of the tides, and has been projected for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with the new Port of the Mutlah River. It will be about 29 miles long, and the estimated capital to which the guarantee of 5 per cent. at present extends, is only £250,000. The contract between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State in Council was entered into on the 15th March 1859, and the operations of the Company are limited to the line between Calcutta and the Mutlah.

Metropolitan Terminus.

In December 1858, when fixing the site of the Metropolitan Terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, the Government of India laid down that this Railway to the Mutlah, whenever it should be carried out, should also have its terminus at the Sealdah station, which site, indeed, had been fixed originally for this Railway, when the project was first reported upon in 1853, by Lieutenant-Colonel Baker; who also originated the idea of connecting it with the commercial parts of Calcutta and the Hooghly River bank by horsed tram-ways, a project which has recently been brought forward, and enquired into practically by a Committee appointed for the purpose in connection with both Railways.

Junction Line.

The Mutlah line will be connected with that of the Eastern Bengal by a short junction line, with a gradient of 1 in 400, the level of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah being 6·02 feet higher than the level of the Calcutta and South Eastern line. The proposed branch of the Eastern Bengal to Chitpore, when carried out, will connect both lines of Railway with the Hooghly River.

Works on the Line.

The only river crossed by the Calcutta and South Eastern Line is the Pialee, a large tidal-way, requiring, at the place where the line crosses it, a bridge of at least 170 feet span. It was at first projected to cross this tidal channel, with a solid dam, and the question of thus closing this river was carefully discussed and finally negatived by Government in June 1859. The arrangement for the bridge then came under consideration—the site, headway, and width were determined, and also the manner of building the foundations. The bridge is to be an iron girder bridge of one clear span of 170 feet, giving a headway of 12 feet. The iron superstructure is to be designed by the Company's Consulting Engineer, with the stipulation from this Government, that the clear width to be afforded by the girders is not to be less than 26 feet 6 inches, which is the minimum clear width fixed for bridges to carry a double line of rails.

The crossing of Tolly's Nullah is the only other work of any magnitude on this line. The head-way is fixed at 16 feet above the high water to allow of the canal traffic passing under the bridge.

Entally Canal Crossings.

There are also the crossings of the Entally Canal, both for the junction line from the Eastern Bengal, and also for the main line leaving Sealdah.

These bridge crossings might have been avoided if the Agent of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway had come into the proposal made, and had accepted the terms offered to him with the sanction of Government, by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta; who had established their project for terminating the low level drainage of that section of the city, upon the Entally Canal, filling it up for a certain length, and erecting their pumping station by the side of the Canal above and west of the line subsequently fixed for the Railway crossing.

Their proposal was to remove the pumping station below and east of the line of Railway, prolonging the city low-level sewer for the distance to be removed, and filling up the canal past the Railway, so as to allow of the rails being brought into the terminal station at the level of the ground, and the terms were, that the Railway Company should pay the Commissioners 55,000 Rupees, which was the estimated cost of prolonging the main low level sewer.

The advantages to the Railway Company were, that whereas the bridges would necessitate the provision of a head-way for ordinary boats passing to the top of the canal, which, if not filled up, must be utilised, and would therefore cause an increased expenditure in all the terminal station buildings due to the extra height of Rail, as well as be in themselves somewhat costly structures, all this expenditure and extra work might be avoided by paying for the extension of the city drain.

The agent of the Railway not being satisfied with the arrangement proposed, declined it on the part of the Company, and the project of removing the pumping station, which had been some time under discussion, was authoritatively considered as at an end. The point then left for decision was, the head-way to be afforded by the Railway bridges; which was not finally settled till after the close of the year under review, but has been made as favorable as possible for the Railway Company, the height at first insisted upon being reduced so much as to allow of the Rails being brought into the station at the required low level.

Road crossings.

The road crossings of the Railway have been finally determined upon by the Consulting Engineer, on inspection with the Chief Engineer and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Transfer of Land.

The land for 18 miles out of the 29 has been made over to the Railway Company.

Road side Stations.

The sites for the stations have been determined upon; besides the terminal stations, there are to be three intermediate stations at 5, 10, and 20 miles from Sealdah, two of which have been completed, and are made use of as residences by the District Engineers.

Progress of Works.

The earth-work formation of this line was commenced in October 1859, and has been nearly two-thirds completed. The brick-work has been commenced, and a good progress made in the preparation of materials.

The permanent way has been laid for the first 3 miles out of Sealdah, and progress has been made in delivering the permanent way along the line.

The preparation of bricks and ballast has progressed fairly. No actual steps were taken, till after the close of the year, in the construction of the rolling stock. The Chief Engineer expects to complete the works and to open the line for traffic at the end of 1861.

The arrangements for the terminal station at Sealdah, and for the work-shops and sheds to be erected in connection with it have been matured, and the plans submitted; although they were not finally approved during the year with reference to the pending question of the Entally Canal Crossing.

The question of the terminal station at the Mutlah has not been far advanced; but it has been decided by the Supreme Government to make the change in the site of this terminus, which was advocated at home by Mr. Longridge, the Consulting Engineer. The plan of the Mutlah Committee placed the site of the terminus north of that selected for the customs house, which latter was flanked by an inlet from the Mutlah, called the Mallee Khal. This khal will be of the utmost importance to the Railroad, and the sites of the customs house and of the Railway Terminus have accordingly been exchanged. The question still remains to be settled of giving up the road that was to have been constructed south of the first site for the customs and on the north bank of the Mallee Khall, making over to the Railway Company the undisturbed and entire possession of this bank of the khal, with a view to the formation, by the Company, of wharves, docks, and other appliances for the convenience of loading and unloading cargoes.

A matter of general importance, which has been adverted to under the head of the "Pialee Bridge," was discussed at the Consulting Engineer's office on the 10th March 1860, with some of the leading Railway officials present, all having been invited to attend. This conference was held for the purpose of publishing, in a more complete shape, and with every detail supplied, the minimum guage dimensions to be observed in construction on all the Railways in India. This was no new project, but the plan originally received with this object of securing safety and uniformity from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1856 was not sufficiently explanatory in detail, and there were points left doubtful, which required to be definitely settled. Two plans, showing the dimensions to be allowed in the clear in stations, and for the line generally, with sections of a passenger carriage on the Rails, were accordingly prepared with the recorded approval of the meeting, and were submitted by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for consideration and for authoritative adoption. It was at this meeting that the clear width to be given on a bridge-way for the passage of two trains was fixed at 26 feet 6 inches in near accordance with the original guage plan prepared by the late Mr. Brunal, and forwarded to this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for adoption on all the Railways under construction in India. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been passed on this reference, but the rule, as before stated, has been applied to the proposed bridge structures of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

MARINE.

Master Attendant's Department.

This Department has continued throughout the year under the control of Captain Reddie, Master Attendant.

The Pilot Service.

	Effective List.	On leave.	Total.	Number of Pilots in the Free List.	
Branch Pilots	9	3	12	1	None.
Acting „	3	0	3	0	
Master „	23	4	27	8	
Acting „	7	0	7	0	
Mate „	22	1	23	7	
Acting „	14	0	14	0	
Sr. 2nd Mate „	1	1	2	0	
Acting „ „	11	0	11	0	
Jr. 2nd Mate	1	1	2	0	
Acting „ „	8	0	8	0	
Volunteer „	37	1	38	0	
Licensed Pilot, Uncovenanted, with the Pilot Service	0	0	0	6	
Total ...	136	11	147	22	

The strength of the pilot service, as it stood on the 30th April 1860, is represented in the margin.

There are twenty-four licensed pilots, of whom sixteen belong to the regular service, and eight are out-siders.

The cost to Government of maintaining the pilot service amounted, during the year, to 8,26,522 Rupees. The receipts came to 5,39,909 Rupees, including the subscriptions of officers to the Pension Fund—the excess of expenditure being 6,86,612 Rupees, compared with an excess last year of 1,73,970 Rupees.

Trials of Pilots.

There have been seven trials of officers of the pilot service during the last year. In one instance the offender was dismissed the service for drunkenness, three officers were acquitted, and three suffered suspension and loss of steps.

Loss of the *Alma*.

The lamentable case of the wreck of the *Alma* took place on the 5th June 1859, when she struck with a heavy sea in the middle ground in the Eastern Channel, and went down in 4¼ fathoms.

Mr. Branch Pilot Laing, who was in pilotage charge, his servant, the Captain, his wife and child, a lady passenger, and three of the crew, were unfortunately drowned.

The conduct of the men who left the wreck in the boats and pinnace had been very justly stigmatized as shameful. Despite the cries of helpless women, exposed to certain death, no attempt was made by the seamen, who owed their lives to the humane exertions of others, to near the wreck.

The disreputable conduct of the boatswain and carpenter, on this occasion, has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Twelve men, who left the ship in the boats, or in pieces of wreck and spars, were washed ashore on the sea face of Saugor Island, where they were picked up and brought

to town by Captain Tapley, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, who had been sent in search of the ship-wrecked crew.

The acknowledgments of Government were duly conveyed to the pilot and commander of the *Nimrod*, also to the commander of the *Como*, and to Captain Tapley, for their valuable and humane exertions in rescuing the survivors of the wreck.

Use of the Lead by Pilots.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was attracted to the frequent loss of vessels caused by the carelessness and negligence of pilots in not attending to the lead.

In the latter end of April last, the French vessel *Giaour* was wrecked on Saugor Sand, while in pilotage charge of Mr. Mate Pilot Manger. A few weeks prior to this event, another vessel was also run aground from the culpable neglect of the pilot of this paramount duty. Hitherto the punishments inflicted on the pilots convicted of this offence were very inadequate, such as suspension from employment for a few months; and the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that slight punishments for conduct which endangered life and property to an extent which it was painful to contemplate, could not but have the effect of impressing the pilots of the port with the idea, that a very small degree of culpability was attached by Marine Courts to the guilt of inattention to the lead, which, even when it led to the greatest disasters, would be treated as a light fault.

The inadequacy of the punishment imposed by the Marine Court was, it was believed, owing to the light view taken by the Judge of offences which should be treated as criminal in a very high degree.

In order, therefore, to impress the Judge of this fact, the Lieutenant-Governor forwarded to him for his guidance the subjoined paper, drawn up by the Superintendent of Marine, and it is hoped that the sentences of the Court will no longer be disproportionate to the gravity of the offence referred to.

MEMORANDUM.

"The lead has been emphatically described to be the Pilot's compass, and is an "infallible monitor in weather, when buoys or marks are obscured, and at all times, by "day or night, when approaching sands or crossing channels."

"The neglect of the lead is inexcusable, and has been followed by most lamentable "results. It is the paramount duty of a Pilot to keep the lead going when a vessel is "in pilot's water, and it is the only safe guide when approaching a sand or shoal; indeed, "without its aid pilotage would be deprived of half its efficiency, and the risk to the vessel "proportionally increased.

"Serious accidents happen to the most careful and experienced pilots. in spite of "every precaution; but when this occurs, consequent upon neglect of the lead, no punish-"ment short of dismissal can be considered adequate for the default of the pilot."

Fifteen vessels are reported to have grounded in the river while under charge of pilots, compared with forty-five cases in the previous year.

A comparative statement of the last three years of the number of ships arriving at and departing from the port is shown in the margin. A great decrease is here exhibited in the amount of tonnage in the port during the past year, to the extent of 184,429 tons, as compared with the previous year. The large number of troops and immense quantity of Government stores sent out to this country during the year of the mutiny, and the succeeding year, may, in a measure, account for this diminution.

Arrivals and Departure of ships.

	Arrivals.	*Departures.*	*Total.*	*Tonnage.*
1857-58	1,007	960	1,967	1,429,280
1858-59	970	978	1,948	1,443,300
1859-60	832	880	1,712	1,258,871

Owing to the stranding of the buoy vessel *Grappler*, the duties of the River Surveyor have been very heavy. The Superintendent reports that the channels generally have undergone no material change.

The River Survey.

The *Grappler* buoy vessel was driven from her anchors in the gale of June 17, 1859, and was stranded on the south end of Balcherry Island, having lost four anchors, with her boats and rudder. As nothing could be done during the South-west monsoon she was stripped, every thing landed and brought to town, and the vessel housed in. In October Captain Tapley was sent down to use every effort to float her, but great difficulty having been experienced in getting lascars or coolies to work there on account of sickness, the Master Attendant went down and inspected the vessel and locality. It was found that the vessel was embedded in the sand 8 feet, about 200 yards from low water marks, and it appears that the only chance of floating her would be to dig a dock. This proved to be a most difficult and laborious undertaking, the sand being so fine that when the rollers came in on the spring flood tides, the dock was filled up. After many failures Captain Tapley finally succeeded in floating the vessel on the 6th February last, after which she was brought up to Calcutta, and on examination was found to have sustained but little injury.

The light house at False Point has not been visited this year, but it is always favorably spoken of. The district is so unhealthy, that both Europeans and natives alike suffer from fever. The Government have on this account lately sanctioned a more liberal salary for the native doctor at this station, in order to secure the services of an efficient medical officer.

Light Houses.

The light houses at Saugor and Cowcally have been visited every three months by the senior officer at the station, who reports favorably of the way they are kept.

Saugor Light House.

The houses of refuge on Saugor Island were inspected by Mr. Behrend, the Commander of the steamer *Despatch*. In No. 1 both water and biscuit had been broached, and some rats were found drowned in the tank. The tank was cleared out and refilled with water, and the

Houses of Refuge.

biscuit replaced. The house was repainted, and the flagstaff erected. The same measures were adopted at the other houses, altogether five in number, which were all left in good order.

New House of Refuge.

As the tide sets strong through Channel Creek, and a house of refuge had been sanctioned to the north east of Sydney Point, Mr. Behrend erected one there, and painted it white, marked A. It bears north east from Sydney Point and east ½ north from Dooall, and is very conspicuous.

Port Dues.

There has been considerable falling off in the receipts under this head, in consequence of the decrease in the number of arrivals of ships, as already noticed.

The total amount received has been 1,42,762 Rupees compared with 1,69,808 Rupees of the previous year, showing a decrease to the extent of 27,046 Rupees.

Shipping Master.

The office of shipping master has been held throughout the year by Mr. Sevenoaks, who has performed its duties very satisfactorily.

The number of ships which have been passed through the office, since its commencement, is 727, of which 707 were British, 2 American, 16 Arabs, 1 Russian, and 1 Italian.

The number of seamen of all countries shipped through the office during the same period was 19,277, and the number of seamen discharged in the office 19,141.

Naval Store-keeper's Department.

The demands upon this department, which has been under the control of Captain Weston throughtout the year, have been very heavy, partly in consequence of a considerable increase of work having been thrown upon it by the China Expedition.

The Surveyor and Builder.

This department has continued under the control of Mr. Melany.

The following summary contains an account of the principal works executed during the past year :—

The completion of the construction of the new sea-going steamer *Arracan ;* inland steamers *Adjai, Tonge,* and *Mor,* the cargo boat *Megna ;* Nos. 1 and 2 barges ; two-thirds of the new steamers *Ganges* and *Jaboona,* besides erecting two barges received in pieces from England.

The repairs to the several vessels of Her Majesty's Royal and Indian Navies and to the sea-going vessels belonging to this Presidency have been heavy and numerous.

A considerable amount of work also has been performed in fitting up twenty-nine vessels for invalids and troops returning to England, also forty-four vessels for the China expedition, besides several others which were employed in conveying convicts to Port Blair.

At the same time the current work on the vessels under the Government of Bengal, employed in connection with the pilotage and buoyage of the Hooghly, and in the Inland Steam Department, has been carried on as usual.

New Vessels.

The undermentioned vessels have been launched during the year at the Kidderpore Dock Yard :—

Sea-going Steamer *Arracan.*
Inland Vessel *Ganges.*
" " *Adjai.*
" " *Tonge.*
" " *Mor.*
" " *Megna.*
No. 1 Barge.
" 2 Barge.
Teesta lengthened.

The cost of all the new work and repairs executed during the period under review has been 6,78,252 Rupees, *viz.* :—

Repairs ...	Rs.	3,97,936	8	0
New Work ...	"	2,80,315	8	0
Total, Rupees		6,78,252	0	0

1857-58 ..	Rs.	7,18,532
1858-59 ..	"	7,01,619
1859-60 ..	"	6,78,252

A comparison of which with the two previous years is exhibited in the margin.

Steam Dock Yard and Foundry.

This branch has been presided over throughout the year by Mr. Sandeman, Chief Superintending Engineer.

The principal work performed in the factory has been in connection with a large number of vessels of the Bengal Marine.

Of the Royal Navy, the under-mentioned vessels have received repairs from the Department :—

Her Majesty's ships *Adventure* and *Sparrow-hawk*, and the following of Her Majesty's Indian Navy :—

Coromandel,	*Victoria,*
Dalhousie,	*Zenobia,*
Punjaub,	

Teesta lengthened.
Adjai.
Jaboona.
Ganges.
Mor.
Tonge.
No. 1 to 4 Cargo Barges.
Winter's No. 1 Steam Tug.
Winter's 1 and 2 Cargo Boats.

Ordinary and extraordinary repairs have been effected to the different vessels of the Ganges flotilla, and new work executed on the vessels noted in the margin.

The factory continues to labor under the disadvantage of a very inadequate supply of steam power for the work

of the factory machinery generally. It is hoped that this state of things will be shortly remedied; and amongst other aids and improvements, that the steam hammer, from the use of which much benefit will be secured, will, in a short time, be erected and set to work.

Engineer School.

From the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860, the number of lads admitted into the Engineer school was forty-eight, of whom thirty-two have been classed and distributed amongst different vessels, seven were discharged for misconduct and disobedience of orders in refusing to proceed on service when directed to do so.

With a view to counteract this evil, an apprentice indenture was introduced in April last, for the purpose of binding the lads to serve a stipulated term of five years.

The lads, on admission, are generally found to be backward in education, and could only work the simple rules of arithmetic. They are divided into three classes; those of the senior class have been taught fractions, a little mensuration, the rudiments of proportional drawing, lessons in dictation, writing, geography, and the primary mechanical principles of steam and the steam engine. Those of the junior classes have been taught the simple rules of arithmetic, lessons in dictation, and writing, with a slight knowledge of rough sketching machinery.

During the factory hours they are regularly stationed and kept at work, and, with a few exceptions, their progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

The service having been repeatedly put to great inconvenience by Engineers, who, when serving afloat on distant stations, throw up their appointment and leave their duties at a moment's notice, a covenanted form of agreement has been introduced, whereby all Engineers serving in the Government steam service are bound under penalty to serve for a period of twelve months certain from the date of signing covenant. At the expiration of the year three months' notice is required in writing should an Engineer be desirous of quitting the Government service, and this clause is binding as long they continue to serve beyond the twelve months stipulated.

Fresh Engineers from England.

Since the 1st May 1859 nine Engineers have arrived from England for general service in the Steam Department, all of whom are regularly covenanted for five years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the India Navy, but on detached service.

The Government Boat office.

This Department is under the control of Mr. White, who is reported to have conducted its duties satisfactorily.

The Ganges steam flotilla was composed during the year under review of eleven Steamers and nine flats and troops boats (exclusive of the several gun boats and steam ferry boats). These vessels have made thirty-four trips to the North-West, and eight to Assam during the year, besides five trips on the Gogra.

Steam communication between Dinapore and Fyzabad.

In the month of June 1859 regular steam communication was opened between Dinapore and Fyzabad, on the Gogra.

Three trips were made at regular intervals between these two points, but, owing to the exigencies of the public service, the communication was interrupted in September last.

Direct steam communication opened between Calcutta and Fyzabad.

In the month of December however a direct line from Calcutta was opened, and two voyages were made between Calcutta and Fyzabad up to the close of the year.

Port of Chittagong.

The establishment maintained at this port continues to be the same as that reported last year.

The light-house at Kotabdea is reported to be in good order, but the sea is gradually encroaching upon its base.

			Tonnage.
1857-58	Arrivals	253	28,768
"	Departures	303	33,648
	Total	556	62,416
1858-59	Arrivals	304	28,944
"	Departures	340	31,129
	Total	644	60,073
1859-60	Arrivals	351	37,366
"	Departures	426	41,669
	Total	777	79,035

A statement of the number of arrivals and departures of ships in connection with the Port of Chittagong, during the year 1859-60, is exhibited in the margin, with the usual comparison for the last three years.

Province of Arracan.

Number of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from Akyab, with their tonnage, from 1857-58 to 1859-60.

			Tonnage.
1857-58	Arrivals	370	161,607
"	Departures	350	145,095
	Total	720	306,702
1858-59	Arrivals	339	109,830
"	Departures	351	118,285
	Total	690	228,115
1859-60	Arrivals	219	77,983
"	Departures	233	84,009
	Total	452	161,992

No change of any importance has taken place in the Government establishments in this Province, except that the light on the table-land of the Borongo has been discontinued.

Buildings and Docks.

The value of the public buildings and docks in the Marine Department is reported to be the same as it was last year, *viz.* 9,12,850 Rupees.

The value of the machinery and implements belonging to the steam foundry at Kidderpore amounts to 1,45,543 Rupees compared with 1,46,836 Rupees of last year.

Entire Expenditure and Receipts of the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal, for the official year 1859-60.

	1857-58.		
Receipts	...	Rs.	17,35,869
Expenditure	...	"	23,05,630
Deficit	...	"	5,69,761
	1858-59.		
Receipts	...	"	23,28,198
Expenditure	...	"	27,14,902
Deficit	...	"	3,86,704
	1859-60.		
Receipts	...	"	20,23,931
Expenditure	...	"	33,08,275
Deficit	...	"	12,84,344

The receipts of the Marine Department have been 20,23,931 Rupees, while the expenditure has amounted to 33,08,275 Rupees—the excess of expenditure over receipts being 12,84,344 Rupees.

The difference in excess between the total amount of expenditure in 1859-60 and that of the previous year, is 5,93,373 Rupees. This general increase is accounted for by the Superintendent of Marine in the following manner :—

The construction and other charges of three new steamers, *Ganges*, *Adjai*, and *Jaboona* ...	Rs.	2,64,243	0	0
The transfer of the steamers *Sir Henry Lawrence* and *Mechanic* from the Railway Company, and debiting this department with their cost ...	"	2,83,904	0	0
Costs of moorings purchased from the P. and O. Company in 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts ...	"	40,100	0	0
Costs of coal, 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts ...	"	1,07,000	0	0
Expenses of four ferry boats and five gun boats, formerly debited to Government of India ...	"	28,388	0	0
Expenses of one additional troop boat, *Konai* ...	"	23,900	0	0
Extra expenses under the head of channel buoys and *Grappler* ...	"	41,046	0	0
Increase of Engineer's establishment at the factory.	"	32,243	0	0
Expenses of Steamer *Indus* transferred from Pegu ...	"	16,500	0	0
Total, Rupees		8,37,324	0	0

MEDICAL.

Lunatic Asylums.

There are no private lunatic asylums in this country. The public asylums are five in number, *viz.* at Bhowanipore, Dullunda, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca.

Bhowanipore Asylum.

The Bhowanipore asylum at the Presidency is maintained exclusively for European and East Indian patients. The number of patients treated in it during 1859 was 144, being about 50 per cent. above the cases of the preceding year. Of these 25 patients were cured and discharged, 3 died, 50 were sent to England, leaving 66 still under treatment.

Dullund Asylum.

The number of native insanes treated in the Dullunda asylum, also at the Presidency, during 1859, amounted to 470. The cures effected are shown to have been 9·14 per cent. The cures with the cases in which the patients were sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends amounted to 24·68 per cent., and the mortality to 17·44 per cent.

The abuse of spirituous liquors and narcotics appears to be the chief cause of insanity among the natives.

The patients in this asylum continue to be employed in light work, such as rope making, spinning, &c. The jute used is cultivated and manufactured by themselves. A variety of occupations has been tried for the inmates of this asylum, but the manufacture of rope and twine has hitherto been found to be the best suited for both the men and women.

The labor of the patient is perfectly free, and is the result of persuasion and habit, neither threats nor mechanical restraint being allowed.

The Patna Native Lunatic Asylum.

The management of this institution, during the year under review, has been particularly successful. Only 6 deaths occurred out of a total of 171 treated. This was one of the lowest death rates that has occurred of late years in any of the Bengal asylums.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspected this asylum when on tour last cold season, and was most favorably impressed with the excellent results attained by the care and ability with which the Superintendent, Dr. Sutherland, has carried out the industrial system. Labor is entirely voluntary, but the returns show that the cures have increased in a ratio with healthful occupation. It is a striking fact that during the whole year there was no death among the industrious insanes.

The Dacca Native Lunatic Asylum.

The number of insanes treated in this Asylum, which was also visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of the year, was 274, of whom 51 were cured, and only 14 died, showing a very marked diminution in the rate of mortality of the last five years. This satisfactory result is assigned to the many improvements which Dr. Simpson has introduced in the conservancy, sleeping arrangements, clothing and diet, in all of which important changes have been made during the year.

The voluntary employment of the insanes appears to have been especially attended to; two-thirds of the patients, on an average, having been usefully engaged in occupations of one kind or another, and without coercion or accident.

The Moorshedabad Native Lunatic Asylum.

The returns from this institution are not satisfactory: the death rate among the patients, 34 out of the 114 treated, being one of almost unparalleled severity. This is attributed to the influence of an unusally sickly season, and to fact that the additions and alterations sanctioned for the improved accommodation in the hospital had not been carried out up to the end of

the year. Measures have been taken to expedite the completion of the necessary works, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who, when he visited this institution, came to the conclusion that a large expenditure of money on the present buildings would be wasted, has desired that the proposition for the construction of a new hospital at Berhampore, or at some more suitable site than Moydapore, may be brought forward for consideration in the next Public Works Budget.

The Calcutta Opthalmic Hospital.

The great usefulness of the eye infirmary attached to the Medical College Hospital has been more than ever demonstrated by the large increase which took place, during the year 1859-60, in the number of patients operated upon at the institution.

This result is all the more gratifying as it was apprehended, not without reason, that a falling off in the attendance of in-door patients would be the result of the great change introduced in the system of dieting, by substituting rations for daily money payments. The latter system of dieting the patients not only interfered with proper medical supervision, but held out a form of eleemosynary relief, which, on the first establishment of the hospital, was probably desirable, but the necessity for which does not now exist.

The principal forms of Eye Diseases treated.

Cataract, catarrhal, and chronic opthalmia were the principal forms of eye diseases treated. The number who sought relief from cataract was very large, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be wished, owing to the rooted aversion, on the part of the high caste and respectable natives, to become inmates of the hospital, a residence in the institution being considered by them almost tantamount to a loss of caste. The skill and advice of the Superintendent were also frequently frustrated by the inattention, neglect, or loss of confidence of the patient, owing principally to the influence of native pretenders in the bazaars.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of Christians, Mahommedans, Hindoos, and people of other religious denominations that have daily attended the *out-door* dispensary during the year :—

Christians	2,238
Mahommedans	3,299
Hindoos	12,958
Other denominations	102
Total	18,597

The number of in-door patients treated during the same period amounted to 528.

The expenses of the institution amounted, during the year, to Rupees 16,848-13-5, of which nearly three-fourths went in the salary and allowances of the Superintendent, Dr. Archer, and the remainder in native establishments, medicines, dieting, &c.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The usual statement, showing the number of patients treated at all the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and the expenditure incurred in each of them during the twelve months ending 30th June 1860, is appended.

The Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital and the Howrah Hospital continue, it will be seen, to be the most expensive of all the institutions. This, however, is owing chiefly to a large proportion of the patients treated in them being European seamen and others, whose dietary is much more expensive than that of natives. The expenses of the Howrah Dispensary, during the past year, have been swelled above the usual rate, by the erection of a new building.

The marked increase in the number of patients who received gratuitous medical treatment in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, which was opened only three years ago, is a gratifying proof that the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Mitford has been wisely applied for the attainment of the testator's wish, that his money should be applied to "charitable, beneficial, and public works, for the exclusive benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca."

Number of Patients.	
1858–59.	1859–60.
5,193.	13,013.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Patients, and the average Expenditure per head, &c., &c., during the period, from 1*st July* 1859 *to* 30*th June* 1860, *in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.*

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.	Cost of Establishment.			Total expenditure.			Average expenditure per head.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital	2,177	3,675	1	8	5,388	0	5	2	7	7	This is an average expenditure both for European and Native patients.
Allipore	5,113	2,171	0	0	2,304	15	9	0	7	2½	
Balasore	909	426	8	0	1,034	1	2	1	2	2¼	
Baraset	7,106	492	0	0	724	1	6	0	1	7½	
Bancoorah	1,195	323	10	6	1,135	13	3	0	15	2¼	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Bauleah	2,689	807	3	5¾	1,115	2	11¾	0	6	7½	
Beerbhoom	789	177	4	9	270	5	0	0	5	0¾	
Bhudruck	1,052	169	0	0	351	1	9	0	5	4	
Bhowanipore	8,217	3,648	0	0	3,920	8	3	0	7	7½	
Bhaugulpore	2,244	350	0	0	430	6	8	0	3	0¾	
Bograh	1,494	218	0	0	468	13	6	0	5	0¼	
Berhampore	6,761	2,854	5	0	4,270	4	3½	0	10	1½	Ditto ditto.
Buddibatty	1,999	690	0	0	795	0	6	0	6	4¼	
Burrisaul	3,101	689	2	7	1,148	13	7	0	5	11	
Burdwan	3,352	347	9	3	913	12	3	0	4	4½	
Chittagong	6,982	2,127	0	0	2,509	4	6	0	5	9	
Cuttack	2,769	1,557	3	3	4,432	9	1½	1	9	7½	
Dacca Mitford Hospital	13,013	5,496	0	0	9,228	0	4½	0	11	4	Charges for purchasing hospital furniture and Europe medicine are included in the contingent account.
Dwarbassincy	1,881	674	4	2	750	10	7	0	6	4½	
Gowhatty	1,865	250	0	7	463	0	10	0	3	11½	
Gowalparrah	864	665	1	0½	856	10	9¼	0	15	10¼	
Gyah	539	2,396	0	0	3,503	1	0	0	11	10½	
Howrah	6,043	2,113	8	0	22,710	12	2	3	12	1½	The sum of Rupees 19,897-10 included under the head of contingent charges, expended for erecting a new dispensary, which is now in progress.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Patients, and the average Expenditure per head, &c., &c., during the period, from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860, in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.—(Concluded.)

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated.	Cost of establishment.	Total expenditure.	Average expenditure per head.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Hooghly	6,433	3,747 5 0	6,034 2 3	0 15 0	
Jessore	2,625	878 7 7½	1,322 15 4¼	0 8 0¾	
Kishnaghur	4,262	2,550 0 0	3,655 11 0	0 13 8½	
Midnapore	5,089	596 12 0	1,847 3 1½	0 5 9½	
Monghyr	3,316	1,326 14 2	2,279 0 7	0 11 0	Charges for repairing the dispensary building, and for purchasing certain instruments and apparatus, are included in the contingent account.
Mozufferpore	14,215	426 0 0	1,259 0 1	0 1 5	
Mogoorah	841	754 11 1	965 8 1	1 2 4½	
Moteeharry	6,820	202 0 0	271 12 6	0 0 7½	
Moorshedabad	7,662	3,207 7 8	3,663 1 5	0 7 7¾	
Malnath	2,392	The expense is defrayed by the Bengal Indigo Company.			
Mymensing	1,917	387 0 0	548 3 1	0 4 6¾	
Nattore	2,324	1,116 0 0	1,177 8 0	0 8 1¼	
Ootterparrah	3,303	920 15 6	1,656 7 0	0 8 0¼	The charge for erecting an additional dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Patna	13,455	4,270 0 0	5,931 11 3½	0 7 0½	The charge for repairing the Dispensary building is included in the contingent account.
Pooree	2,755	1,661 0 0	2,446 15 5	0 14 2½	
Pubnah	919	499 12 6	791 12 9	0 13 9¼	
Purneah	1,577	416 9 10	535 3 1	0 5 5	
Rungpore	2,462	287 7 3	697 13 2	0 4 6¼	
Sarun	2,599	189 8 0	795 4 8	0 3 6½	
Serampore	5,560	1,002 0 0	1,830 11 8	0 5 3½	Ditto ditto.
Serajgunge	1,949	769 14 6½	937 15 4	0 7 8¼	
Sukea's Street (in Calcutta)	6,696	4,486 14 10	4,995 10 10	0 11 11¼	
Tipperah	2,751	662 4 9	1,043 7 10	0 6 0¾	
Tumlook	3,449	364 11 9	588 14 6	0 2 8¾	

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The number of cases admitted during the year of Report were slightly in excess of the admissions of the previous year, but they fell considerably short of the admissions in 1856.

In 1856 there were 7,095 patients.
„ 1858 „ „ 4,514 „
„ 1859 „ „ 4,616 „

Of the 4,616 patients treated during the year, 2,282 were Christians, and 2,334 were natives. Among the Christians 222 died, being at the rate of 9·64 of deaths on the total number treated. Among the natives the deaths amounted to 645, being at the rate of 27·61 per cent. The chief medical authorities account for the great falling off in the number of patients by stating that the accumulation of hopeless cases in the wards, and the consequent large mortality, deter patients from entering the hospital, unless constrained to do so by the direst necessity.

The cause to which the great falling off in the number of patients is attributed.

This explanation appears to receive corroboration in the returns of mortality exhibited in the Report, which, increasing progressively since 1856, show this year a ratio of 27½ per cent. of deaths to admissions in the native wards, and this, notwithstanding every attention which skilful medical officers could give, and the advantages secured by many improvements to the building.

Under these circumstances, the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department strongly advocated the advisability of arrangements being made for sending all cases which are past hope of recovery to some other building, where proper shelter, good food, and humane tending would afford all the relief that was possible.

In former years such cases appear to have been transferred to the Police Hospital, but this practice has since discontinued.

The Principal Inspector General was told in reply that there can be no doubt of the propriety of not transferring, as a rule, hopeless cases from the Medical College Hospital to the Police Hospital ; but that there seemed to be no reason why manifestly hopeless cases should not, in the first instance, be sent to the Police Hospital, instead of being admitted into the Medical College Hospital. It was also observed that the Medical College Hospital was never intended to answer the purpose of a Lazar House; that it cannot be put to such a use without destroying its fitness for its own proper purpose of an hospital, and that the means of relief for those suffering being limited, it is obviously the part of intelligent humanity so to arrange them as to do most real good. It has therefore been suggested to the Principal Inspector General, that the desired object can best be attained by providing a place, where cases offering a chance of recovery shall be received in the greatest numbers, and under the least disadvantages, leaving any surplus that may remain to be devoted to hopeless cases in such a way as not to lessen the favorable chances of those much more numerous cases which are not hopeless.

Ratio of deaths to cases treated.

Subjoined is a table which has been prepared by the House Surgeon of the hospital, and which shows the percentage of deaths to treated in each of the great classes of diseases, and in most of the important diseases separately.

EUROPEANS.

Classes of Disease.

Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	14·99 per cent.
Diseases of Nervous System...		...	...	7·89 „
„ of Respiratory „ ...		...	...	19·14 „
„ of Digestive „ ...		...	...	8·99 „
„ of Genito-Urinary System		...	...	1·43 „
Rheumatic Affections	...	...	...	1·40 „
Of uncertain and variable seat		...	...	4·45 „
Diseases of the Eye and Ear ...		...	...	2·50 „

Specific Diseases.

Diarrhœa	7·40	per cent.
Dysentery	23·17	„
Cholera	49·57	„
Febris Intermittens	1·16	„
„ Remittens	23·40	„
„ Continuæ	0.00	„
Phthisis	46·66	„
Hepatitis	10·25	„
Wounds and Accidents	3·70	„
Pneumonia	50·	„
Apoplexy with Coup-de-soleil...	83·8	„
Delirium Tremens...	4·68	„

NATIVES.

Classes of Disease.

Zymotic Diseases	41·31	per cent.
Diseases of Nervous System	26·76	„
„ of Respiratory „	42·45	„
„ of Circulatory „	30·00	„
„ of Digestive „	19·28	„
„ of Genito-Urinary System	6·77	„
Rheumatic Affections	4·7	„
Accidents and Injuries	12·21	„

Specific Diseases.

Poisoning	25·00	per cent.
From causes not specified	29·12	„
Cholera	49·08	„
Dysentery	57·14	„
Diarrhœa	42·32	„
Febris Intermittens	5·71	„
„ Remittens	51·66	„
„ Continuæ	1·61	„
Apoplexy and Coup-de-soleil	60·00	„
Tetanus	59·92	„
Bronchitis	8·00	„
Pleurisy	38·46	„
Pneumonia	35·71	„
Phthisis	81·25	„
Hepatitis	45·00	„
Splenitis	24·59	„
Wounds and Accidents	8·80	„
Fractures	21·73	„

Percentage of Deaths to Admissions.

Medical cases ...	Europeans	12·61
	Natives	35·72
	All	24·19
Surgical cases ...	Europeans	3·50
	Natives	11·09
	All	7·53

	Total treated.	*Deaths.*
Cholera, Natives...	271	133
Europeans	117	58
	388	191

Percentage of deaths to all treated ... ... 49·22

Other cases than Cholera treated.

Europeans and Natives—total treated	4,218
Ditto ditto „ died	676
Percentage of deaths to all treated	16·23

In the midwifery wards there have been twenty-nine confinements of Christians, and fifty-six confinements of native patients. The number of confinements during the past four years are noted in margin. The Principal Inspector General remarks that, for the purposes of practical instruction in obstetric medicine, these numbers are very insufficient, and that special measures are necessary for making this branch of the hospital more popular than it is at present.

Midwifery Wards.

	Europeans	*Natives.*
1856	32	39
1857	33	57
1858	21	49
1859	29	56

The total number of persons who have received assistance in the male and female out-door dispensaries of the hospital, during the year, has been about 17,000, and upon these patients probably not fewer than 1,500 minor operations have been performed, which are not included in the table above entered.

The following improvements have been carried out during the year:—

Improvements to premises.

The enclosure of the hospital compound has been in part carried out, and it is hoped that in a few weeks this will have been completed. This measure will conduce materially to the maintenance of discipline in the hospital and to the security of the Government property.

Improvements in attendance on patients.

A most efficient addition has been made to the nursing establishment of the hospital during the year, through the efforts of a number of the ladies of Calcutta.

Four respectable European nurses have already been furnished to the hospital through the efforts of these ladies, by whom the nurses are paid and maintained by subscriptions obtained from the public.

One nurse has been attached to each European ward, and they add much to the comfort of the patients by attending and nursing such as are helpless and bed-ridden.

Increased efficiency has been given to the establishment of servants for the hospital, by a large increase which has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose, the allowance having been raised from 644 Rupees per mensem to 878 Rupees.

Improvement in Accommodation.

A great improvement in the accommodation of the female patients of the hospital has been effected by collecting all the European and Christian patients in the female wards into a single ward, and separating it from the other female wards (now devoted entirely to natives) by venetianed partitions. This has been effected from a sum of money (a Police fine) bestowed on the hospital.

Improvement in cleanliness.

Increased cleanliness has been secured in the European male wards by asphalting their floors, which has also been effected by means of a charitable legacy. The floors of all the wards of the hospital (with the exception of the midwifery,) are now asphalted, which admits of their being thoroughly washed out at frequent intervals.

Improvements in diet.

During the year the Government has raised the diet allowances materially, 6½ annas having been allowed for the daily maintenance of each European, and 3 annas for the maintenance of each native patient, instead of 4 annas for the former and 1½ annas for the latter, as formerly.

New diet tables have been drawn up, and it is believed that much improvement has been attained in this respect.

Epidemic in Behar.

An extraordinary epidemic prevailed in Behar between October 1859 and January 1860. Fever and ague raged virulently throughout the land, prostrating nearly one-half of the population, and carrying off a large number. In some of the villages so many of the inhabitants were sick that there were none to till the ground, and the rice crops, though ripe, remained uncut. To check the epidemic and afford relief to the sufferers, the Government ordered out some extra subordinate Medical Officers, with a large supply of quinine and other medicines. The local medical authorities, who were desired to report on the probable cause of the epidemic, are unanimous in attributing it to the quantity of rain which fell unseasonably in the early part of October, inundating large tracts of country, and saturating the surface soil every where. With the evaporation thus induced, the epidemic began. The rural population suffered most. The poorer, exposed and ill clad, were the first who fell victims, afterwards the disease spread almost universally, attacking Europeans and all classes.

The fever was seldom fatal when properly treated early in the attack; but many of those who recovered from the fever were subsequently attacked by dysentery and cholera, and in many instances cholera gradually merged into dysentry of a peculiar type, so associated with fever, that Medical Officers were in doubt under which disease to class the sick.

Never was the superiority of European Medical treatment more obviously and decidedly exemplified than in the treatment of this terrible epidemic—quinine was nearly always successful.

EMIGRATION.

The operations of this department have been, during the year, under the supervision of the Master Attendant, Captain J. G. Reddie, and appear, on the whole, to have been efficiently and successfully conducted. Much additional work has been imposed upon the department by the establishment of three new separate agencies in Calcutta, connected with the West India Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, for the furtherance and development of the system of emigration to those islands. The new impulse given by these arrangements has shown itself in a marked increase in the number of emigrants to those places; seven ships more than in the preceding year having taken their departure for the West Indies.

The total number of coolies who emigrated from this Presidency, during the year, amounted to 23,312 statute adults. Of these 15,980, more than two-thirds of the entire number, were received by Mauritius, and the rest in the following proportions were divided among the other colonies :—

Demerara	4,394
Trinidad	1,618
St. Lucia	670
Jamaica	650

As regards Mauritius the numbers do not vary very perceptibly from those of the past season.

The general body of the emigrants who have left this Presidency during the year are reported to have been a fine and healthy set of men, well adapted physically as agricultural laborers for service in the Colonies, and looking forward eagerly for the change of scene and pursuits to which they had voluntarily devoted themselves.

Every care has been taken by personal communication with the coolies attached to the different depôts to secure the intending emigrants against fraud and oppression, and to ascertain their entire willingness to enter on their speculation; and as regards the District recruiting agents, not only have no instances of misrepresentation or abuse been brought to light, but it has been found that, on many occasions, coolies have presented themselves alone at the depôts to offer themselves as emigrants. Difficulty is however

still experienced in obtaining the proper proportion of women. The health of each emigrant is attested previous to embarkation by the Medical Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, and all the regulations connected with the survey of the vessels employed, and the examination of the provisions and water for the voyage, have been strictly enforced.

A slight increase has been made during the year in the dietary scale provided for emigrants proceeding from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and at the instance of the Mauritius Government representing the objections raised by Masters of vessels and many medical men in charge to the absence of platforms (which had been discontinued upon the report submitted by Dr. Mouat in 1858,) the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned their being brought again into use experimentally for six months, subject to further report at the end of that period.

It is to be regretted that the accounts of mortality of emigrants to the West Indies during the year has not been received: and for Mauritius the average, which comes to only 2 per cent. of those embarked, has been calculated from May to November last, the latest date received—during this period thirty-one vessels left this port.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

The municipal revenues of Calcutta are reported to have increased to some extent during the year 1859, by a revision of the assessment and valuation of houses. This increase is stated to have been based upon returns furnished by house proprietors themselves, and bears of itself evidence of the growing prosperity of the town. It is to be noticed, however, that the enhanced price of labor and of material, and of almost every requirement of the Conservancy Department, has absorbed such a considerable portion of the increased income, that the town has not benefited in equal proportion to the larger revenues which have been obtained from its residents.

The income derived during the year from every source of the department, excepting the lighting rate, was Rupees 7,84,862-9-10, and the expenditure Rupees 7,05,027-14-1 —leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rupees 79,834-11-9.

The total amount of rates and taxes levied on the inhabitants was as under :—

House Rate ...	...	5,35,683	14	6
Lighting Rate ...	...	1,30,640	15	6
Carriage and Horse Tax ...	...	86,104	4	0
Total, Rupees	...	7,52,429	2	0

The amount collected in the previous year was Rupees 7,09,598-5-4, showing an increase of Rupees 42,830-12-8 for the year under report.

House Rate.

Of this increase Rupees 36,669-15-2 has been realized by the revision of the valuation of a further portion of the town, which, together with that

effected during the preceding two years, or since the Municipal Act of 1856 came into operation, has produced an increase of more than one lakh of Rupees in the revenue derived from the house assessment rate.

Lighting Rate.

The result of the lighting rate shows an increase of Rupees 9,266-1-0 during the year under review, which, together with that effected in 1858, shows an augmentation of exactly 10 per cent. since the lighting rate was first brought into practical operation.

Carriage and Horse Tax.

In the carriage and horse tax there has been a decrease this year as compared with last of Rupees 3,105-4-0. The cause of this difference is explained by the circumstance that, since the introduction of the same tax into the suburbs, the horses for which the tax was formerly paid to the Calcutta municipality are now included in the returns furnished to the Collector of the tax in the 24-Pergunnahs, entailing a reduction in the town collections of nearly Rupees 3,000 per annum.

City improvements.

Many improvements to the city have been commenced upon, or completed during the year under report.

"Halliday Street," named after the late Lieutenant-Governor, which forms a section of a project for opening a thoroughfare right through the town from Dhurrumtollah Street to Baug Bazar, has been completed from Colootollah Street to Muchooa Bazar Street, and opened to the public. This street measures 1,733 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and since the opening of even the small portion above noticed, has afforded immense relief to the over-crowded thoroughfare of Chitpore road.

A new road, 1,030 feet in length, has been laid out from Theatre Road to Short's Bazar Street, of an uniform width of 36 feet right through.

The tank in Dunkin Bustee has been completed, and has proved of much benefit to the residents of the neighborhood. This locality, which but two years ago consisted of a cluster of filthy native huts, is now already filled up by substantial houses occupied by Europeans.

The ground of "Money Bustee" has been cleared, and space for a road to be carried right through the centre of it obtained, without any outlay from the Municipal Funds; the rest of the ground having been divided into building sites, and sold for more than what the owner of the property had asked for the whole of it. The arrangements have been attended with complete success. A large mass of thatched huts has been removed, and in their place a new road is being constructed, a two-storied building has been completed, two large stately buildings are in the course of erection, and materials are in course of being collected for the construction of three others.

Arrangements have been made for the clearance of Bamun Bustee on a similar plan.

Gas Lights.

The number of gas lights has been increased by 137, of which 70 have been fixed in the northern and 67 in the southern division. The total number of gas lights in the northern division now is 217, and in the southern division 389. The inequality of numbers in the two divisions is owing only to the difficulty which has been experienced in laying down mains and pipes, and in fixing posts and brackets. To some extent this difficulty has since been removed, but the extension of gas lights can still be but gradually worked out, and the southern division will for years to come be in advance in this respect.

The repair of roads and streets during the last year has been effected at an increased cost of 20 per cent., owing to the decrease in the importation of stone ballast and other causes over which the Municipal Commissioners had no control.

Public Tanks.

Of the public tanks, that in Cornwallis Square has been deepened and piled at an outlay of 9,314 Rupees, and this improvement has been of great convenience to a large number of poor people residing in that neighborhood. The tank in College Square has also been repaired, and one of its ghâts entirely reconstructed. The entire outlay for the construction and improvement of tanks was 28,120 Rupees, exclusive of 8,132 Rupees expended on aqueducts.

The question of water supply still in abeyance.

The question of water supply remains still in abeyance, but pending a final decision on it, a 25-horse power condensing engine has been ordered out from England to be put up at Nimtollah Ghât, with a view to secure to the northern division of the town a supply of river water independently of that pumped up by the engine at Chandpaul Ghât.

Statistics of the Town.

The statistics of the town are exceedingly defective, there being no official registry of births, marriages, and deaths, nothing to afford an insight into the extent of the floating population: no public record of arrivals and departures of Europeans, and no public return of the general causes of death.

Population.

Of the population of the town no accurate estimate can be made. The number of arrivals from Europe was, adults 3,220, and children 324; and the number of departures, adults 2,147, and children 607. By adding to these figures the arrivals and departures of inland passengers, being Europeans, the total arrivals of Europeans amount to 12,189 persons, and the total departures to 10,689 persons, which exhibits an increase of 1,500 European souls to the fixed population, exclusive of the addition by local births, and the reduction by local deaths.

The rate of mortality among all classes.

The whole reported mortality was as under :—

Hindoos	..	...	9,796
Mahomedans	...	...	4,146
Christians, &c.	...	...	958
		Total ...	14,900

Of the 958 Christians and others, 136 died of fever, 183 of cholera, 163 of dysentery, and 476 of other diseases. Of the Hindoos 3,126 died of cholera, 44 of small pox, and 6,626 of other diseases; and of the Mahomedans, 1,550 died of cholera, 10 of small pox, and 2,586 of other diseases.

European Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The number of purely European children born during the year was 99 boys and 83 girls; the number of marriages contracted among Europeans was 116, and the number of Europeans who died was 118, as under:—

Males	..	...	52
Females	...	...	30
Children	...	...	86
		Total ...	118

SURVEYS.

Revenue Survey—professional.

The following approximate return exhibits the operation of the professional branch of the survey from 1st October 1859 to 30th September 1860:—

Divisions.	Pergunnahs.		Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.
	Completed.	Portions of.			
1st or Northern	0	17	1,045	563	1,520
2nd or Southern	12	0	2,143	26,383	885
3rd or Eastern	4	0	1,899	332	1,084
4th or Western	0	0	1,757	52,234	1,434
5th or Arracan	9	2	95	29,170	2,280
6th or Hazareebaugh	0	5	1,350	55,087	1,162
Total	25	24	8,289	163,769	8,365

In the 1st division six hundred square miles of the area surveyed belonged to Cooch Behar, and the rest to the District of Dinapore; in the 2nd, the operations were confined within the Dinagepore District only; in the 3rd, the area surveyed was a portion of the Dacca District north of the Ganges; in the 4th, the survey was carried on in Furreedpore, south of the Ganges, and in Backergunge; in the 5th it was confined to the tract adjoining Chittagong in the north, and to three islands to the south of Akyab; and in the 6th to an uneven tract of country in Pergunnah Kurruckdea, north of the Trunk Road

The total area surveyed was 8,365 square miles, comprising 8,289 hulkas or village circuits.

Non-Professional.

The work performed in the non-professional branch was as under :—

Divisions.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Probable area demarcated in square miles.	Thakbust Maps made over to the Surveyor.	Boundary disputes decided.	Other cases disposed of.	Pergunnah registers made over as completed.
1st or Northern	1,098	225	5,917	360	1,783	14
2nd or Southern	965	700	0	70	*57	0
Burdwan Collectorate	0	0	0	6	2,555	83
3rd or Eastern	1,619	1,100	2,322	564	4,282	0
Mymensing Collectorate	0	0	0	21	1,523	0
4th or Western	2,563	2,064	1,543	312	5,025	20
6th or Hazareebaugh	2,659	1,628	350	149	59	1
Total	8,904	5,717	10,132	1,485	15,284	118

In the 1st division the demarcation of the Dinagepore District was all but completed ; in the 2nd a field was prepared for professional survey in the District of Tipperah, the area demarcated ; in the 3rd division was confined within the District of Sylhet ; in the 4th division it lay in the District of Backergunge ; and in the 6th Division the operations were carried on in the Hazareebaugh District. The work in the Burdwan and Mymensing Collectorates consisted of the compilation or completion of registers.

The total estimated expenditure of the season for the non-professional work was Rupees 2,18,503-1-4, or an average of about Rs. 38-3-6 per square mile.

TEA CULTIVATION.

Progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam.

An enquiry made by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the success which has attended the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, elicited special reports on the subject from the Commissioner and from the several District Officers. The subject, therefore, has, during the year, been prominently brought under the consideration of Government, and it is gratifying to find that clearances of land are steadily advancing throughout the Districts of the North-East Frontier Agency, and that large beneficial results attend every advance so made, not only by the reclamation of extensive tracts of waste and jungle lands, but also by the larger introduction of capital into the Province, and its employment under European direction in the highly remunerative cultivation of tea.

In the Appendix to this Report a statement* is given, which, compiled from the returns sent in by the Commissioner of the Division, shows that 7,599 acres of land, in a more or less forward state, are now under cultivation in Assam for tea ; the produce of which, for the last year, was 1,205,689 lbs. It is stated that an acre of land well

* No. 15.

cultivated will give something more than six maunds of tea, and if the land now under cultivation was only giving the low average of five maunds per acre, the produce would be upwards of three millions of pounds. The present out-turn, therefore, is but small, compared to what it will be when all the lands reported under culture are in full bearing, and it shows very clearly the backward state of the present plant on this land.

The Sibsaugur Division is the first, by far, in importance as to tea culture, and is likely long to remain so. This arises, not only from its lands being more suitable for the growth of the plant, but because it comprises within its limits the principal plantations of the Assam Tea Company, which had made the first start in the speculation in that part of the country. There appear to be other advantages which tell in its favor, inasmuch as it possesses a less scanty population than the neighboring division, and a large extent of waste lands conveniently situated for the conveyance of the produce by the Berhampooter to Calcutta.

Satisfactory, however, as the reports are as to the general prospect of the tea cultivation in Assam, the productiveness of the soil and its fitness for this particular plant, there is a great obstacle to the increased cultivation of tea in the difficulty of procuring sufficient labor in the Province, which is attributable partly to the scantiness of the population, and also to the natural indolence of the Assamese, who, from habits of excessive indulgence in the use of opium, are found unequal and unwilling to exert themselves. Within the last few years the value of labor has increased very largely. Formerly, previous to the demand for coolies, which has been caused by the operations of the planters, the hire of laborers was from Rupees 2-8 to Rupees 3 per mensem. It has now risen nominally to 4 Rupees, and at times it is even requisite to offer as high as Rupees 4-8 to secure services required; but in reality these sums do not fully represent the rates of wages, because, under a system of payment of a day's wages for fixed quantity of work, much more than what is called a day's wages can be earned by the laborer. To remedy the want of labor, and to afford encouragement to the cultivation of tea, the adoption of the following measures has been proposed :—

1*st.* To prohibit the cultivation of opium in the Province, supplying its place by Abkarry opium.

2*nd.* To allow grantees of land for tea cultivation to redeem the land-tax.

3*rd.* To increase greatly the revenue assessment on all other cultivated lands.

The first proposal had already been before Government so far back as in 1840, when, on a full consideration of the opinions given for and against the measure, Government decided against interfering with the poppy cultivation in Assam. After an interval of nearly twelve years, the question was again agitated by the Assam Civil Officers, supported by Mr. Mills and the Board of Revenue, who were unanimously in favor of such interference; but it was again decided by the late Lieutenant-Governor that, to prohibit the cultivation of opium in such a sparingly cultivated country as Assam, with a scanty population of migratory habits, was a measure which would not result in checking

the evil complained of. The consideration of the question having again come under the notice of Government on the present occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor, upon a review of previous reports and proceedings, while he concurred fully in the opinion that the arbitrary prohibition of the use of opium in Assam would be unwise and wrong, did not see why the introduction into Assam of the system of excise upon opium, which is in operation in all other part of India, should not be carried out, and unless some specialty could be shown in regard to Assam, which did not exist elsewhere, there could be no good ground for refusing to introduce the general system there.

The Commissioner was accordingly informed that, if he and the District Officers subordinate to him felt themselves in a position to assure the Lieutenant-Governor that they had the power practically to enforce the prohibition, by the establishment of the Abkarry system, he would be prepared to sanction the attempt being made. The reply of the Commissioner, supported by the opinion of the District Officers consulted, was favorable to the proposition, and with the approval of the Government of India the suppression of the cultivation of opium in Assam was sanctioned from and after the close of the year under review.

A step towards the adoption of the *second* proposal had already been made, in accordance with the authority given by the Government of India, by the intimation published in the *Gazette* of the 17th August 1859, of the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the commutation of annual payments of land-rent by one payment, whereby persons desirous of availing themselves of the offer were requested to make application to the Collector of the District for the purpose. In the meantime a correspondence was passing between this Government and the Board of Revenue, with the view of fixing the precise terms under which such commutations might be effected. These terms have now been calculated and fixed, and they were officially notified, in a tabular form, in the *Gazette* of the 19th of May 1860.

With respect to the *third* proposal, it appeared from the reports received, that a good number of the planters concurred with the local officers in the opinion that an effective means, whereby to secure the labor of the population, would be to raise the Government demand for land revenue. It was represented that the wants of the ryots were so few, and that they were so easily satisfied by the means already at their hands for supplying those wants, that, except by the pressure of an extra assessment, they would not betake themselves to active and industrious habits. It was hoped that the additional energies thus called forth would be devoted to the further development of the tea plantations, and result in the improvement of the people, both morally and physically.

The Commissioner himself was opposed to the proposal, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreeing with him in the inexpediency of increasing the land tax on such considerations as were advanced, observed that the land revenue should be fixed at a proper rate, on *general* considerations; but that the proposal to drive established cultivators away from the cultivation of their lands by imposing on them an inordinate assessment, for the purpose of forcing them to work, could not be entertained. It has since been explained that the object of those who recommend an increased land tax is to induce cultivators to increase their produce, by working more assiduously on the land.

The great want is a sufficiency of labor for the proper cultivation of land already obtained for, and in part cultivated with tea, and for the proper gathering and manufacture of the leaves. This is work in which the men, women, and grown children of a whole family could be employed, and it is therefore most favorable for the importation of labor at a moderate charge, and the fixing of a new laboring population in the neighborhood of the tea plantations. As this plan is followed by the sugar planters of Mauritius and other Colonies, and is found to work well, the Commissioner was informed that, if the Assam tea planters would organize a system somewhat of the same character, and if a law for the regulation of such a system, on sound and equitable principles, should be found necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to move the Legislature for such a law.

This proposition is still under the consideration of the parties who are interested in the question. The Commissioner has been desired to give every aid in his power to the planters to enable them to arrive at some generally approved plan on the subject, and papers showing the cooly emigration system at present in force have been forwarded for distribution among them.

Tea cultivation in Lower Assam commenced only about five years ago, and at first with only small experiments, as there was a supposition that tea would not thrive in Lower Assam. But the experience the planters have now had gives every reason to conclude that, though the plant may not grow so luxuriantly as in Upper Assam, it will yield a sufficient produce to make the cultivation fairly remunerative.

It is admitted on all hands that the introduction of tea cultivation into Assam has proved a blessing to the laboring classes.

The time is not far distant when tea will be one of the chief Indian staples. Act X. of 1860 exempts tea from export duty.

Tea cultivation in Cachar.

Although tea cultivation was commenced in this District only about four years ago, it has made considerable progress. A large area of ground has been cleared. Last year's crop gave about 1,000 maunds, and a portion of it has already found its way to the London market, where it realized 2*s.* $2\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb., and was pronounced quite as good as, if not superior, to the teas grown in Assam.

The opening out of such a remunerative cultivation has already had the effect of bringing several European planters into the District, and the benefits derived by the large outlay made in carrying on the operations of the cultivation and manufactures, are already perceptible.

Field labor is the great want of the tea planter in Cachar, as it is in Assam; its present scanty population being already too well occupied on their own lands to be able to supply the demand. The planters have therefore been obliged to import coolies from the plains. Those who have already gone up to Cachar were provided with a free

passage, and are under contract to serve as agricultural laborers for five years. They are comfortably hutted, and are provisioned at the most moderate rates. Their nominal wages are 3 Rupees per mensem, but under the system of task work which prevails, each man can make from Rupees 4-8 to 6 a month, and they do so. When sick, they receive a ration allowance of nine pies per diem.

Darjeeling Tea Plantations.

Tea cultivation among the hills of Darjeeling is progressing on a considerable scale. Several hundreds of acres are now under cultivation.

The small samples of tea hitherto prepared here have been very satisfactory indeed, and though the plantations may still be said to be in their infancy, the Superintendent of Darjeeling confidently anticipates that the Darjeeling teas will soon rank with the very highest class of Indian teas.

The Darjeeling tea planters do not labor under the same disadvantages as those of Assam and Cachar in respect of want of laborers, coolies being almost always obtainable from the adjacent hill territory of Nepal. Beyond this, the tea planters of Darjeeling enjoy the additional benefit of residing and working in a climate which, for salubrity, is scarcely second to any in the world. The Government have, from time to time, distributed tea seed from Kumaon among the planters, but from some cause or other it does not appear to have germinated well.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHURRUCK POOJAH.

It was stated in the Administration Report for 1856-57, that the Calcutta Missionary conference had urged upon Government the propriety of prohibiting hook-swinging at the festival of the churruck poojah. The degrading nature of the spectacle and the sufferings the votaries were supposed to undergo, were the grounds upon which the interference of Government was solicited. But it appeared to the late Lieutenant-Governor that, as the pain was voluntarily undergone, it would be better to discourage such ceremonies by legitimate indirect means than to prohibit them by a direct act of authority. Subsequently, a petition of the same tenor was presented by the missionaries to the Legislative Council, and was forwarded among the proceedings of the Council to the Secretary of State. The views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject were in accordance with those which the late Lieutenant-Governor had expressed. They were of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of discountenancing the practice, and they suggested the propriety of insisting, in all leases for Government lands, a provision hostile to the celebration of the festival ; of enlisting in the same direction the sympathies of the leading members of the native community, and of quietly making known the disapprobation with which such spectacles were regarded by the Government. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it would then, the Secretary of State considered, be time enough to think whether more decided steps should be taken for putting an end to observances opposed to the dictates of humanity. Upon these observations being communicated to this Government, a report was called for from the several Commissioners

regarding the celebration within their respective divisions of the ceremonies of the churruck poojah.

Confined to Bengal and Orissa.

From the replies to these reports, it appeared that the observance of the churruck pooja was almost exclusively confined to Bengal; that in Assam, Arracan, Darjeeling, and Cachar, the practice of hook-swinging was unknown; that in Behar, Bengalee pilgrims were the only persons who participated in the ceremony; and that it was only in Bengal Proper and in Orissa that the practice of hook-swinging could really be said to prevail. But vicious as the practice was, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that it was not an evil of sufficient magnitude to call for legislative interference. The ceremony, as actually practised, involved no risk of life, limb, or health; nor could the pain inflicted be severe, which a churruck-swinger readily underwent for 2 or 3 Rupees, and a few sweetmeats. It was trifling in comparison with the tortures which many religious votaries undergo in many ways, and which no police regulations can prevent. The public nature of the spectacle, with its demoralizing tendencies, might perhaps be thought to be a ground for interference. But where the ceremony of churruck-swinging was inveterate, there were none to be shocked, and probably few to be degraded by the spectacle.

Measures taken to discourage it.

As the evil therefore was a moral evil, the compulsory cessation of any particular outward observance connected with it would be no substantial remedy. The cessation of the practice in a single Pergunnah would be a truer sign of progress than its forcible prevention throughout a whole Province. Instructions were issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners of Divisions in conformity with these views. Where the practice of hook-swinging existed as a long established custom, the local authorities were directed, by using their personal influence, and by obtaining the co-operation of the zemindars and other influential native gentlemen, to induce the people voluntarily to abandon the practice. On the other hand, where churruck-swinging was not an established custom, but a mere occasional exhibition, the Magistrates were authorized to prohibit its celebration as a local measure of police for the preservation of order and decency.

Their salutary effect.

Several Commissioners have now reported that the practice of churruck-swinging is gradually dying out within their divisions; and that there are good grounds for believing that the zemindars and other native gentlemen, knowing the wishes of Government, are disposed to use their influence and example to put a stop to this revolting exhibition.

THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past year has been very ably conducted by Mr. Commissioner Yule, and a marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the people. For a year or so after their insurrection, the Sonthals suffered much; their harvests had been neglected, their villages destroyed, and poverty and discontent had soured the minds of the people. But now this gloomy aspect of affairs has

changed. A fair rice crop has enriched the agricultural portion of the population, and the great demand for labor which the railway has created, affords a remunerative occupation for those who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. The people now seem generally contented and happy. The Commissioner, who spent two months of last cold season in the District, was told by the people that they had all rice in their houses, and that the only grievance of which they had to complain, was the increased price which the potters demanded for their wares. But it is not only the social but the moral condition of the people which has improved. The churruck poojah, with its debasing spectacle of men swinging on hooks has been put a stop to, not by the active interference of the Magistrate, but by the legitimate influence which the heads of villages have been induced to exert.

System of bondage which prevailed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

A system of bondage has been long in existence in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The bondsmen are of two descriptions, and are known by the names of Kameotee and Hurwahee bondsmen. A Kameotee bondsman is one who, in consideration of a sum of money, binds himself and his heirs to serve the giver of the loan until the money is repaid with interest. The Hurwahee bondsman similarly binds himself to work for the money-lender whenever his services may be required. The Kameotee bondsman generally lives with the bond-holder, and is, in fact, his domestic servant. The Hurwahee bondsman, on the contrary, is a sort of out-door laborer, and is only employed when his services are required. No stipulation is made in the bond for wages, food, or clothing, though it is generally understood that the bondsman is to be fed in return for the services he renders.

Its hardships.

It is almost impossible for these bondsmen to free themselves from the debt. The entire service of the Kameotee bondsman is given up to the bond-holder, and it is therefore impossible that he can ever earn sufficient to liberate himself from the engagement he has made. The condition of the Hurwahee bondsmen is nearly as bad. They cannot cultivate any considerable portion of land, for when their own fields and crops demand attention, they are required to assist the bond-holder in his cultivation, and so far from being able to liquidate the fatal debt, their utmost aim is to keep themselves from starvation during the period their services are not required by the bond-holders. But the evils of this system are not confined to one generation. The liabilities, which a bondsman has contracted, descend to his children. In one case, which was brought to the notice of the local authorities, a son had been working for four years to clear off a debt of 7 Rupees, which his father had contracted. In another case, a boy of twenty had been working for three years without remuneration, because his uncle had absconded, and he had been entered as security to a bond for 14 Rupees which his uncle had given. In another case a bond-holder transferred the services of his bondman to a third party in liquidation of a debt.

Gradual abolition of the system of bondage.

These bonds are invariably written on stamped paper, and are executed with all the formalities of the legal contract. The bond-holders for the most part consist of shop-keepers, merchants, and chowdrees, who find it profitable to take land and cultivate it by slave labor. The existence of this system of bondage was not fully known until 1858. In that year several cases were brought to the notice of the authorities, and the bondsmen were at once released from

their servitude. These decisions were regarded by the bond-holders as a gross infraction of their rights, while they encouraged the bondsmen to assert their freedom. The system may now indeed be said to be almost extinct. The railway and the coal mines afford employment to all who are willing to work, and the bondsmen, at length aware that they are free agents, are not backward in availing themselves of an opportunity which permits them to work for themselves and their families, and affords them a prospect of saving a sufficient sum to enable them to return to their native villages, and set up ploughs and cattle of their own. Thus a system of bondage which once extensively prevailed throughout the Sonthal Districts, has gradually disappeared under the protection afforded by a vigorous administration to every class of the people.

POLITICAL.

The Nawab Nazim's services.

The numerous and valuable services rendered to the British Government by His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855, and at the more serious crisis which followed the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal Army, in 1857, having attracted notice, the Government of India marked its high sense of the Nawab's praise-worthy loyalty and zeal, by declaring His Highness to be entitled, in future, to a salute of nineteen guns on his arrival at, and departure from, the Presidency. The Governor General also cancelled so much of the orders of 1854, as required, that when the Nawab left Moorshedabad, his camp should be accompanied by a responsible Police Officer on the part of Government ; and it was further directed that the practice under which, previous to 1854, the expense of His Highness's hunting excursions was defrayed from the Nizamut Fund, should be revived.

The title of Rajah Bahadoor was also conferred upon the Nawab's Dewan in recognition of the ability and zeal with which, under His Highness's direction, he co-operated with the British authorities in maintaining tranquillity on both the occasions above referred to.

Rewards bestowed for services during the Mutiny.

It may be as well in this place to call attention to Appendix No. 16, in which a detailed account is given of the various rewards which have been bestowed on Rajahs, native gentlemen, and others, for conspicuous loyalty during the troubles of 1857-58.

Restoration of the petty Hill State of Nungklow, in Upper Assam, to Native Rule.

In the Administration Report of this Government for 1856-57, it was stated that a vacancy had occurred in the Raj of Nungklow, a semi-independent State in the Cossiah Hills, by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing. As there were no direct heirs to the succession, and as Nungklow, from its situation, its salubrious climate, and its extensive tracts of waste land, which are well adapted for the cultivation of tea, coffee, and other productions, appeared a favorable spot, both for the settlement of Europeans and the location of troops, it was thought advisable to bring the District under the direct control of British Officers. This measure, as stated in the Administration Report for 1857-58, was, however, disallowed by the late Court of Directors, who ordered that steps should

be taken for appointing a successor to the Raj according to the usage of the country A second reference having been made to the home authorities for a re-consideration of the question, the Secretary of State ordered that immediate steps should be taken for placing the Nungklow District under the government of a Native Chief, upon whom certain restrictions were to be imposed, with a view to the promotion of the internal improvement of the country. In obedience to these orders, Bor Sing was elected Rajah by the chief men of the District assembled in Durbar; and the following are the restrictions which the Government, in confirming the Rajah's election, have thought proper to impose:—

The conditions imposed upon the new Rajah.

1*st.* The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another Chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the District.

2*nd.* The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow District, and he is to be permitted to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of his muntrees, sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country. All civil suits and criminal cases occurring there, that are beyond the cognizance of the Police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow District may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties, are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee.

3*rd.* The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the Political Officer at Cheera Poonjee, and to make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow District.

4*th.* The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow District and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government Officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country, or to settlers residing there; and to use his best endeavors to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects, and the people of other Cossiah States.

5*th.* The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanataria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the Nungklow District, where they may be required; of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6*th.* The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in ranting out its own waste lands.

The Booteah Aggressions.

The outrages committed by the Booteahs have, of late years, been a constant source of most serious annoyance to our frontier subjects in Assam. Villages have been plundered, and our subjects have been carried off from their homes, and redress for these injuries has been generally demanded in vain. Since 1856 we have had a standing cause of complaint against the Bootan Government. In that year, one Aurung Sing, a man of considerable local importance, and a British subject, was forcibly carried off from our Territories, while at his house in the District of Gowalpara. A demand was made for his immediate release, accompanied by a threat that possession would be taken of certain Booteah Dooars (Frontier Districts bordering on Bengal), if due satisfaction for this aggression was not speedily made. To this demand a vague and unsatisfactory answer was returned; and two other cases of aggression, which shortly afterwards occurred, showed how hopeless it was to expect redress from the Bootan Government. But even under this fresh provocation the Government acted with remarkable forbearance. Before sanctioning any decided measures of retributive coercion, the Supreme Government requested the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Halliday, to ascertain, by personal enquiry (for he was then upon his tour) the condition of the central Government of Bootan, and its relation to the local Governors of the border Districts. As a precautionary measure, a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were at the same time moved up to our Eastern Frontier, and eventually stationed at Julpigoree, on the right bank of the Teesta.

Government of Bootan.

The country of Bootan is administered by two rulers, who exercise respectively supreme jurisdiction in temporal and spiritual affairs. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs are the names by which these civil and spiritual rulers are known. Neither of these offices is hereditary. The Deb Rajah is not even a Governor for life; he is chosen by election, from time to time, from among the great functionaries of State. The Dhurm Rajah, on the contrary, holds his office for life; and is regarded as an incarnation of the deity, miraculously vested in infancy with the supreme spiritual authority. Shortly before Mr. Halliday's visit to the Frontier, the central Government had been paralysed by a series of disputes between the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Death at length put an end to these intestine quarrels; and while Mr. Halliday was at Julpigoree, a new Deb Rajah was said to have been installed in office, with the full concurrence of the contending factions. This change in the administration, it was hoped, would prove favorable to the cause of order and good government in the border Districts. All measures of coercion were, therefore, suspended, and the Government determined to make one further demand for redress, and not till that failed, to have recourse to measures of coercion.

Evasion of our demands for redress on the part of the Bootan Government.

Such was the state of affairs when the mutiny broke out. This event naturally diverted attention from our relations with Bootan. It was thought inexpedient to press our claims upon the Bootan Government, at a time when we had no troops to give weight to our menaces, in case compliance with our demands was refused. No further action was therefore taken in the matter until the close of 1858, when, in obedience to an order of the late Court of Directors, the Agent to the

Governor-General, North-East Frontier, was directed to ascertain whether our subjects had been released. It appeared from the Agent's report that they were still in confinement, that further aggressions had been committed, and that redress had, in no single instance, been obtained. It appeared, too, that in addition to the men carried off from our Territories, twenty persons, the subjects of our ally, the Rajah of Cooch Behar, had either died or were then languishing in captivity. The Governor-General in Council, to whom the Agent's report was submitted, was of opinion that the time had arrived for once more demanding the release of our captive subjects, the restoration of all plundered property, and the condign punishment of the offenders. The demand was made and again evaded; and, at last, after four years of fruitless forbearance, the Government was compelled to carry into execution a threat, long since made, of taking possession of that portion of the Booteah Territory which is situated on the west bank of the Teesta, within the District of Rungpore. This tract of country, formerly included within our Territories, had been given up to the Bhooteahs in 1779, by the orders of Mr. Hastings, from political considerations, and a desire to avoid all misunderstandings with the Bootan Government. In 1842 it again came into our possession, subject to a yearly rental of 2,000 Rupees, which we have regularly paid to the Bootan Government. This annual payment will now no longer be made, but it is still doubtful whether this single measure of retributive justice will bring the Bhooteahs to their senses, or to what extent it may be successful in ensuring to our border villages immunity from future aggressions, and in procuring the release of our still captive subjects.

The Kookie outbreak—an account of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

The hill tribes who dwell in the District of Chittagong have, for a long time, been a serious source of annoyance and trouble to Government. The nature of the country they inhabit, not only shelters them from our observation, but renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to take any effectual steps of retaliation against them. The District of Chittagong itself consists of two portions—the level land, which runs along the coasts; and the hilly tracts, which lie to the east of this plain country. This hilly tract is bounded on the north by Independent Tipperah, on the south by Arracan, and on the east it extends to the Burmese Frontier. This vast extent of country is known by two appellations—it is called the cotton mehal, from the fact of its producing and exporting cotton; and it is also known as the "joom" tract, from the people being *Joomeas*, or cultivators by the hand. The inhabitants are Mughs, and other cognate tribes. Those nearest to the plains are, for the most part, Joomea Mughs; while further to the east are the Koomeas, Kookies, Morungs, and others.

Social condition of the inhabitants.

Isolated in their hills, and with little friendly communication with the people of the plains, these tribes are, in their social condition, but little removed from savages. The manner in which they cultivate the soil is of the rudest description. The side of a hill covered with jungle is the spot which they generally select for cultivation. In the month of December the jungle is cut, and is then left to dry upon the ground, until the month of April, when it is set on fire and burnt—nothing more is done to the soil until the rains fall. When the ground has become well moistened, the Joomeas dibble a number of holes with a dâo, and into each hole they drop five kinds of seed—cotton, rice, pepper, gourds, and Indian corn. There is no attempt

to relieve the exhaustion of the soil by a rotation of crops; when the land becomes unfruitful, the tribes decamp in search of fresh ground to cultivate. Once a year they barter their cotton and surplus rice for salt, dried fish, tobacco, dâos, powder and guns (when guns are procurable) with the petty dealers of the plains, who yearly ascend the hill streams for the purpose of carrying on the trade; but beyond this there is little friendly communication between the people of the hills and the plains.

Great difficulty in checking the incursions of these tribes.

For several years this tract of country has been the scene of murderous raids committed by the border tribes. The Shendoos, a numerous and powerful race in the south-east of the Chittagong District, and the Koomeas, are the chief perpetrators of these outrages, and their incursions extend from Munipore to Arracan. The causes of these raids are various. A private quarrel with a neighboring clan; a scarcity of women and domestic servants, and the consequent necessity of procuring a requisite number of captives to supply the wants of the tribe; the simple desire of plunder, or of obtaining heads to grace the obsequies of some departed Chieftain, are the principal causes which lead to the commission of these outrages. When an outrage of this nature has been committed, it is very difficult to reach the offenders. Before troops can arrive upon the spot, the marauders have retired with their booty to their labyrinth of hills, and pursuit is almost hopeless in a country every where intersected with precipices and water-courses, and covered with the densest jungle. The villages, too, in which these savages reside, are stockaded, and the paths are strewed with caltrops and other devices to render the approaches as dangerous and difficult as possible.

Policy hitherto pursued by the Government.

Hitherto it has been the policy of Government to manage these wild tribes as much as possible through the influence of a powerful family called the Poangs, whose authority is considered to extend over the whole country south of the Chittagong River, to the borders of Arracan. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the Poangs, and a considerable remission of revenue was made to enable them to keep up the necessary stockades for the defence of the frontier. To some extent these measures have been attended with success. But forays are still made upon our subjects of the plains, and the marauding tribes seldom meet with the punishment they deserve. The Government accordingly resolved to commence a different policy. The hill tracts to the east of the plain country of Chittagong have been withdrawn from the operation of the general regulations; and a Superintendent, with Magisterial powers, has been appointed to exercise due supervision and control over the numerous tribes who inhabit that almost unknown country. It is hoped that by the information which frequent intercourse with the various Chiefs will enable the Superintendent to collect, the Government will eventually be able to adopt measures for the civilization of these wild tribes, and for the effectual check of these border raids, which have hitherto proved so disastrous to the inhabitants of our eastern frontier.

Recent incursion of the Kookies.

The necessity for exercising a stricter control over these tribes of savages has become more apparent than ever from the disastrous events which occurred at the commencement of the present year. A tribe of Kookies, who dwell in the hills between the Kurnafullee and the Fenny, left

their mountain fastnesses and attacked some hill villages which are under our protection, near the source of the Fenny River. Following the course of the stream, they attacked and destroyed the village of Ramghur: and from thence, inclining to the north-west they made a sudden descent on the plains of Tipperah. The attack was as murderous as unexpected. Neither men, women, nor children were spared, 187 persons were killed in the plains alone, and 100 more were carried off as slaves. Fifteen villages were set on fire, a large number of cattle were wantonly destroyed, and all property of a light and movable nature was carried off. The outrages committed in the hills were equally atrocious, and it is believed that 300 persons in all were killed, and 200 more carried away into captivity. So great was the alarm caused by this inroad, that whole villages along the frontier were deserted; and even in the town of Comillah serious apprehensions of an attack were for a time entertained. But the savages had no intention to face the attack of an organised body of troops. Before the military police had arrived upon the spot, the marauders had retired to their hills, and the season of the year rendered it inexpedient to pursue them. The punishment of this barbarous tribe has, therefore, of necessity, been deferred until the next cold season admits of military operations.

Supposed cause of this incursion.

This incursion of the Kookies was upon a larger scale, and was attended with far greater atrocities than is usually the case. It is supposed that some of the members of the Rajah of Tipperah's family, who are on bad terms with the Rajah, were the secret instigators of the outrage; it is supposed that they wished to bring the Rajah into disgrace with the British Government, by showing the weakness and disorganization of his hill state. The savages were, for the most part, armed merely with bows, poisoned arrows, and long handled dâos. A few guns, indeed, they had, but their powder was bad, and their bullets were mere hammered balls made out of pewter lotahs. This incursion shows how necessary it is to take some decisive measures for keeping these savages in order. It is intended, if possible, to act through some Hill Chiefs on the Frontier, and so to strengthen their hands, as to enable them to keep off the attacks of the savage tribes who dwell beyond them. By strengthening these Hill Chiefs, we keep off all hostile attack from our own Territories.

Rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills.

The Koookie outbreak had scarcely been suppressed when intelligence was received of a rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills. The Jynteah Hill Territory lies to the north of the District of Sylhet, and adjoins Cachar on the west. This country came into our possession in 1835, when the Rajah Raj Indra Sing voluntarily resigned his authority over an unprofitable tract, for a pension of 500 Rupees a month.

Circumstances under which this Territory came under British Rule.

The circumstances under which the Rajah resigned these Territories were as follows:— In 1821 an attempt was made by certain of the Jynteah Rajah's subjects to kidnap a British subject, who dwelt in Sylhet, for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice at the shrine of Kali. The man was rescued, and the affair was brought to the notice of Government. Upon that occasion the then Rajah was solemnly warned that if any similar atrocity was committed and the instigators thereof, however high in rank they might

be, were not handed over to our Government for condign punishment, he would be considered as having taken the guilt of the crime upon himself, and would be dealt with accordingly. Nothing further was heard of human sacrifices in the Jynteah Hills till 1832. In that year two British subjects, while passing along the high road in Assam, were suddenly seized and carried up into the Jynteah Territory, where they were decked out with new clothes and jewels, and led away to be sacrificed with two other British subjects. One of the men escaped, and on his return to the plains, brought to the notice of the authorities the dreadful atrocity which had been committed. The Rajah, when called upon to give up the perpetrators of this outrage, was not only guilty of screening them from punishment, but, was with good reason, suspected of having himself been cognizant of the crime. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General, determined to carry into execution the threat which had been made to the Rajah's father in 1821, and accordingly confiscated the whole of the Rajah's possessions in the plains, leaving him only his District in the hills. Deprived thus of his resources from the plains, and being unpopular with the Cossiahs of the Hills, the Rajah resolved to abandon his Territories, as it was very doubtful whether he would be able to maintain his authority even if he were inclined to attempt it. The Territories were accordingly given up to the British Government, and the Rajah was granted in return a pension of 500 Rupees a month which he still enjoys.

Form of Government in these hills.

The area of the Ceded District is said to be about 25 square miles; and it is divided into nineteen Distrits; fifteen of which are presided over by Village Chiefs called Doloies, and the remaining four are under the charge of thirteen headmen, called Sirdars. The constitution of these villages is essentially democratic. The Doloies are elected, and are subject to removal by the people. Unfortunately there was no fixed rule to regulate the elections, no determined period for which the candidate was to hold his office. There was a perpetual struggle among the influential inhabitants of the District to procure the dismissal of the Doloie in office, and the appointment of a partisan of the opposite faction. These electioneering struggles kept the country in such a perpetual turmoil, that the Political Agent was at length compelled to interfere, and by deciding that the office of Doloie should be held for three years, he put an end to much of the ill feeling which these contests excited, and imparted a degree of independence to the elected Doloies, which it was impossible for them to feel when compelled to be subservient to those who had the power of summarily ejecting them from office.

Duties of the Doloies.

The duties of a Doloie are various. He adjudicates civil suits to the value of 50 Rupees, and is empowered to try in public durbar all criminal cases which are not of a heinous nature: and he is also expected to conduct the public business of his District.

Immunity from taxation long enjoyed by the inhabitants.

This Hill Territory long enjoyed an immunity from taxation. The late Rajah derived almost all his revenue from his possessions in the plains. He received indeed annually, from each village, a he-goat, a few seers of parched rice, and a few bundles of firwood for poojahs at his palace, and each village was expected in turn to supply the Rajah with laborers to

cultivate his private domains; but besides these presents and a few perquisites, from fine and fees, he received no revenue whatever from his hill subjects. But in 1858 the Government resolved that the Cossiahs should make some slight return for the protection they enjoyed, and it was determined to impose a house tax upon the country, as it was the form of taxation best adopted to the habits and customs of the people.

Imposition of a house tax and disaffection of the Cossiahs.

This tax could not be objected to on the ground of novelty. The neighboring tribes of Meekies, from their first settlement in the hills, had paid a tax of 2 Rupees a house. The tax assessed upon the Cossiahs was even lighter than this—1 Rupee a house was the extent of the Government demand; but, unfortunately, it was made by certain designing men a handle for exciting disaffection among the people. Meetings were held in several villages, at which the people resolved to resist the realization of the tax, or, if compelled to pay, to pay the assessment to the Jynteah Rajah alone. In one instance, a feast of pork was given by a discharged agent of the Rajah to about 400 persons, at which a resolution to this effect was passed. This meeting the accredited agent of the Rajah attended. In the month of March 1860 the preparations for a rising were complete, and the Jynteah Rajah was requested to put himself at the head of the movement. This, however, he prudently declined to do, and at length, when the plot was ripe for execution, he withdrew from the scene of action, and gave information of the proposals that had been made to him.

Rising at once suppressed.

The rising, if it can be dignified by such a name, was suppressed at once, and without the loss on our side of a single man. From one village the tuhseeldar, who had been sent to count the houses, was violently expelled: and when the Magistrate, with a body of troops, proceeded to the village, he was attacked by a number of armed Cossiahs, who had collected in considerable force upon the heights on which the village stands. But the attack was easily repulsed, and two stockades, which the Cossiahs had erected on the hill, were carried without loss. Of the Cossiahs a few were slain, and the rest dispersed. Another slight engagement also occurred, and with similar results. The hopeless nature of the struggle was soon apparent; the Cossiahs quietly returned to their villages; the ring-leaders in the disturbance were punished; and the tax was paid by the village communities without demur.

INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

The disputes connected with the indigo cultivation in Bengal have long been a subject of anxiety to the Government. In the year 1856 reports were called for from the several Divisional Commissioners as to how the indigo sowing season of that year had passed off in respect of such disputes; but nothing of importance calling for the immediate interference of the Government, or of the legislature, was then brought to notice. It was not till the commencement of 1859, a little before the time when the present Lieutenant-Governor succeeded to the Government, that the question began to press itself unavoidably upon the Government. In April of that year, a planter in the District of Baraset complained

Disinclination of the ryots to cultivate indigo attributed by the planters in one instance to the alleged hostility of the local Magistrate to their interests.

of a general disinclination among the ryots of his concern to cultivate indigo. This feeling he attributed not to the unremunerative price paid for the crops, but to the conduct of the District Magistrate, which he averred was openly hostile

to the interests of indigo planting. On enquiry, however, it appeared that the conduct of the Magistrate complained against had been perfectly legal and impartial. In cases of such disagreement, it is manifestly the duty of the Magistrate to leave the parties to make their own bargains as their mutual interest may direct, and this was what the Magistrate appeared to have done. At the desire of the late Lieutenant-Governor the Magistrate used his good offices to bring the complaining planter and the ryots together, but no good seems to have come of the attempt.

The Magistrate's conduct found, on enquiry, to have been legal and impartial.

About the same time a difference of opinion arose between the same Magistrate (The Honorable Mr. A. Eden) and Mr. A. Grote, the Commissioner of the Division, on the question of the general interference of the Police in cases of disputes arising from planters sowing or attempting to sow the land of the ryots with indigo against their will, on the plea of a contract. An application had been made to the Magistrate by certain ryots for protection against a planter, who, they said, was going forcibly to plough up their lands, and to sow them with indigo. The Magistrate had ordered the Police to proceed to the spot, instructing them, if the land appeared to be really the property of the ryots, not to allow any one to interfere with it. Mr. Grote objected to this order, on the ground, chiefly, that it imposed upon the Darogah undue responsibility. This difference of opinion was referred for the decision of Government, as a general question, respecting the employment of the Police. The Lieutenant-Governor gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Eden's principle stated above was a true exposition of the law as it stood, according to which the Police were bound to protect persons and property from unlawful violence, and to abstain from entering into disputes respecting alleged contract, which are only cognizable by the Civil Courts. In the case in question no claim is made to the ownership or possession of the land entered upon, which are confessedly the ryots.

In the month of August the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded on a tour by water through a part of the Bengal Districts. In the course of this tour he received petitions from numerous ryots of the Nuddea District, complaining that in indigo cases they did not obtain due protection and redress from the Magistrate; that ryots obnoxious to the factory were frequently kidnapped, and that other acts of great violence were committed with impunity in open day. These complaints met with the consideration their importance deserved. It appeared, after due enquiry, that, on the whole, the petitioners had not always received that redress from the law, and that practical protection from the police to which they were entitled. Some of the cases, though many months old, had not been disposed of, and one case, in which a ryot, after having been wounded in an affray in which the factory people were the aggressors, was carried off from factory to factory, and undoubtedly died in durance from the effect of his wounds, was most weakly and improperly treated at the commencement. The local authorities were admonished that such remissness on their part could not fail to produce in the minds of the natives a suspicion of partiality. They were directed vigorously to prosecute all pending cases, and to bring them to such a termination as might satisfy the ends of justice.

As the year advanced complaints on both sides began to thicken. In November 1859 an influential planter in the Nuddea District represented to Government that a spirit of opposition to the factory was manifesting itself in the conduct and action of his ryots, and that to encourage this opposition a rumour had been sedulously circulated that the Government was opposed to indigo planting. On the other hand numerous petitions were received from the ryots, complaining of cruel oppressions practised upon them by the planters, and of the compulsory cultivation of a crop, which they represented, not only as unprofitable, but as entailing upon them a harassing, vexatious, and distasteful interference.

Complaints of the Planters against the Ryots.

Complaints of the ryots against the planters.

On the 10th of February 1860, a representation was submitted by the Commissioner of Nuddea from another planter in the Nuddea District, alleging that mischief had been done in the indigo factories under his management, by the issue, from the Deputy Magistrate's Court at Kalarooah, in the District of Baraset, of a perwannah, on the subject of the interference of the Police in indigo disputes. This perwannah was said to be based on the correspondence of 1859, of which mention has been made before. It appeared on enquiry that, although the publication of the perwannah by the Deputy Magistrate was certainly not a discreet measure, there was no proof that it had done any harm anywhere, whilst all circumstances of time and place were against the supposition of its having had any influence in Nuddea, where no one probably ever knew of it.

To petitions from ryots complaining of indigo cultivation, the Lieutenant-Governor's reply was, that ryots who had contracted to cultivate indigo must be expected to be forced to fulfil their obligations; but no ryot was forced to contract to cultivate who did not choose to do so.

The ryots were informed by Government that they could not be forced to contract to cultivate indigo; but that those who had contracted must fulfil their obligations.

In March, when the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency from his tour in Behar, his attention was directed to reports regarding misunderstandings between the planters and ryots, which were represented as likely to lead to serious consequences. A very general indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo during the ensuing season had been manifested. The same subject was pressed upon the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association, who had an interview with him, and who laid before him a petition from their main body.

Serious consequences anticipated from the continued wide spread indisposition on the part of the ryots to cultivate indigo.

The Association represented the state of feeling manifested by the ryots, attributing it in part to a mistaken belief as to the views of Government in regard to the cultivation of indigo. To protect their interest, thus endangered, the Association petitioned for two things. *First*, that the Government would take steps to remove the mistaken impression stated to exist amongst the ryots. *Secondly*, that a

The subject pressed upon the attention of Government by a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association.

special law should be enacted to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a Magistrate. To the first prayer the Lieutenant-Governor at once acceded. A notification was issued, having for its object the correction of any erroneous ideas as to the wishes and policy of the Government, and impressing upon ryots the necessity of fulfilling existing engagements.

Notification issued to correct the erroneous ideas alleged to have been entertained by the ryots as to the wishes and policy of Government.

The second prayer involved questions of a very serious nature. On the one hand there was reason for believing that a great commercial calamity was threatened by the feeling which had suddenly manifested itself; on the other, there was the fact that laws and courts already existed to redress any grievances proceeding from breach of contract or other causes. After due consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that a special law of limited application as to time was called for. The danger was a great, a sudden, and a pressing one. An exceptional evil required an exceptional remedy. The regular procedure was inadequate to the occasion and to the dangers springing from a combination among a mass of ryots. In the interest of both parties it was desirable to ensure time for calm consideration and mutual concessions, to enforce, by summary process, for the approaching season, the fulfilment of lawful contracts duly entered into, on which actual cash advances had been received, and thereby to save from sudden ruin a great commercial interest. Acting upon these considerations, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Legislature the passing of a law of the nature above referred to, which should extend to the current season only, and which should be accompanied by a promise of full and thorough enquiry into past practice, and thereafter of a well considered law, which shall afford practically, equal, and complete proctection to the ryot, as well as to the planter. Accordingly Act XI. of 1860 of the present year was passed.

Special law enacted for the current season only, to make the breach of an agreement to cultivate indigo punishable summarily by a Magistrate.

In the meantime the excitement against the cultivation of indigo had become so strong as to lead to acts of violence in some of the Indigo Districts. The first disturbances occurred in the Aurungabad Sub-Division, where the Ancoorah factory, belonging to Mr. D. Andrews, and the factory at Bunnyagaon, belonging to Mr. Lyon, were attacked by a mob of lattials and ryots. In the District of Maldah the Buckrabad factory, also belonging to Mr. Andrews, was similarly attacked and plundered. It appeared upon enquiry that the ryots in this part of the country had been goaded into rising by the long continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants. While, therefore, the rioters, who were concerned in the above disturbances, were promptly punished, stringent measures were ordered to be taken to bring to justice those whose oppressive acts lay at the root of all this evil.

The ryots in one part of the country goaded into rising by the long continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants.

In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore, although the excitement was as strong as any where else, no disturbances of a serious nature occurred. In the District of Pubna, a Deputy Magistrate, with a small party of the military police was (partly in consequence of his own injudicions conduct) repulsed by a body of armed lattials, who had assembled to

Encounter between the Military Police and a body of armed lattials who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo.

resist the cultivation of indigo. On receipt of intelligence of the first of these occurrences the Government at once acted with promptness and vigor. Troops were rapidly collected in the Districts where the excitement prevailed, and by a judicious display of force in suitable places the ryots were overawed, and all tendency to any violent out-break was suppressed. The best available Magistrates were placed over the Indigo Districts, and the staff of magisterial Officers in those Districts was considerably strengthened. On the passing of the new Indigo Act the Lieutenant-Governor issued certain instructions to the Local Magistrates, enjoining them carefully and patiently to sift the evidence and to decide in the truest spirit of equity all cases instituted under it. Subsequent results have proved that these cautions were needed. Legal opinion on several doubtful points connected with the practical operation of the law was obtained, and circulated for the information and guidance of all Officers engaged in carrying it out. The number of suits under the Act in the Nuddea District increased so largely towards the end of May, as to threaten to stop all the regular magisterial and revenue work of the District. Upon an application from the Commissioner, two Principal Sudder Ameens, with magisterial powers, were therefore specially deputed to Nuddea for the trial of the breach of contract cases, the magisterial officers reverting to their own proper work, including the trial of cases under the penal clauses of the Act.

The ryots ultimately overawed by a judicious display of force, and the outbreak suppressed.

Additional special agency employed for the trial of cases under the new law.

Except in Nuddea the Indigo Act was not worked to any very great extent. And, notwithstanding the great excitement displayed at the commencement of the season in three out of the four excited Districts, the usual or nearly the usual quantity of indigo was sown.

In the month of June some apprehensions of a breach of the peace were entertained in the District of Pubna, in consequence of certain differences between the ryots and Planters of two of the largest concerns in that District; but these differences were amicably adjusted by the exertions of the district authorities.

Difficulties had also been experienced by planters in the District of Jessore in obtaining delivery of the ripe indigo plant; but these were met by some judicious concessions on their own part.

Meanwhile all parties being eager for the proposed Commission of Enquiry, the gentlemen named in the margin were appointed to form the Commission, and are now busily engaged in this important duty.

A special Commission appointed to enquire into Indigo matters.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., C. S., *President.*
R. Temple, Esq., C. S., *Member.*
Rev. J. Sale to represent the interests of the ryots in the Committee.
W. F. Fergusson, Esq., nominated by the Indigo Planters' Association to represent the interests of the body, and
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee nominated by the British Indian Association to represent the landholders' interest.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

The Lieutenant-Governor made several tours during the year under Report, in the course of which he has visited most of the principal stations in the Lower Provinces.

The first tour was made by water in August and September. It comprised a visit to each of the river stations of Kishnaghur, Berhampore, (where, in company with the Chief Engineer, the expensive works in progress for the improvement of the military buildings were inspected,) Moorshedabad, Rajmahal, Bhaugulpore, and Monghyr. At the three last-named places the Railway works in progress were viewed. From Monghyr the Lieutenant-Governor returned down stream, and after visiting Rampore Beauleah, he proceeded to Kooshtia, where the new South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Dacca will be intersected by the Ganges. At this place the Lieutenant-Governor examined both banks of the river, in company with the professional Officers of Government and of the Railway Company, with regard to the question of crossing the Ganges by a ferry here. The spot was pronounced by all the professional authorities to be admirably suited, not only for the purpose, but also for a railway bridge across that great river, eventually, should the expediency of such a work be hereafter indicated by the progressive traffic of the line, as it extends itself over Northern and Eastern Bengal. This place has been since finally fixed upon as the crossing station, and land has been ordered to be taken up for the purpose.

After visiting Pubna on the Issamutty, and Furreedpore on the great river, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to Dacca. At this station the Lieutenant-Governor gave on the ground his careful attention to the question on which his opinion had been invited, as to the best site for the new barracks for European troops proposed to be built at Dacca, on which much difference of opinion existed. In returning from Dacca by the Soonderbund's route, Burrisaul and Koolna were visited.

The Lieutenant-Governor in the tour was much struck with the magnificence of the river known at different parts of its course, by the several names of the Gorai, the Balasur, the Ellen Khalli, the Burashi, and the Hooringottah. This river leaves the Ganges at Kooshtia, and seems likely soon to carry off the whole or the greater part of the Ganges from that spot. It is, as a large river, in its upper point, a new formation, having increased in width from about 200 yards to upwards of 600 yards between 1848 and 1856. It is very deep, and it is the channel by which steamers and other boats pass between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces for eight months of the year. From enquiries it has been ascertained that the sea approach is promising. If a port can be established on its banks any where between Cutchooah, which is in the latitude of Calcutta, and the sea, the advantage to trade will be incalculable. This question will not be lost sight of.

The next tour was a land journey, which extended over a period of upwards of two months, in January, February, and March. Starting by Rail from Calcutta on the 3rd

of January 1860, the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the foot of Parisnath Hill, which he ascended in company with the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer, and several other Officers, for the purpose of judging personally of its eligibility as a small sanatarium. Two days were spent on the Hill. The result has been reported at length to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Lieutenant-Governor's strong recommendation, that advantage be taken of the peculiar advantages of this beautiful hill, which is upwards of 4,000 feet high, by erecting on it a barrack for about sixty invalid soldiers, with bungalows for a few Officers and other European gentlemen. The space on the top is too small for a large sanatarium, but the accessibility of the place from Calcutta and the excellence of its climate make it very eligible as a small local sanatarium.

At the foot of Parisnath the camp was formed, and the Lieutenant-Governor marched to Hazareebaugh, and thence through the Chota Nagpore Country to Ranchee and back. At both of these places the new barracks for Europeans were inspected in company with the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. The progress made in the road from Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, through Hazareebaugh to Ranchee and Dorundah, was found to be most satisfactory. In this march the Lieutenant-Governor arranged with Captain Dalton, the Commissioner, and the several District Officers, and the Executive Engineer, for opening two new lines of road, one from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, in an easterly direction, to suit traffic to and from the Presidency, and one from Ranchee and Dorundah to Govindpore, near the new terminus of the Raneegunge Railway, on the Barakur.

At Ranchee, the head quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Lieutenant-Governor held a Durbar, at which several Native Chiefs and others who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the late mutiny, were rewarded by khiluts and presents. The Governor-General's sunnud, bestowing upon the Rajah of Jushpore the dignity and title of a Bahadoor, with a dress of honor, was read in Durbar; and the Rajah was formally invested. After leaving Chota Nagpore, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Gya, the old hill fortress of Rotas, (which he made arrangements to hold always available as a place for change of air for invalids from the new European cantonment of Dehree, on the Soane,) Sasseram, Jugdespore, Arrah, Dinapore, and Patna, halting on the way at Koelwar, where the Railway bridge over the Soane was inspected. The rapid progress lately made in this gigantic undertaking was very remarkable.

At these several places all offices, jails, barracks, schools, lunatic-asylums, and dispensaries were visited. In the course of the tours made this year, six police battalions have been inspected. The general result, in the Lieutenant-Governor's estimation, has been satisfactory.

At Patna a Durbar was held, at which all the native gentry of the neighborhood presented themselves.

Throughout his whole march in the Province of Behar, including the District of Shahabad, which had been so long and so lately disturbed, the Lieutenant-Governor was much struck with the very marked respect which the whole demeanour of the people showed to the British Government.

The camp was broken up at Patna, and the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency by carriage and palanquin dâk and Railway, proceeding along the line of that great work, and stopping a day to examine the Keul Bridge. He has thus seen all the important points in the line then in progres from Judgespore to the station on the More, up to which the Railway was already opened.

Besides the above, which were the two principal tours of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor made two short trips by dâk into the interior, one to Jessore, and the other to Sooree and Nulhattee, in Beerbhoom.

APPENDICES

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No 1, PUNCHAYETS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	30,567	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362
Instituted during the year ...	67,812	78,213	78,027	85,128	99,137
Received by transfer ...	6,048	5,446	5,756	6,266	6,577
Total ...	104,427	115,725	119,517	127,230	145,076
Deduct transferred ...	0	3,991	3,997	4,535	4,960
Net total under trial ...	104,427	111,734	115,520	122,695	140,116
Decided on merits ...	43,062	46,914	49,584	52,024	56,870
Dismissed on default ...	5,345	6,399	6,571	6,664	6,958
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	10,734	12,421	13,229	13,130	16,038
Otherwise disposed of ...	13,220	10,266	10,300	11,515	13,868
Total ...	72,361	76,000	79,684	83,333	93,734
Depending 31st December ...	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362	46,382

No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	1,995	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143
Instituted during the year ...	2,038	2,254	2,038	2,360	3,316
Received by transfer ...	360	313	278	298	406
Total ...	4,393	4,380	4,385	4,658	5,865
Deduct transferred ...	0	81	229	184	241
Net total under trial ...	4,393	4,299	4,156	4,474	5,624
Decided on merits ...	1,828	1,713	1,657	1,665	2,108
Dismissed on default ...	66	63	54	82	66
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	287	277	297	287	423
Otherwise disposed of ...	399	177	148	297	257
Total ...	2,580	2,230	2,156	2,331	2,854
Depending 31st December ...	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143	2,770

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690
Instituted during the year ...	1,699	18	1,869	17	1,764	15	2,943	13	2,896	16
Received by transfer ...	628	7,952	681	7,275	856	7,283	701	7,657	776	9,336
Total ...	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979	4,974	10,336	4,837	10,312	5,993	12,042
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	322	291	543	159	288	81	437	648
Net total under trial ...	4,511	11,566	4,596	10,688	4,431	10,177	4,549	10,231	5,556	11,394
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	869	1,725	1,086	1,851	1,151	1,725	1,146	1,642	1,472	1,997
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	579	4,148	623	4,220	661	4,116	512	4,084	605	4,491
Remanded ...	0	1,275	0	980	0	1,103	0	1,242	0	872
Dismissed on default ...	74	416	110	454	93	483	103	482	76	395
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	225	100	255	130	258	94	250	81	327	74
Otherwise disposed of ...	396	215	168	15	175	14	217	10	223	18
Total ...	2,143	7,879	2,242	7,650	2,338	7,535	2,228	7,541	2,703	7,847
Depending 31st December ...	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690	2,853	3,547

No. 6, ASSISTANT JUDGES.—*(Blank.)*

LIBRARY.

No. 7, ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986
Instituted during the year ...	0	599	0	608	0	917	0	1,078	0	798
Received by transfer ...	12	721	13	784	35	746	32	506	33	321
Total ...	21	2,363	20	2,377	48	2,620	67	2,546	55	2,105
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	2	739	4	728	13	577	13	739
Net total under trial ...	21	2,363	18	1,638	44	1,892	54	1,969	42	1,366
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	7	232	2	156	6	214	10	208	7	139
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	3	463	0	404	2	510	7	416	10	298
Remanded ...	0	127	0	75	0	87	0	60	0	49
Dismissed on default ...	2	44	3	27	1	86	9	275	1	60
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	30	0	12	0	32	3	24	0	15
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	482	0	7	0	1	3	0	1	0
Total ...	14	1,378	5	681	9	930	32	983	19	561
Depending 31st December ...	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986	23	805

No. 8, DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	89	4,032	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668
Instituted during the year ...	79	10,494	95	10,480	44	11,137	26	11,421	236	12,345
Received by transfer ...	2,339	292	1,572	239	1,708	502	2,585	342	3,103	173
Total ...	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288	1,818	15,719	2,881	16,498	3,602	17,186
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	1,632	7,174	1,459	7,369	2,421	7,430	3,223	8,158
Net total under trial ...	2,507	14,818	118	7,114	359	8,350	460	9,068	379	9,028
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	31	673	17	539	35	765	69	981	77	943
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	36	1,601	25	1,619	32	1,913	59	1,983	56	1,963
Remanded	0	432	0	542	0	494	0	471	0	479
Dismissed on default ...	1	275	2	239	13	304	14	758	10	225
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	7	62	6	89	8	130	31	94	18	103
Otherwise disposed of ...	2,349	8,206	2	6	1	9	24	133	7	4
Total ...	2,424	11,249	52	3,034	89	3,615	197	4,400	168	3,717
Depending 31st December ...	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668	211	5,311

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	466	183	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283
Admitted during the year ...	245	70	261	419	257	655	281	518	261	284
Total ...	711	253	867	517	845	917	754	922	769	567
Dismissed on default ...	12	3	26	0	39	14	24	8	42	8
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	27	1	28	3	7	4	2	5	19	3
Confirmed ...	40	61	107	53	177	114	111	197	134	171
Amended ... / Reversed ...	16	45	92	41	99	109	79	115	66	96
Remanded ...	10	45	26	158	50	272	30	314	27	278
Total ...	105	155	279	255	372	513	246	639	288	556
Depending 31st December ...	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283	481	11

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	34,844	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111
Instituted during the year ...	71,628	82,431	81,873	89,557	105,585
Received by transfer	9,387	8,025	8,633	9,882	10,895
Total ...	115,859	126,793	1,30,742	1,39,673	1,60,591
Deduct transferred ...	0	6,028	6,232	7,441	8,874
Net total under trial ...	115,859	120,765	124,510	132,232	151,717
Decided on merits ...	46,415	50,386	53,128	55,492	61,205
Dismissed on default ...	5,488	6,577	6,732	6,872	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	11,253	12,959	13,792	13,701	16,806
Otherwise disposed of ...	16,366	10,613	10,624	12,056	14,356
Depending 31st December ...	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111	52,239
Decided by European Judges ...	2,438	57	98	229	187
Ditto Native ditto ...	77,084	80,472	84,178	87,892	99,291
Ditto Punchayets ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided ..	79,522	80,529	84,276	88,121	99,478

No. 11, DETAILS OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION—SUDDER COURT.

Appeals from	District and City Judges.										Additional Judges.										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable ...	67	2632	42	2681	67	3138	128	3416	133	3282	10	822	2	635	8	811	17	684	17	486	240	7450	286	7051	218	6844	184	6971	244	7360
Appealed ...	59	31	46	166	45	307	102	239	96	124	4	21	8	58	3	68	14	64	5	34	182	18	207	195	209	280	165	220	160	121
Appeals depending on 1st January ...	106	92	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	353	59	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114
Total ...	165	123	171	205	150	406	183	428	240	265	11	53	18	80	19	105	20	115	20	67	535	77	678	232	676	406	551	384	509	235
Affirmed ...	8	33	30	25	38	43	23	82	25	78	1	5	0	5	5	11	0	24	2	16	31	23	77	23	134	60	88	91	107	77
Modified ...	1	4	13	6	16	35	1	12	3	5	0	4	1	4	2	8	2	4	0	2	0	0	67	14	67	43	16	6	4	9
Reversed ...	1	19	0	9	3	7	7	38	12	32	0	9	0	4	0	4	1	4	2	12	14	9	11	4	11	12	52	51	45	36
Remanded ...	5	24	6	65	9	125	3	148	2	136	0	13	0	29	6	28	1	49	0	34	5	8	20	64	35	119	26	117	25	108
Dismissed on default ...	4	2	10	0	3	5	4	3	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	8	0	16	0	36	6	19	4	29	1
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	21	2	7	1	0	2	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	20	1	7	2	1	1	17	2
Total ...	40	84	56	106	69	217	39	287	57	259	1	31	2	43	13	54	5	82	4	64	64	40	211	106	290	242	202	270	227	233
Depending 31st December	125	39	105	99	81	189	144	141	183	6	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	16	3	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114	282	2

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654
Otherwise connected with land	7,250	8,662	8,735	13,066	11,347
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	46,178	53,864	53,628	55,534	70,003
Ditto ditto caste, religion, &c. ..	361	558	555	422	503
Ditto ditto indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,675	3,078
Total	71,629	82,431	79,835	89,557	1,05,585

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1859 ...	40,764	20,441

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut ...	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23	1	0	17	1	0	10
District and City Judges ...	0	11	3	0	7	20	0	9	7	0	10	17	0	6	12
Subordinate and Additional Judges ...	0	9	14	0	11	16	0	9	17	0	10	26	0	9	3
Assistant Judges ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1	0	14	0	10	8	0	9	15	0	8	26	0	9	20
Sudder Ameens ...	0	9	6	0	9	12	0	9	1	0	9	11	0	7	29
Moonsiffs ...	0	6	26	0	5	15	0	6	3	0	5	6	0	5	11

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut ...	14,796,832	13,444,319	10,518,342	11,270,192	16,616,846
Ditto other Courts, Orignal ...	35,713,544	32,463,328	28,887,651	36,159,034	41,776,625
Ditto ditto, Appeals ...	2,167,274	22,82,424	2,124,351	19,82,006	2,793,286
Total ...	52,677,650	48,190,071	41,530,344	49,411,232	61,186,757

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.—*(Blank.)*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	2,375	2,450	2,588	3,777	3,096*
Apprehended during the year ...	81,877	83,310	92,688	108,177	105,787
Received by transfer ...	369	215	254	295	268
Total ...	84,621	87,975	95,530	112,249	109,151
Discharged without trial ...	1,033	726	1,188	1,017	857
Acquitted ...	24,357	25,389	27,125	34,570	36,369
Convicted ...	52,765	55,384	59,526	67,995	64,546
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,357	3,388	3,506	4,922	3,364
Otherwise disposed of ...	658	501	492	652	457
Under trial on 31st December ..	2,450	2,588	3,693	3,093	3,558

* Including three persons who were committed to the Sessions during the 4th Quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last Quarterly Statement.

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	517	460	401	406	480
Committed during the year ...	3,450	3,500	3,301	3,335	3,329
Received by transfer ...	60	72	20	30	45
Total ...	4,027	4,032	3,722	3,771	3,854
Discharged without trial ...	53	129	39	30	68
Acquitted ...	1,207	1,184	960	906	889
Convicted ...	1,644	1,565	1,498	1,466	1,506
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court ...	636	715	769	749	744
Otherwise disposed of ...	27	38	49	140	117
Under trial on 31st December ...	460	401	407	480	530

No. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
Under trial on 1st January ...	58	0	85	0	101	0	14	0	30	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	283	0	354	0	343	0	432	0	361	0
Proceedings called for ...	405	0	405	0	353	0	313	0	421	0
Total ...	746	0	844	0	797	0	759	0	812	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	189	0	191	0	95	0	149	0	134
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	348	0	485	0	666	0	597	0	437
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	19	0	56	0	17	0	3	0	10
Depending on 31st December	85	0	101	0	14	0	30	0	47	0

No 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	8	5	22	2	35	8	...	23	4	...	...	58	...	8	2	4	203	32
Sessions Judges, ...	...	...	20	...	...	47	61	59	175	85	304	21	355	14	23	129	...	18	..	75	...	69	...	...	1	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates,	4,056	1,678	16,585	1,139	...	4,497	598	575	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates, ...	1,390	628	19,538	316	...	4,478	322	252	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, ...	948	18	5,031	185	...	1,136	149	158	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	6,394	2,324	41,174	1,640	...	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	326	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	...	133	...	77	2	4	204	32

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.

Years	From Apprehension to Commitment.	Form Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198
1857	88	78	14	31	211
1858	60	60	19	25	160
1859	66	60	19	43	164

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.—*(Blank.)*

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	762	2,934	46	3,742	29	1,594	101	374	224	2,322	1,420
Beerbhoom ...	1,047	3,725	42	4,814	3	2,273	112	425	493	3,306	1,508
Behar ...	527	1,119	318	1,964	327	777	59	149	302	1,614	350
Bhaugulpore ...	1,031	2,481	497	4,009	456	1,637	131	498	386	3,108	901
Burdwan, East ...	3,379	5,295	279	7,953	188	3,523	357	579	1,059	5,706	2,247
Burdwan, West ...	1,406	2,326	72	3,804	13	1,238	133	306	797	2,487	1,317
Chittagong ...	4,282	6,159	644	11,085	412	4,287	177	881	215	5,972	5,113
Cuttack ...	919	2,651	40	3,610	50	1,493	139	421	473	2,576	1,034
Dacca ...	2,457	6,843	86	9,386	25	3,732	786	1,758	483	6,784	2,602
Dinagepore ...	2,073	6,087	339	8,499	264	3,230	334	1,078	814	5,720	2,779
Hooghly ...	2,044	4,217	189	6,450	79	2,466	157	651	696	4,049	2,401
Jessore ...	1,392	5,706	110	7,208	46	3,072	315	477	1,371	5,281	1,927
Midnapore ...	1,475	3,335	21	4,831	5	1,542	215	609	741	3,112	1,719
Moorshedabad ...	609	2,258	54	2,921	1	1,693	203	262	287	2,446	475
Mymensigh ...	2,621	6,994	1,130	10,745	1,086	3,991	994	834	886	7,791	2,954
Nuddea ...	719	2,999	39	3,757	18	1,413	214	367	635	2,647	1,110
Patna ...	429	1,013	31	1,473	12	734	29	110	62	947	526
Purneah ...	3,403	4,982	1,121	9,506	1,054	3,788	371	953	301	6,467	3,039
Rajshahye ...	516	2,129	53	2,698	3	1,279	136	565	367	2,350	348
Rungpore ...	1,349	3,069	100	4,518	51	1,793	423	725	211	3,203	1,315
Sarun ...	588	1,694	88	2,370	50	861	118	354	233	1,616	754
Shahabad ...	900	3,471	493	4,864	461	1,300	90	548	664	3,063	1,801
Sylhet ...	1,918	4,723	137	6,778	70	2,785	366	1,050	430	4,701	2,077
Tipperah ...	1,583	5,267	414	7,264	162	2,800	632	794	433	4,821	2,443
Tirhoot ...	1,224	2,933	114	4,271	46	1,593	77	334	345	2,395	1,876
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,709	4,727	120	6,556	49	1,976	289	936	960	4,210	2,346
Total ...	39,362	99,137	6,577	1,45,076	4,960	56,870	6,958	16,038	13,868	98,694	46,382

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	112	207	11	330	19	117	4	25	24	189	141
Beerbhoom ...	51	112	3	176	2	72	2	18	15	109	67
Behar ...	97	58	7	162	131	14	0	7	10	162	0
Bhaugulpore ...	0	79	145	224	6	146	1	22	4	179	45
Burdwan, East ...	56	130	8	194	8	98	2	6	1	115	79
Burdwan, West ...	19	40	2	61	0	14	1	2	7	24	37
Chittagong ...	65	85	15	165	0	71	3	23	0	97	68
Cuttack ...	22	31	4	57	0	13	0	1	10	24	33
Dacca ...	112	99	7	218	2	89	4	12	7	114	104
Dinagepore ...	75	73	4	152	1	47	1	5	13	67	85
Hooghly ...	106	161	15	282	1	75	1	34	10	121	161
Jessore ...	84	279	10	373	8	99	4	13	19	143	230
Midnapore ...	55	102	1	158	0	62	2	10	14	88	70
Moorshedabad ...	42	108	6	156	1	87	4	11	0	103	53
Mymensing ...	232	195	27	454	18	119	2	13	9	161	293
Nuddea ...	83	67	7	157	5	46	2	10	8	71	86
Patna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purneah ...	133	88	13	234	0	144	10	20	4	178	56
Rajshahye ...	58	106	12	176	2	100	3	11	15	131	45
Rungpore ...	78	71	26	175	0	45	1	9	6	61	114
Sarun ...	122	292	23	437	11	205	3	42	28	289	148
Shahabad ...	97	262	2	361	10	87	6	43	37	183	178
Sylhet ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tipperah ...	37	68	2	107	0	49	1	14	2	66	41
Tirhoot ...	201	400	25	626	10	233	4	46	0	293	333
Twenty-four Pergunnahs ...	206	193	31	430	6	76	5	26	14	127	303
Total ...	2,143	3,316	406	5,865	241	2,108	66	423	257	3,095	2,770

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge ...	90	58	129	1	54	220	273	279	8	7	79	47	38	106	0	10	5	13	8	11	14	0	152	194	121	85
Beerbhoom ...	40	56	103	0	11	372	154	428	1	0	50	67	24	176	0	16	0	6	11	0	12	4	98	269	56	159
Behar ...	145	0	203	1	163	40	511	41	17	0	90	12	55	20	0	1	2	1	37	1	23	0	224	35	287	6
Bhaugulpore ...	299	158	174	0	36	213	509	371	145	0	110	33	57	139	0	54	6	56	33	4	12	0	363	291	146	80
Burdwan, East ...	43	70	80	0	13	436	136	506	7	8	42	56	9	237	0	42	1	5	6	5	5	3	70	351	66	155
Burdwan, West ...	155	42	13	0	7	252	175	294	3	2	58	22	16	144	0	30	8	5	6	0	4	0	95	203	80	91
Chittagong ...	29	693	24	0	22	1,902	75	2,595	9	328	19	590	14	987	0	182	0	126	1	14	1	0	44	2,227	31	368
Cuttack ...	39	3	97	0	12	83	148	86	0	0	57	11	8	30	0	5	1	5	3	0	25	0	94	51	54	35
Dacca ...	105	125	101	0	15	473	221	598	2	4	83	125	43	190	0	52	0	31	9	2	4	3	141	407	80	191
Dinagepore ...	33	72	55	6	5	350	93	428	1	8	33	104	12	152	0	49	1	28	4	0	2	0	53	341	40	87
Hooghly ...	98	150	136	0	77	886	311	1,036	61	179	56	100	23	212	0	53	7	4	17	6	3	4	167	558	144	478
Jessore ...	114	54	166	0	19	219	299	273	22	0	28	63	23	136	0	27	0	13	13	4	0	0	86	243	213	30
Midnapore ...	47	215	77	0	0	516	124	731	0	0	37	106	11	136	0	5	0	7	7	7	1	0	56	261	68	470
Moorshedabad ...	43	9	71	0	9	94	123	103	3	0	45	21	18	69	0	12	2	1	9	0	5	0	82	103	41	0
Mymensingh ...	136	161	85	0	124	818	345	979	99	110	42	139	36	285	0	27	4	12	5	1	12	0	198	574	147	405
Nuddea ...	65	10	66	0	18	168	149	178	5	2	44	30	18	100	0	8	1	6	11	0	5	1	84	147	65	31
Patna ...	142	5	223	0	37	139	402	144	2	0	75	20	41	83	0	28	6	4	34	2	12	0	170	137	232	7
Purneah ...	73	259	86	0	6	327	165	586	0	0	47	64	13	238	0	31	5	17	8	0	0	0	73	350	92	236
Rajshahye ...	36	45	57	2	14	202	107	249	1	1	51	57	19	100	0	11	3	3	3	3	4	0	81	175	26	74
Rungpore ...	41	0	64	0	7	10	112	10	0	0	41	10	12	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	63	10	49	0
Sarun ...	69	46	123	2	22	325	214	373	7	1	42	48	10	182	0	52	2	16	15	4	18	2	94	304	120	69
Shahabad ...	79	2	154	4	28	130	261	136	3	0	75	25	19	88	0	18	0	4	15	1	43	0	155	136	106	0
Sylhet ...	42	77	62	0	3	264	107	341	4	1	33	64	11	155	0	29	2	10	9	4	2	0	61	263	46	78
Tipperah ...	56	72	206	0	12	271	274	343	13	0	55	39	21	142	0	12	1	16	12	1	3	1	105	211	169	132
Tirhoot ...	106	159	237	0	27	276	370	435	18	2	120	91	22	185	0	73	4	1	33	3	2	0	194	355	176	80
24-Pergunnahs ...	196	149	104	0	35	350	335	499	11	0	60	48	32	199	9	45	11	6	17	1	6	0	137	299	198	200
Total ...	2,321	2,690	2,896	16	776	9,336	5,993	12,042	437	648	1,472	1,997	605	4,431	0	872	76	395	327	74	223	18	3,140	8,495	2,853	3,547

[*Bengal.*]

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 7, ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behar	1	50	0	13	17	156	18	219	1	0	1	48	0	105	0	17	0	1	0	6	1	0	3	177	15	42
Chittagong	10	855	0	784	9	40	19	1679	7	736	4	73	5	87	0	28	0	55	0	7	0	0	16	986	3	693
Dacca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirhoot	11	81	0	1	7	125	18	207	5	3	2	18	5	106	0	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	13	137	5	70
Total	22	986	0	798	33	321	55	2105	13	739	7	139	10	298	0	49	1	60	0	15	1	0	32	1,300	23	805

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DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 8, CITY AND ZILLAH JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the year		Received by transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	11	191	0	417	42	8	53	616	34	216	3	73	2	119	0	27	1	2	2	10	0	0	42	447	11	169
Beerbhoom	16	97	0	469	1	16	17	582	2	372	8	17	5	46	0	9	0	5	1	2	0	0	16	451	1	131
Behar	0	68	0	341	1	0	1	409	0	182	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	188	1	221
Bhangulpore	10	263	0	429	398	1	408	693	394	204	2	17	0	49	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	396	286	12	407
Burdwan (East)	17	186	0	744	202	10	219	940	194	421	2	15	4	85	0	13	0	1	0	5	0	1	200	541	19	399
Burdwan (West)	21	111	2	293	1	2	24	506	3	252	0	14	0	48	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	328	21	178
Chittagong	12	540	0	616	8	6	20	1,162	3	851	3	46	2	89	0	21	0	29	0	6	0	0	8	1,042	12	120
Cuttack	6	66	0	224	16	6	22	296	0	82	10	42	0	99	0	0	4	11	2	0	3	0	19	234	3	62
Dacca	9	229	1	704	3	10	13	943	0	468	2	12	3	36	0	9	2	3	0	4	0	0	7	532	6	411
Dinagepore	11	127	11	418	265	16	287	561	273	350	2	35	2	52	0	10	0	1	0	5	0	1	277	454	10	107
Hooghly	16	447	0	743	20	4	36	1,194	24	705	0	25	0	61	0	15	0	13	0	6	0	0	24	825	12	369
Jessore	6	73	0	732	22	12	28	817	0	210	7	170	11	259	0	32	0	27	2	1	0	2	20	701	8	116
Midnapore	18	416	0	640	0	2	18	1,058	0	510	3	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	10	522	8	536
Moorshedabad	8	29	0	337	3	6	11	372	0	93	8	93	2	130	0	25	0	5	0	3	1	0	11	349	0	23
Mymensing	10	196	0	659	1,203	9	1,213	864	1,206	702	1	24	0	48	0	6	0	33	1	7	0	0	1,208	820	5	44
Nuddea	7	48	0	343	5	9	12	400	3	165	1	32	4	97	0	27	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	324	4	76
Patna	8	123	0	282	2	10	10	415	1	141	1	30	1	64	0	19	0	3	2	10	0	0	5	267	5	148
Purneah	12	506	0	540	1	0	13	1,046	0	325	3	32	0	48	0	35	1	35	1	9	0	0	5	484	8	562
Rajshahye	2	153	2	391	5	7	9	551	3	200	0	21	2	60	0	68	0	7	1	6	0	0	6	362	3	189
Rungpore	8	45	3	235	64	10	75	290	67	0	2	64	1	118	0	39	0	4	0	1	0	0	70	226	5	64
Sarun	13	170	0	336	7	13	20	519	0	318	4	34	5	47	0	25	0	14	0	4	0	0	9	442	11	77
Shahabad	9	41	0	364	521	0	530	405	511	130	2	8	4	68	0	19	0	8	3	9	0	0	520	242	10	163
Sylhet	1	123	0	425	58	4	59	552	54	260	1	41	0	99	0	20	0	2	0	1	0	0	55	423	4	129
Tipperah	10	55	201	406	177	1	388	462	370	270	4	32	0	81	0	19	0	1	0	1	3	0	377	404	11	58
Tirhoot	2	130	0	588	67	8	69	726	56	381	5	12	1	60	0	3	0	7	1	1	0	0	63	464	6	262
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	20	235	16	569	11	3	47	807	25	350	3	54	1	93	0	13	2	7	1	0	0	0	32	517	15	290
Total	263	4,668	236	12,345	3,103	173	3,602	17,186	3,223	8,158	77	943	56	1,963	0	479	10	225	18	103	7	4	3,391	11,875	211	5,311

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending 1st January 1859	263	22	2,321	2,143	39,362	44,111
Instituted during the year	236	0	2,896	3,316	99,137	105,585
Received by transfer..	3,103	33	776	406	6,577	10,895
Total	3,602	55	5,993	5,865	145,076	160,591
Deduct transferred	3,223	13	437	241	4,960	8,874
Net total under trial	379	42	5,556	5,624	140,116	151,717
Decided on merits	133	17	2,077	2,108	56,870	61,205
Dismissed on default..	10	1	76	66	6,958	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn	18	0	327	423	16,038	16,806
Otherwise disposed of	7	1	223	257	13,868	14,356
Pending 31st December 1859	211	23	2,853	2,770	46,382	52,239
Decided by European Judges						187
Ditto Native Judges						99,291
Total decided						99,478

DETAIL OF STATEMENT No. 11, CASES APPEALABLE TO THE SUDDER COURT

	Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.		Regular Appeals.		Special Appeals.	
	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Principal S. Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Additional Principal S. Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
1. Backergunge ...	0	5	0	215	0	5	0	163
2. Beerbhoom ...	0	13	0	67	0	9	0	259
3. Behar ...	1	0	170	4	0	19	0	33
4. Bhagulpore ...	0	2	0	78	0	14	0	231
5. Burdwan, East ...	0	6	0	94	0	5	0	335
6. Burdwan, West ...	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	196
7. Chittagong ...	9	5	188	156	1	1	1,241	518
8. Cuttack ...	0	10	0	141	0	7	0	46
9. Dacca ...	0	5	0	57	0	13	0	367
10. Dinagepore ...	0	4	0	96	0	7	0	305
11. Hooghly ...	0	0	0	58	2	15	112	253
12. Jessore ...	0	18	0	455	0	10	0	226
13. Midnapore ...	0	9	0	4	0	6	0	247
14. Moorshedabad ...	0	10	0	248	0	5	0	102
15. Mymensingh ...	0	1	0	78	2	17	128	323
16. Nuddea ...	0	5	0	156	0	11	0	138
17. Patna ...	0	2	0	113	0	7	0	131
18. Purneah ...	0	3	0	91	0	8	0	333
19. Rajshahye ...	0	2	0	149	0	10	0	168
20. Rungpore ...	0	3	0	221	0	13	0	10
21. Sarun ...	0	9	0	106	0	10	0	282
22. Shahabad ...	0	6	0	95	0	11	0	131
23. Sylhet ...	0	1	0	160	0	1	0	248
24. Tipperah ...	0	4	0	132	0	3	0	193
25. Tirhoot ...	7	6	128	74	0	* 1st P. S. A. .. 3 2nd ditto .. 10 } 13*	0	* 1st P. S. A. .. 198 2nd ditto .. 151 } 349*
26. 24-Pergunnahs ...	0	4	0	160	6	13	141	151
Total ...	17	133	486	3,282	11	233	1,622	5,738

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 12, DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF ORIGINAL SUITS FOR THE

Districts.	1. Suits connected with land rent.	2. Suits for real property on conveyance by sale.	3. Suits for real property on conveyance by gift.	4. Ditto by Mortgage.	5. Ditto by Will.	6. Ditto by Dowry.	7. Ditto right of pre-emption.	8. Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	9. Ditto by Hindoo Law.	10. Claims in right of adoption.	11. Lakheraj Suits, under Section XXX., Regulation II of 1819.	12. Suits regarding dependent tenures.
Backergunge ...	1,411	4	4	6	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	255
Boerbhoom ...	509	71	1	1	0	0	1	7	18	0	10	8
Behar ...	254	175	1	22	0	2	17	7	11	0	4	8
Bhangulpore ...	262	43	0	0	0	0	17	2	5	0	0	0
Burdwan, East ...	1,952	391	4	6	1	0	15	19	27	3	4	27
Burdwan, West ...	617	22	28	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2
Chittagong ...	1,272	19	4	30	2	26	18	45	10	1	0	277
Cuttack ...	229	318	1	2	1	0	1	1	23	3	0	1
Dacca ...	544	2	3	36	1	6	4	17	34	0	0	2
Dinagepore ...	202	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	36
Hooghly ...	1,377	119	3	19	0	2	1	9	36	0	29	14
Jessore ...	1,885	416	2	19	2	1	1	4	7	1	2	261
Midnapore ...	921	92	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	117
Moorshedabad ...	360	37	5	9	0	0	4	5	15	1	2	63
Mymensingh ...	533	125	0	7	0	2	4	13	11	0	6	296
Nuddea ...	1,002	6	0	9	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2
Patna ...	364	198	0	25	1	1	34	9	17	0	0	0
Purneah ...	646	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajshahye ...	201	79	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	10
Rungpore ...	409	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	4	1	9	124
Sarun ...	649	72	0	59	1	1	49	2	11	0	7	153
Shahabad ...	1,408	4	1	8	0	3	6	1	2	0	0	1
Sylhet ...	255	52	0	2	0	5	15	14	14	0	0	0
Tipperah ...	1,692	33	1	2	0	27	2	23	8	134	332	58
Tirhoot ...	465	104	598	16	1	0	48	0	41	6	0	0
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,235	2	6	9	0	0	1	3	5	0	6	2
Total ...	20,654	2,395	658	311	11	79	240	196	312	150	423	1,717

BEFORE JUDGES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS & MOONSIFS, YEAR 1859.

13. Suits to contest sale by Collectors for arrears of Govt. dues.	14. Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.	15. Debts on bond or otherwise.	16. Suits of Bankers and Traders.	17. Religious Suits, connected with caste, rights of Priest, &c.	18. Damages for breach of contract.	19. For recovery of money embezzled.	20. Wages.	21. Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk and other staple products.	22. Suits for personal property not before included.	TOTAL.
0	14	1,109	77	3	1	17	2	179	190	3,270
4	208	2,564	11	3	6	5	3	37	477	3,950
0	1	729	14	0	3	1	2	0	129	1,380
0	176	1,828	55	6	8	8	9	9	307	2,734
25	22	2,052	179	7	28	20	8	10	705	5,505
0	111	1,265	14	6	2	3	8	4	292	2,381
8	1,386	2,086	339	42	31	24	52	0	596	6,268
0	139	1,841	2	1	33	2	9	55	117	2,779
0	387	4,763	463	30	75	32	156	164	325	7,044
0	55	4,854	215	21	0	10	205	17	595	6,226
4	455	1,641	264	17	2	1	23	5	493	4,514
29	94	2,844	205	22	35	1	34	27	259	6,151
16	1	1,877	52	2	13	216	22	0	165	3,514
6	63	1,051	279	17	12	16	52	407	33	2,437
4	55	4,439	146	99	25	24	224	267	994	7,274
0	111	1,585	70	1	4	0	4	107	226	3,132
16	0	423	38	0	24	56	18	4	8	1,236
12	0	3,804	164	3	12	8	7	488	0	5,156
0	99	1,381	173	10	8	2	14	33	277	2,294
0	41	1,837	81	11	1	10	33	403	286	3,207
2	33	867	19	4	1	29	15	3	132	2,109
0	153	2,059	33	2	0	15	4	4	183	3,887
0	478	2,842	202	73	22	9	20	411	371	4,785
5	17	2,291	140	118	34	17	45	435	328	5,742
8	132	1,941	1	3	9	5	6	8	178	3,570
0	485	2,364	252	2	54	3	34	1	576	5,040
139	4,716	56,337	3,488	503	443	534	1,009	3,078	8,192	1,05,585

	Connected with land rent. Column 1.	Otherwise connected with land. Cols. 2 to 14.	Connected with debts, wages, &c. Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c. Column 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. Column 21.
Total ...	20,654	11,347	70,003	503	3,078

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	In favor of Plaintiffs.		In favor of Defendants.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge ...	97	1,257	20	337
Beerbhoom ...	51	1,673	21	600
Behar ...	10	482	4	225
Bhagulpore ...	122	1,179	24	458
Burdwan, East ...	71	2,410	27	1,113
Burdwan, West ...	11	792	3	446
Chittagong ..	45	2,914	26	1,373
Cuttack ...	7	1,122	6	371
Dacca ...	71	2,576	18	1,156
Dinagepore ...	27	2,372	20	858
Hooghly ...	56	1,509	19	957
Jessore ...	77	2,027	22	1,045
Midnapore ...	44	934	18	608
Moorshedabad ...	58	1,086	29	607
Mymensingh ...	77	2,305	42	1,686
Nuddea ..	27	883	19	530
Patna ..	0	532	0	202
Purneah ...	95	1,903	49	1,885
Rajshahye ...	72	811	28	468
Rungpore ...	35	1,053	10	740
Sarun ...	179	660	26	201
Shahabad ...	74	1,019	13	281
Sylhet ...	0	1,963	0	822
Tipperah ...	43	1,861	6	939
Tirhoot ...	187	1,117	46	476
24-Pergunnahs ...	53	1,179	23	797
Total ...	1,589	37,619	519	19,251

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
Judges ...	77	56
Additional Judges ...	7	10
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1,472	605
Sudder Ameens ...	1,589	519
Moonsiffs ...	37,619	19,251
Total ...	40,764	20,441

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Districts.	Judges.			Additional Judges.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Backergunge	0	9	25	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	6	19	0	4	3
Beerbhoom	0	10	27	0	0	0	0	4	21	0	6	15	0	4	23
Behar	0	3	16	0	0	0	1	7	9	0	9	27	0	5	16
Bhaugulpore	0	5	18	0	0	0	1	5	29	0	3	0	0	4	9
Burdwan, East	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	5	24	0	10	9	0	5	4
Burdwan, West	0	10	17	0	0	0	1	3	27	0	9	28	0	6	23
Chittagong	0	7	28	0	9	24	0	7	4	0	4	27	0	10	2
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	7	23	0	5	5
Dacca	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	3	2	0	4	11
Dinagepore	0	9	27	0	0	0	0	5	17	1	2	9	0	5	16
Hooghly	0	11	24	0	0	0	0	11	28	0	4	11	0	5	18
Jessore	0	6	29	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	5	11	0	3	2
Midnapore	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	0	8	4	0	6	14
Moorshedabad	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	4	22	0	7	25	0	3	29
Mymensingh	0	11	18	0	0	0	0	8	28	1	2	26	0	11	0
Nuddea	1	8	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	20	0	6	14
Patna	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	4	29
Purneah	1	7	2	0	0	0	1	4	21	0	3	21	0	5	26
Rajshahye	0	7	19	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	6	10	0	3	8
Rungpore	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	7	18	0	6	10	0	5	8
Sarun	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	16	0	6	18
Shahabad	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	26	0	6	29	0	4	15
Sylhet	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	7	20	0	0	0	0	3	7
Tipperah	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	7	12	0	3	2
Tirhoot	0	6	21	0	8	12	0	8	21	0	7	13	0	5	28
24-Pergunnahs	0	8	22	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	11	0	4	14
Total ...	13	3	25	1	6	6	20	11	17	15	11	18	11	7	14
Average ...	0	6	12	0	9	3	0	9	20	0	7	29	0	5	11

No. 15, Total value of Original Suits and Appeals pending at the close of 1859 *before Judges, Additional Judges, P. S. Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs.*

Districts.		Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	...	10,19,051	49,177
Beerbhoom	...	6,63,655	1,17,488
Behar	...	22,59,887	90,052
Bhaugulpore	...	5,57,171	2,49,221
Burdwan, East	...	22,57,935	92,546
Burdwan, West	...	3,28,664	36,486
Chittagong	...	1,34,193	55,252
Cuttack	...	4,69,873	16,240
Dacca	...	10,34,163	1,98,134
Dinagepore	...	11,86,245	96,393
Hooghly	...	11,67,235	2,80,810
Jessore	...	11,33,044	24,180
Midnapore	...	5,06,869	1,54,250
Moorshedabad	...	3,59,281	6,636
Mymensingh	...	9,64,392	1,01,446
Nuddea	...	6,30,692	31,527
Patna	...	27,76,062	43,754
Purneah	...	11,82,029	1,50,205
Rajshahye	...	7,40,083	98,622
Rungpore	...	5,17,178	47,686
Sarun	...	96,82,971	45,767
Shahabad	...	31,27,119	51,642
Sylhet	...	2,34,858	15,868
Tipperah	...	2,75,504	2,32,994
Tirhoot	...	24,56,204	77,335
24-Pergunnahs	...	56,33,653	1,40,932
Backergunge Additional	...	.....	.....
Behar Ditto	...	1,52,783	20,718
Chittagong Ditto	...	1,78,186	70,949
Dacca Ditto	...	.....	.....
Sarun Ditto	...	.....	.....
Tirhoot Ditto	...	1,48,645	56,986
Total	...	4,17,79,625	27,93,286
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	...	.....	1,66,16,846
Grand Total	...	4,17,76,625	1,94,10,132

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES IN 1859.

Districts.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.	Days.
Backergunge	27	39	20	25	111
Beerbhoom	33	49	16	44	142
Behar	32	27	3	17	79
Bhaugulpore	39	10	13	62	124
Monghyr...	...	...	...	..	...
Burdwan, East	33	15	8	22	78
Burdwan, West	170	263	18	26	477
Chittagong	22	25	27	29	103
Cuttack	23	...	29	29	81
Pooree	41	...	...	...	41
Balasore	126	...	...	...	126
Dacca	64	34	19	37	154
Furreedpore	46	44	...	...	90
Dinagepore	39	27	18	250	334
Maldah	47	68	...	.	115
Hooghly { Magistrate	58	102	23	37	220
Hooghly { Dacoity Commissioner.....	53	63	...	...	116
Jessore...	25	39	26	32	122
Midnapore	59	44	23	43	169
Moorshedabad	85	24	21	35	165
Mymensingh	69	55	19	32	175
Nuddea	31	19	20	22	92
Patna	30	35	12	40	117
Purneah	76	36	32	77	221
Rajshahye	34	...	13	32	79
Pubna	478	314	...	...	792
Rungpore	88	18	22	35	163
Bograh...	47	35	...	...	82
Sarun	49	26	10	37	122
Shahabad	82	126	28	23	259
Sylhet	81	92	20	25	218
Tipperah	57	34	23	35	149
Noacally...	46	37	...	...	83
Tirhoot...	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chumparun	...				
24-Pergunnahs	24	56	13	42	135
Howrah	62	94	...	...	156
Baraset	30	33	...	...	63
Total...	2,306	1,883	476	1,088	5,753
Average	66	60	19	43	164

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, MAGISTRATES, &c., FOR 1859.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st January 1859.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Backergunge ...	222	5,400	6	5,628	3,357	150	1,552	95	31	443
Beerbhoom ...	108	2,819	...	2,927	1,812	94	942	5	12	62
Behar ...	87	3,397	1	3,485	1,909	239	1,237	12	6	82
Bhaugulpore ...	33	2,816	4	2,853	1,463	43	1,254	11	12	70
Monghyr ...	85	2,788	7	2,880	1,562	169	1,035	41	14	59
Burdwan, East ...	131	4,074	...	4,205	2,669	116	1,124	92	16	188
Burdwan, West ...	90	2,422	1	2,513	1,614	44	769	4	6	76
Chittagong ...	64	1,778	...	1,842	1,244	71	483	3	...	41
Cuttack ...	38	1,539	...	1,577	731	7	815	1	...	23
Pooree ...	12	812	...	824	618	12	190	...	...	4
Balasore ...	3	1,258	...	1.261	568	17	636	1	...	39
Dacca ...	127	4,556	5	4,688	2,606	123	1,748	105	1	105
Furreedpore ...	146	1,688	...	1,834	1,019	61	590	39	...	125
Dinagepore ...	45	2,093	...	2,138	976	41	973	11	...	137
Maldah ...	60	621	...	681	354	66	219	...	2	40
Hooghly { Magistrate ...	148	4,611	4	4,763	2,805	71	1,654	5	13	215
Hooghly { Dacoity Commissioner ...	83	331	8	422	46	233	73	9	14	47
Jessore ...	55	2,867	1	2,923	1,781	56	898	39	15	134
Midnapore ...	154	4,968	7	5,129	2,840	208	1,786	10	18	267
Moorshedabad ...	87	2,822	...	2,909	1,933	26	871	15	2	62
Mymensingh ...	86	5,269	4	5,359	2,573	179	2,253	150	...	202
Nuddea ...	46	2,756	8	2,810	1,572	67	1,035	8	22	106
Patna ...	72	4,967	30	5,069	2,791	73	2,054	16	73	62
Purneah ...	109	2,331	22	2,462	1,287	78	974	19	14	90
Rajshahye ...	63	2,044	1	2,108	1,336	53	651	11	1	56
Pubna ...	110	1,645	14	1,769	869	80	641	24	3	152
Rungpore ...	55	1,924	5	1,984	893	88	811	46	8	138
Bogra ...	41	907	2	950	541	129	249	2	5	24
Sarun ...	42	1,848	24	1,914	1,262	65	514	5	21	47
Shahabad ...	124	3,091	6	3,221	1,645	170	1,330	8	1	67
Sylhet ...	101	2,602	...	2,703	1,957	103	576	6	2	59
Tipperah ...	88	2,965	3	3,056	1,951	141	872	1	3	88
Noacally ...	* 31	1,429	2	1,462	948	67	407	1	3	36
Tirhoot ...	† 66	2,332	19	2,417	1,442	39	795	7	56	78
Chumparun ...	66	1,672	32	1,770	803	17	854	13	14	69
24-Pergunnahs ...	3	9,518	13	9,534	7,038	79	2,344	34	22	18
Howrah ...	140	2,653	34	2,827	1,967	42	752	6	35	25
Garaset ...	75	2,174	5	2,254	1,764	47	407	2	12	22
Total ...	3,096	105,787	268	1,09,151	64,546	3,364	36,369	857	457	3,558

* Including 4 persons who were committed to the Sessions during the 4th quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last yearly Statements.

† Not including 1 prisoner tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6., SESSION JUDGES FOR 1859.

Districts.	Under trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge ...	3	150	2	155	87	14	51	...	...	3
Beerbhoom ...	11	94	5	110	63	9	21	1	4	12
Behar ...	...	*126	...	126	23	3	46	11	2	41
Bhaugulpore ...	26	212	...	238	75	1	133	5	5	19
Burdwan, East ...	19	116	3	138	82	13	25	1	...	17
Burdwan, West ...	20	44	...	64	37	7	17	2	...	1
Chittagong ...	...	† 70	...	70	33	20	13	...	...	4
Cuttack ...	2	36	...	38	26	8	4	...	...	...
Dacca ...	57	184	5	246	151	43	29	8	...	15
Dinagepore ...	2	107	...	109	40	11	51	...	...	7
Hooghly ...	174	‡ 387	...	561	96	154	109	12	93	97
Jessore ...	14	56	1	71	49	5	14	...	...	3
Midnapore ...	13	§ 295	...	308	78	148	45	3	...	34
Moorshedabad ...	22	‖ 35	...	57	24	22	10	...	...	1
Mymensingh ...	30	179	...	209	49	48	55	4	...	53
Nuddea ...	7	67	...	74	28	15	20	...	...	11
Patna ...	9	73	...	82	24	19	23	...	...	16
Purneah ...	...	¶ 80	...	80	5	18	3	1	2	51
Rajshahye ...	14	** 134	...	148	64	21	55	...	1	7
Rungpore ...	51	217	18	286	129	75	31	3	7	41
Sarun ...	...	†† 37	5	42	21	7	10	4	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	‡‡ 95	...	95	48	19	12	3	...	13
Sylhet ...	...	103	...	103	75	7	20	1	...	...
Tipperah ...	...	208	6	214	102	39	38	7	...	28
Tirhoot ...	...	56	...	56	11	...	17	...	...	28
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	168	...	174	86	18	37	2	3	28
Total ...	480	3,329	45	3,854	1,506	744	889	68	117	530

* Not including 113 persons, who were tried under the above Act.

† Not including 1 person made over for trial under Act V. of 1858.

‡ Including 83 persons committed by the Officers under the Dacoity Commissioner, in charge of the Midnapore and Jessore Divisions, who were omitted to be included in the Dacoity Commissioner's Return.

§ Including 87 persons committed by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner.

‖ Including 9 persons, 5 of them were committed by the Civil Judge, and 2 by the Principal Sudder Ameen for perjury, and the rest by the Deputy Magistrate, under the Dacoity Commissioner.

¶ Including 2 persons, whose commitment was cancelled by the Session Judge, as they ought to have been included in the Magistrate's Statement.

** Including a prisoner recommitted on an amended charge.

†† Not including 28 persons, who were tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

‡‡ Not including 75 persons, who were tried by Special Commissioner, under Act XIV. of 1857.

CONVICTED and sentenced by the Session Judges in 1859.

Districts.	Imprisonment for Life.	Ditto 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 ditto.	Fined and discharged.	Total.
Backergunge	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	0	45	1	9	0	1	0	0	85*
Beerbhoom	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	20	1	1	20	2	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	63
Behar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	11	1	2	1	0	0	0	23
Bhaugulpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	10
Monghyr	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	25	0	20	0	5	5	4	1	0	65
Burdwan, East	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	16	0	6	10	1	4	6	8	9	7	8	0	82
Burdwan, West...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	18	9	2	2	2	0	37
Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	0	6	2	9	0	1	0	0	31†
Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pooree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
Balasore	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	13
Dacca	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	21	5	0	19	0	25	0	21	1	8	0	0	114
Furreedpore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	13	0	6	0	2	1	0	37
Dinagepore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Maldah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	0	27
Hooghly...	0	34	0	13	0	5	0	16	2	0	2	3	7	0	4	5	1	1	3	96
Jessore	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	6	10	3	1	5	0	5	0	49
Midnapore	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	58	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	78
Mymensingh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	15	0	11	4	5	1	0	46‡
Moorshedabad	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	24
Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	5	3	1	3	0	28
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	21§
Purneah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rajshahye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	8	32
Pubna	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	8	1	2	0	0	4	0	32
Rungpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	0	7	1	4	0	2	2	0	36
Bograh	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	4	8	2	6	5	13	0	5	1	0	59
Sarun	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	5	21
Shahabad ... ... (Transported)	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	11	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	0	46‖
Sylhet	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	14	18	6	10	4	0	0	75
Tipperah...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	8	3	11	5	3	0	4	69
Noacally	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	20	1	3	1	0	0	0	33
Tirhoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	6
Chumparun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
24-Pergunnahs	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	1	1	0	10	0	5	5	5	0	3	4	0	44¶
Howrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	18
Baraset	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	0	20**
Total	1	69	0	75	0	18	0	129	23	14	355	21	304	85	175	59	61	47	20	1,456

* Not including 2 prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.
† Ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Not including 3 prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.
§ Ditto ditto ditto.
‖ Not including 2 prisoners who were implicated in more than one offence.
¶ Ditto ditto ditto.
** Ditto ditto ditto.

MAGISTRATES' SENTENCES FOR 1859.

Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs, and Law Officers.									
	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto above 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Backergunge	9	1	7	5	106	390	1,166	59	11	1,664	0	0	2	5	223	661	121	23	0	1,035	0	0	0	6	30	192	430	0	0	658
Beerbhoom	30	0	11	33	55	332	64	39	25	589	0	0	0	0	59	662	8	0	3	732	10	0	11	20	62	273	83	5	27	491
Behar	1	0	16	28	78	140	90	41	21	415	13	19	46	42	214	758	193	109	28	1,422	0	0	0	0	39	33	0	0	0	72
Bhaugulpore	12	6	21	19	145	398	92	86	76	849	3	0	8	15	115	425	15	27	6	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monghyr	13	9	15	46	246	509	75	78	21	1,012	3	0	9	2	68	232	11	9	8	342	0	0	6	0	35	142	21	4	0	208
Burdwan, East	12	0	12	13	105	827	363	72	129	1,533	4	0	1	5	157	719	48	23	8	965	2	0	7	6	41	114	1	0	0	171
Burdwan, West	14	0	24	13	126	467	17	38	30	729	0	0	3	2	25	786	19	12	2	849	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	36
Chittagong	22	9	23	16	29	284	14	7	1	396	0	0	0	3	67	563	0	1	0	634	0	0	0	0	7	207	0	0	0	214
Cuttack	11	0	4	9	109	188	1	23	4	349	0	0	2	6	53	264	0	6	4	335	0	0	0	0	2	45	0	0	0	47
Pooree	2	0	2	7	47	112	37	20	16	243	0	0	0	0	23	279	73	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balasore	1	0	2	7	28	89	6	41	8	182	2	1	4	9	73	264	19	7	7	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacca	2	0	3	4	169	291	37	50	8	564	27	0	18	5	409	1,172	84	27	12	1,754	8	0	15	1	70	146	47	1	0	288
Furreedpore	8	0	11	7	146	185	359	31	17	764	0	0	0	0	54	178	0	7	0	239	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	16
Dinagepore	51	1	22	15	63	201	0	48	17	418	0	0	0	7	58	335	0	9	0	409	1	0	2	2	33	109	2	0	0	149
Maldah	2	3	7	3	8	99	45	24	1	192	2	1	3	1	37	58	15	3	6	126	0	0	0	0	10	25	0	1	0	36
Hooghly .. Magistrate	14	3	14	13	145	883	111	75	23	1,281	3	0	14	5	188	938	52	64	2	1,306	0	0	9	9	38	157	4	0	1	218
Hooghly .. Dacoity Commissioner	0	0	0	3	2	2	14	2	0	23	0	0	0	9	2	1	10	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jessore	11	0	29	10	178	525	159	48	53	1,113	6	0	1	6	138	305	95	3	0	554	0	0	0	0	7	107	0	0	0	114
Midnapore	19	9	10	44	145	892	142	68	36	1,365	3	0	10	23	153	1,021	77	27	4	1,318	17	4	2	5	15	75	30	0	9	157
Moorshedabad	5	2	6	10	205	626	56	66	25	1,001	8	1	4	6	85	524	18	13	13	673	1	0	0	1	21	235	1	0	0	259
Mymensingh	14	0	50	17	207	819	16	32	75	1,221	17	0	8	17	336	886	8	1	0	1,273	0	0	0	0	1	78	0	0	0	79
Nuddea	6	0	16	8	75	282	46	43	3	479	33	3	19	6	130	664	140	23	6	1,024	0	0	0	4	2	61	2	0	0	69
Patna	19	0	42	29	169	763	176	101	72	1,371	14	0	18	43	221	838	55	51	17	1,257	10	6	18	11	30	41	36	0	5	157
Purneah	1	2	5	14	84	187	27	10	12	342	4	4	7	8	94	668	15	14	4	818	0	0	0	0	9	118	0	0	0	127
Rajshahye	7	5	18	32	16	461	22	89	14	764	0	0	7	6	16	183	0	3	1	216	2	5	13	11	86	236	3	0	0	356
Pubna	25	4	46	20	207	216	41	41	15	616	0	1	0	3	66	146	0	3	0	219	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	1	0	34
Rungpore	7	0	23	24	70	261	61	20	2	468	0	0	2	3	97	157	17	24	1	301	0	0	0	0	1	123	0	0	0	124
Bograh	6	2	12	7	72	183	9	23	7	321	0	0	0	1	24	131	2	3	0	161	1	0	1	5	9	42	1	0	0	59
Sarun	32	3	11	24	44	413	68	37	16	648	0	2	9	13	42	334	14	8	5	427	15	0	12	4	26	89	35	3	3	187
Shahabad	24	22	42	13	208	427	32	71	61	910	0	6	7	5	124	259	23	26	49	499	4	6	3	2	48	149	17	0	7	236
Sylhet	3	0	8	11	174	463	240	9	15	923	0	0	0	0	12	299	0	0	0	311	7	2	8	3	121	454	118	0	0	723
Tipperah	0	5	5	15	163	388	2	40	9	622	5	0	3	18	86	447	0	0	1	561	4	0	1	30	135	594	0	0	4	768
Noacally	7	3	6	2	35	187	30	15	29	314	3	0	0	1	146	384	9	11	0	554	3	2	9	7	20	31	7	1	0	80
Tirhoot	3	0	7	16	181	260	248	34	40	789	1	3	5	7	79	280	13	11	16	415	2	0	18	7	40	129	37	2	3	238
Chumparun	25	0	11	21	77	241	68	21	11	475	0	0	0	0	35	283	0	10	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24-Pergunahs	14	0	9	15	230	2,782	38	95	81	3,284	3	0	15	11	271	1,974	27	18	60	2,379	9	0	23	15	191	938	73	0	126	1,375
Howrah	6	2	10	11	109	547	25	31	7	748	5	0	16	19	390	643	91	14	42	1,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baraset	6	1	15	14	120	364	59	50	48	687	6	0	11	10	107	767	118	47	11	1,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	455	81	575	598	4,497	16,585	4,056	1,678	1,139	2,964	166	41	252	322	4,478	19,538	1,390	628	316	27,131	96	25	158	149	1,136	5,031	948	18	185	7,746

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No 1, PUNCHAYETS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 2, VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	2,583	2,179	2,733	3,152	*2,988
Instituted during the year ...	5,362	5,621	5,866	5,962	5,247
Received by transfer ...	3,090	4,180	5,214	5,309	5,863
Total ...	11,035	11,980	13,813	14,423	14,098
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	330	218
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	14,093	13,880
Decided on merits ...	5,573	5,049	5,410	5,788	5,134
Dismissed on default ...	1,561	1,353	1,741	1,967	1,903
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	415	877	1,041	1,014	591
Otherwise disposed of ...	1,307	2,104	2,464	2,272	2,479
Total ...	8,856	9,383	10,656	11,041	10,107
Depending 31st December ...	2,179	2,597	3,157	3,052	3,773

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for 1859 under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No 4, SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23	*316	11
Instituted during the year...	4,081	1	4,647	3	5,059	3	6,027	3	976	2
Received by transfer ...	384	79	375	86	888	68	466	108	688	98
Total ...	5,064	96	5,400	114*	5,695	94	6,789	134	1,980	111
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	2	206	23
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,657	132	1,774	88
Decided on merits ...	2,733	48	3,683	69	2,753	62	2,983	99	862	78
Dismissed on default ...	1,599	8	1,404	20	1,026	7	1,495	21	492	10
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	459	0	740	0	617	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	354	15	606	2	880	2	1,130	1	202	0
Total ...	4,686	71	5,152	91	5,399	71	6,225	121	1,556	88
Depending 31st December	378	25	248	23	296	23	432	11	218	0

Not including 116 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

No. 5, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27
Instituted during the year ...	86	3	0	3	6	1	0	2	0	0
Received by transfer ...	741	352	1,145	172	1,387	162	1,358	198	1,916	205
Total ...	1,323	460	1,361	222	1,624	198	1,738	244	2,260	232
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	7	1
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,730	227	2,253	231
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	638	100	570	74	632	127	652	183	821	176
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	6	167	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Dismissed on default ...	216	17	210	5	267	12	416	11	640	6
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	244	129	342	48	345	15	318	6	313	10
Total ...	1,107	413	1,124	187	1,244	154	1,386	200	1,774	199
Depending 31st December...	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27	479	32

No. 6, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	233	316	626	482	621	503	667	840	*460	657
Instituted during the year ...	6,043	1,779	7,421	1,871	8,720	1,757	9,671	2,056	10,823	1,727
Received by transfer ...	775	198	530	81	593	421	1,088	401	771	476
Total ...	7,051	2,293	8,577	2,434	9,934	2,681	11,426	3,297	12,054	2,860
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,652	687	8,853	718
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,774	2,610	3,201	2,142
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	800	767	823	878	921	1,175	1,339	1,302	1,057	873
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	12	469	44	284	14	52	7	172	33	210
Remanded ...	0	0	12	28	0	23	0	40	0	25
Dismissed on default ...	950	123	531	133	759	145	1,058	288	855	181
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	5	15	75	29	111	9	114	35	27	10
Otherwise disposed of ...	4,658	437	6,424	337	7,452	425	642	11	736	23
Total ...	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689	9,257	1,829	3,160	1,848	2,708	* 1,322
Depending 31st December ...	626	482	668	745	677	852	614	762	493	820

* Not including 154 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

No. 7, SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.—*(Blank.)*

No. 8, COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	18	208	2	148	0	145	2	174	1	67
Instituted during the year ...	5	265	0	378	4	331	7	478	11	288
Received by transfer ...	0	0	1	11	7	0	2	2	6	0
Total ...	23	473	3	537	11	476	11	654	18	355
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	8	42
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	638	10	313
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	2	168	1	188	1	157	2	361	5	159
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	114	1	99	0	30	3	49	0	37
Remanded	0	0	0	29	0	2	0	7	0	5
Dismissed on default ...	0	16	0	28	1	26	1	113	2	18
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	3	0	28	0	7	1	4	2	0
Otherwise disposed of ...	18	24	1	20	7	80	0	2	1	0
Total ...	21	325	3	392	9	302	7	536	10	219
Depending 31st December ...	2	148	0	145	2	174	1	102	0	94

No. 9, SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5
Admitted during the year ...	10	0	5	27	8	36	12	5	6	9
Total ...	16	7	17	29	21	59	26	27	19	14
Dismissed on default ...	3	2	0	0	1	7	5	5	1	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confirmed ...	1	2	0	2	3	10	6	7	2	2
Amended ... / Reversed ...	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	1	4	1
Remanded ...	0	1	4	3	1	13	0	9	0	9
Total ...	4	5	4	6	7	37	13	22	7	12
Depending 31st December...	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5	12	2

No. 10, AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January ...	3,929	3,401	3,839	4,497	4,109
Instituted during the year ...	15,577	17,689	19,649	21,667	17,057
Received by transfer	4,990	6,231	7,589	8,223	9,244
Total ...	24,496	27,321	31,077	34,387	30,410
Deduct transferred ...	0	0	0	8,125	9,292
Net total under trial ...	0	0	0	26,262	21,118
Decided on merits ...	9,765	9,173	9,731	10.774	7,912
Remanded ...	0	12	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	4,326	3,498	3,794	4,937	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	423	1,411	1,892	1,746	620
Otherwise disposed of ...	6,581	9,477	11,148	4,362	3,731
Depending 31st December ...	3,401	3,750	4,512	4,443	4,963
Decided by European Judges ...	6,446	7,912	9,266	3,167	2,718
Ditto Native ditto ...	14,649	15,659	17,299	18,652	13,437
Ditto Punchayets ...	0	0	0	0	0
Total decided ..	21,095	23,571	26,565	21,819	16,155

No. 11, DETAIL OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	Commissioners.										Assistant Commissioners										Principal Sudder Ameens.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable ...	3	287	3	270	1	187	5	410	5	196	606	1046	751	1031	935	1227	1346	1474	1090	1083	634	231	572	134	632	127	652	188	821	176
Appealed ...	1	0	1	13	4	15	8	1	0	5	7	0	4	7	4	13	3	3	6	4	2	0	0	7	0	8	1	1	0	0
Appeals depending on 1st January ...	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	0	0	7	0	7	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	3	0	3	7	1	4	1	1
Total ...	3	6	3	15	7	24	12	12	9	7	7	0	11	7	11	20	12	10	9	6	6	1	3	7	3	15	2	5	1	1
Affirmed ...	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
Modified ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Reversed ...	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Remanded ...	0	1	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default ...	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	1	4	0	6	3	13	3	10	2	5	0	0	4	0	2	12	9	8	4	6	3	1	0	0	2	11	1	4	1	1
Depending 31st December	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	7	2	7	0	7	7	9	7	3	2	5	0	3	0	3	7	1	4	1	1	0	0

No. 12, DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 13, RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
In 1859 ...	7,193	719

No. 14, AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 15, TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.—*(Blank.)*

No. 16, DEBTORS IN JAIL.—*(Blank.)*

CRIMINAL.

No. 1, VILLAGE POLICE.—(Blank.)

No. 2, DISTRICT POLICE.—(Blank.)

No. 3, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.—(Blank.)

No. 4, DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—(Blank.)

No. 5, MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	313	228	130	196	*168
Apprehended during the year ...	14,342	16,049	12,620	15,662	11,656
Received by transfer ...	59	34	257	95	15
Total ...	14,714	16,311	13,007	15,953	11,839
Discharged without trial ...	19	31	13	18	24
Acquitted ...	4,807	5,403	4,084	4,968	3,305
Convicted ...	9,154	10,256	8,320	10,397	7,769
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	477	300	212	271	370
Otherwise disposed of ...	29	48	264	108	31
Under trial on 31st December ...	228	273	114	191	340

* Not including 33 Prisoners omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for Tenasserim Provinces under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No. 6, SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January ...	51	52	30	17	41
Committed during the year ...	487	302	214	280	370
Received by transfer ...	1	0	2	2	0
Total ...	539	354	246	299	411
Discharged without trial ...	36	5	2	8	8
Acquitted ...	134	96	41	98	150
Convicted ...	220	158	152	121	189
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court ...	95	53	26	27	30
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	0	5	4	6
Under trial on 31st December ...	52	42	20	41	28

No. 7, NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st January ...	1	0	7	0	3	0	6	0	3	0
Committed or referred during the year ...	41	0	21	0	34	0	11	0	23	0
Proceedings called for ...	14	0	17	0	11	0	17	0	6	0
Total ...	56	0	45	0	48	0	34	0	32	0
Released unconditionally ...	0	14	0	15	0	12	0	5	0	1
Ditto on security ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted ...	0	57	0	48	0	48	0	27	0	43
Otherwise disposed of ...	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	0
Depending on 31st December	7	0	3	0	6	14	3	18	3	4

No. 8, TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 9, RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.—*(Blank.)*

No. 10, STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Do. above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Do. above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Do. above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	Imprisonment for life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	20	7
Sessions Judges, ...	...	...	30	...	...	2	16	14	20	5	28	...	48	...	2	...	...	...	..	17	...	7	...	...	...	...
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates,	596	200	2,241	159	813	241	196	97	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Magistrates, ...	32	63	616	18	339	37	62	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, ...	...	3	1,804	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	628	266	4,691	177	1217	280	274	112	206	5	28	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	20	7

No. 11, AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.—*(Blank.)*

No. 12, PRISONERS IN JAILS.—*(Blank.)*

CIVIL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 3, of the Moonsiffs in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Districts.		Suits pending on the 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decided on merits in favor of		Dismissed on Default.	Transferred.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December 1859.
						Plaintiffs.	Defendants.						
Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh	342	935	1	1,278	339	229	8	0	131	135	862	416
	Mannbhoom	1,107	2,281	166	3,554	1,130	269	63	165	207	479	2,312	1,242
	Singbhoom	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	0
	Lohardugga	291	1,024	2	1,317	370	63	11	3	124	162	733	584
Assam ...	Gowalparah	26	0	184	210	89	0	76	0	2	15	182	28
	Kamroop	499	0	2,053	2,552	809	0	611	24	0	783	2,227	325
	Durrung	121	0	1,049	1,170	498	0	289	3	0	251	1,041	129
	Nowgong	263	0	1,293	1,556	350	0	395	0	0	494	1,239	317
	Seebsagur	183	0	724	907	311	0	277	5	0	77	670	237
	Luckimpore	55	0	372	427	123	0	133	10	0	52	318	109
	Cachar	99	1,006	18	1,123	408	126	38	8	127	30	737	386
	Total	*2,988	5,247	5,863	14,098	4,448	686	1,903	218	591	2,479	10,325	3,773

* Not including 64 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, which were shewn to have been pending at the close of the year 1858, omitted owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for 1859, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 4, of the Sudder Ameens of the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Provinces		Pending on the 1st Jan. 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
		Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals	Original Suits	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Assam ..	Gowalparah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Kamroop	45	11	0	2	289	94	334	111	117	78	0	0	68	23	0	0	73	10	0	0	76	0	334	111	0	0
	Durrung	2	0	0	0	9	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	0
	Seebsagur	47	0	0	0	350	0	397	0	122	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	38	0	322	0	75	0
	Lackimpore	11	0	0	0	40	0	51	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	0	37	0	14	0
Arracan ..	Akyab Tarama Thoogree,	188	0	767	0	0	0	955	0	439	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	82	0	836	0	119	0
	Ramree ditto ditto ..	21	0	209	0	0	0	230	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	9	
	Total ..	316	11	976	2	688	96	1,980	111	862	78	0	0	206	23	0	0	492	10	0	0	202	0	1,762	111	218	0

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, of the Principal Sudder Ameens of the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for 1859.

Hazareebaugh,	Hazareebaugh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Singbhoom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lohardugga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam ..	Gowalparah	115	0	0	0	763	0	878	0	380	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	124	0	680	0	198	0
	Kamroop	45	11	0	0	233	143	278	154	113	122	0	0	5	0	0	7	59	5	0	0	39	10	217	144	61	10
	Durrung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nowgong	184	16	0	0	920	62	1,104	78	338	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	406	1	0	0	150	0	884	56	220	22
	Total ..	344	27	0	0	1,916	205	2,260	232	831	176	0	0	7	1	0	7	640	6	0	0	313	10	1,781	200	479	32

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6, *of the Assistant Commissioners in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for* 1859.

Provinces.	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1859.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer.		Total pending.		Decreed for plaintiffs or appellants.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total disposed of.		Pending on the 31st Dec. 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
HAZARIBAGH. Hazareebagh	70	210	40	128	22	132	142	460	28	22	12	34	34	129	0	12	1	22	2	3	2	0	79	222	63	248
Maunbhoom	62	178	100	242	16	175	198	595	42	44	10	106	16	175	0	9	1	1	10	4	9	0	88	341	110	254
Singbhoom	4	0	45	0	0	0	49	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	15	0	34	0
Lohardugga	94	71	57	93	6	42	157	196	35	8	11	52	6	42	0	4	3	22	8	1	5	0	68	129	89	67
ASSAM. Gowalpara	14	0	1,898	118	283	0	2,125	118	962	113	0	0	1,220	0	0	0	448	3	2	0	152	0	2,094	116	31	2
Kamroop	73	31	2,744	453	206	96	3,023	579	42	208	0	0	2,611	303	0	0	56	20	0	0	264	21	2,973	552	52	27
Darrang	33	14	1,351	143	100	6	1,484	163	36	114	0	0	1,132	5	0	0	93	22	0	0	150	0	1,451	151	33	12
Nowgong	6	25	2,250	184	4	1	2,260	210	15	52	0	0	0	62	0	0	16	4	0	0	13	0	2,256	118	5	92
Sivsagar	12	72	1,104	122	18	0	1,134	195	17	89	0	0	1,096	0	0	0	14	58	0	0	7	0	1,124	147	10	48
Lakhimpore	7	5	620	82	102	0	729	87	61	60	0	0	503	0	0	0	57	8	0	0	97	2	718	70	11	17
Cossyah Hills	14	0	57	0	0	0	71	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	15	0	54	0	17	0
ARRACAN. Akyab	29	51	287	110	0	0	316	161	195	100	0	0	3	0	0	0	74	10	0	0	15	0	287	110	29	51
Sandoway	7	0	189	0	0	0	196	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	6	0
Ramree	13	0	151	51	0	0	164	51	114	50	0	0	2,211	0	0	0	43	1	0	0	5	0	162	51	2	0
Cachar	0	0	60	0	4	25	4	25	0	3	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	23	1	2
Total ..	*460	657	10,823	1,797	771	476	12,054	2,860	1,067	873	33	210	8,883	718	0	25	855	181	27	10	736	23	11,561	2,040	493	830

* Not including 154 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 8, *of the Commissioners in the Extra-Regulation Provinces, for* 1859.

Hazareebagh	0	54	0	62	0	0	0	116	0	7	0	22	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	75
Assam	0	9	0	48	0	0	0	57	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	17
Arracan	0	2	0	127	0	0	0	129	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	2
Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cachar	1	2	11	51	6	0	18	53	5	1	0	18	8	37	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	18	53	0	0
Total ..	1	67	11	288	6	0	18	355	5	159	0	37	8	42	0	5	2	18	2	0	1	0	18	261	0	94

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 10. *Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction for* 1859.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assistants, &c.	Principal Sudder Amcens.	Sudder Amcens.	Moonsiffs.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1859	1	460	344	316	2,988	4,109
Instituted during the year	11	10,823	0	976	5,247	17,057
Received by transfer	6	771	1,916	688	5,863	9,244
Total ...	18	12,054	2,260	1,980	14,098	30,410
Transferred ...	8	8,853	7	206	218	9,292
Net Total under trial	10	3,201	2,253	1,774	13,880	21,118
Decided on merits	5	1,090	821	862	5,134	7,912
Remanded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default	2	855	640	492	1,903	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	27	0	0	591	620
Otherwise disposed of	1	736	313	202	2,479	3,731
Total ..	10	2,708	1,774	1,556	10,107	16,155
Pending on the 31st December 1859	0	493	479	218	3,773	4,963
Decided by European Judges	...	...	...	...	...	2,718
Ditto by Native ditto	...	...	...	...	...	13,437
Total decided ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,155

No. 14. *Average duration of Suits for* 1859.

Provinces	Commissioners and Deputy-Commissioners.			Principal Assistant Commissioners.			Junior and Sub-Assistants.			Principal Sudder Ameens.			Sudder Ameens and Taramathoogree.			Moonsiffs.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Arracan	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akyab	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0
Ramree	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gowalparah	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	3	22	0	3	2
Hazareebaugh	0	0	0	0	9	17	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
Maunbhoom	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	11	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21
Lohardugga	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Singbhoom	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	19	4	0	7	2	4	19	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	10	15
Average ...	0	0	19	0	6	1	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	5	19

	Year.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	1	5	6

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5, of the Magistrates of the Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

Districts.		Under trial on 1st January 1859.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	24	1,044	0	1,068	627	34	394	6	0	7
	Lohardugga	26	1,609	0	1,635	857	92	593	5	2	86
	Maunbhoom	58	1,603	3	1,664	1,015	24	561	9	17	38
	Singbhoom	15	199	0	214	65	6	141	0	0	2
Assam	Gowalparah	3	447	6	456	344	16	83	0	11	2
	Kamroop	9	1,338	5	1,352	916	29	344	0	0	63
	Durrung	4	872	0	876	494	32	277	0	0	73
	Nowgong	2	670	0	672	464	12	175	2	0	19
	Seebsagur	4	538	0	542	382	33	124	0	0	3
	Luckimpore	7	750	0	757	542	3	199	0	0	13
	Cossyah Hills	0	54	0	54	17	22	15	0	0	0
Arracan	Akyab	15	1,067	0	1,082	765	28	281	1	1	6
	Ramree	1	831	1	833	734	16	64	0	0	19
	Sandoway	0	264	0	264	213	3	44	0	0	4
Cachar		0	370	0	370	334	20	10	1	0	5
Total		168	11,656	15	11,839	7,769	370	3,305	24	31	340

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 6, of the Sessions Judges of the Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under trial on 1st January 1859.	Committed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under trial on 31st December 1859.
Hazareebaugh	36	156	0	192	59	15	90	6	0	22
Assam	3	147	0	150	84	11	46	2	6	1
Arracan	1	47	0	48	27	4	12	0	0	5
Cachar	1	20	0	21	19	0	2	0	0	0
Total... ...	41	370	0	411	189	30	150	8	6	28

SENTENCED by the Magistrates, &c. of Extra-Regulation Provinces for 1859.

	Districts.	Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistants.										Deputy Magistrates.										Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.									
		Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Ditto above 2 ditto.	Ditto ditto 1 ditto.	Ditto ditto 6 months.	Ditto less than 6 ditto.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.
Hazareebagh	Hazareebaugh	15	10	9	6	17	57	7	20	18	159	20	0	40	1	100	216	23	60	8	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lohardugga	46	35	59	52	70	107	171	15	32	587	0	0	0	14	69	72	5	1	7	165	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	105
	Maunbhoom	59	36	38	56	121	507	71	73	52	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	Singbhoom	2	0	10	1	9	24	13	4	2	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gowalparah	4	0	11	18	35	71	5	2	13	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	181	0	0	0	185
	Kamroop	19	2	7	6	27	65	1	1	1	129	6	0	15	1	25	56	1	1	0	105	0	0	0	0	8	674	0	0	0	682
	Durrung	0	0	7	24	67	141	8	6	8	261	0	0	0	0	7	47	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	1	176	0	2	0	179
	Nowgong	2	0	10	19	64	1[illegible]	1	24	1	2[illegible]	2	0	2	8	38	61	0	1	3	116	0	0	0	0	18	100	0	0	0	119
	Seebsagur	0	11	10	9	32	6	9	2	1	80	0	1	5	12	76	83	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	18	107	0	0	0	125
	Lackimpore	4	0	8	15	59	161	18	4	2	271	0	0	0	1	26	80	3	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	14	147	0	0	0	161
	Cossyah Hills	0	1	1	5	3	5	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arracan	Akyab	0	2	4	11	107	525	100	13	3	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ramree	0	0	8	13	95	215	86	22	19	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	1	0	274
	Sandoway	1	0	5	0	25	170	4	7	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cachar	5	0	8	4	82	78	100	8	7	290	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	41	0	0	0	43
	Total	158	97	196	241	813	2,241	596	200	159	4,701	28	1	62	37	339	616	32	63	18	1,196	0	0	0	0	65	1,804	0	3	0	1,872

STATEMENT No. 10, *sentenced by the Sessions Judges of the Extra-Regulation Provinces in* 1859.

Districts.	Imprisonment for 16 years.	Ditto 15 ditto.	Ditto 14 ditto.	Ditto 13 ditto.	Ditto 12 ditto.	Ditto 11 ditto.	Ditto 10 ditto.	Ditto 9 ditto.	Ditto 8 ditto.	Ditto 7 ditto.	Ditto 6 ditto.	Ditto 5 ditto.	Ditto 4 ditto.	Ditto 3 ditto.	Ditto 2 ditto.	Ditto 1 ditto.	Less than 1 ditto.	Tried & discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for life.	Total.
Hazareebaugh	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	19	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	59
Assam	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	3	2	12	8	11	2	30	0	0	64
Arracan	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	27
Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total ...	7	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	48	0	28	5	20	14	16	2	30	0	0	189

Sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlut for 1859.

																	Less than one year.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	22
Arracan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chota Nagpore or Hazareebaugh ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	11
Total ...	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	7	34

No. 13. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1859, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OFFENCES	Total number of offenders.	CONVICTED: Flogged, fined, or discharged, on security	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and exceeding 12 years	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted
No. 1.—Offences against the person.																										
Murder	1,351	1	4	4	3	15	2	23	2	36	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	1	29	32	180	1	796
Wounding with intent to kill	82	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	26	0	43
Suspicion of murder	54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	34
Attempt to commit murder	18	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4
Homicide	421	7	21	15	17	21	14	24	2	36	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	9	0	198	0	233
Affray with homicide	164	0	9	2	6	6	0	41	0	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	69
Assault with wounding	1,439	20	626	54	9	6	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	0	453
Attempt to assault and wound	2,344	1,085	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	0	324
Suttee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suttee, aiding and abetting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	138
Attempt at rape	18	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8
Child-stealing	22	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	8
Detention for the sake of ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Poisoning	36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22
Setting churra	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Abortion, &c.	113	2	26	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	73
Importation of slaves	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sale of married women	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illegal arrest	296	41	39	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	97
False imprisonment	733	199	166	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	254
Torture	27	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Adultery	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12
Sodomy	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Riot and assault	240	100	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	81
Abduction	673	41	155	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	394
Deserting new-born infants	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4
Affray	381	89	141	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	0	116
Resistance of process	1,782	782	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	0	642
Making away with a person	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oppression	1,948	743	198	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	0	894
Petty assault	24,395	12,928	1,557	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,495	0	8,935
Accusation of kidnapping	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Exposure of infants	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total ..	36,731	16,436	3,236	189	43	56	26	109	5	119	8	0	27	0	1	0	47	0	1	2	2	41	32	20,719	1	13,596
No. 2.—Offences against property committed with violence.																										
Dacoity with murder	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	8	0	17	0	24
Ditto with torture	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	0	23	0	4	0	7	0	12	0	0	7	0	100	0	252
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,979	15	1	0	0	1	0	20	1	102	6	2	38	0	12	0	24	0	42	0	0	129	0	442	0	1,198
River dacoity with murder	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	32
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	76
Highway robbery with murder	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	30
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	25
Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	224	0	0	2	2	4	0	5	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	0	142
Suspicion of highway robbery	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Burglary with murder	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	46	0	1	0	3	5	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	19
Theft with murder	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	21
Ditto with wounding	20	0	2	6	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	4
Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	9	0	8
Cattle-stealing with murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto with wounding or personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	259	0	0	6	7	0	16	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	81
Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c.	146	12	34	3	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	37
Attempt at dacoity	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	18
Ditto at river ditto	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plunder with violence	665	183	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	330
Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	233	149	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	42
Suspicion of dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total ..	4,452	359	146	14	20	16	22	101	16	151	13	6	106	0	18	0	68	0	72	0	1	160	0	1,289	0	2,304
No. 3.—Offences against property committed without violence.																										
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,750	10	125	193	206	202	11	43	0	37	1	4	8	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	1,672
Theft, including cattle-stealing	11,373	1,116	2,339	503	630	508	19	13	0	17	0	6	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,063	0	5,837
Receiving stolen property	611	12	112	85	40	66	5	22	0	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	253	0	358
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	1,473	319	386	13	9	2	3	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	0	691
Pleadering	2,015	573	273	30	6	5	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	0	962
Trespass	402	204	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	132
Suspicion of theft	171	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	113
False personation	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
Receiving	173	50	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	95
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	242	20	93	10	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	108
Forcibly taking away documents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Accessory to theft	20	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	3
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	13	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8
Appropriation with acquisition of property	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	224	54	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	138
Attempt at burglary	117	2	32	5	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	73	0	43
Forcible entry and detainer	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ..	19,911	2,401	3,263	830	926	801	32	91	0	94	1	13	15	4	1	0	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	8,382	0	10,114
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																										
Arson	206	1	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	244
Attempt at ditto	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Attack and plundering house, &c.	778	122	109	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	443
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	436	80	53	16	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	332
Damaging crops, &c.	560	236	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	249
Total ..	2,077	440	219	16	15	21	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	0	1,172
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against Currency.																										
Forgery	187	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	115
Counterfeiting coin	29	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	16
Having in possession counterfeit coin	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Total ..	227	5	1	0	7	3	0	7	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	138
No. 6. Miscellaneous.																										
Being at large under sentence of transportation	22	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of felons	253	74	94	37	22	13	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	246	0	52
Perjury and subornation of perjury	276	0	2	2	2	43	6	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	153
Riot, sedition, &c.	747	396	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	176
Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers	196	46	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	82	0	94
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,851	903	115	16	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	0	763
Misdemeanors ditto	20,598	14,998	1,012	80	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	16,072	0	3,965
Other offences not included above	22,086	16,165	1,797	46	4	78	2	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17,105	0	4,165
Total ..	46,112	31,493	3,194	186	38	148	10	15	1	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	35,073	0	9,968
Grand Total ..	1,00,510	51,522	10,150	1,126	1,049	1,047	90	330	23	390	22	23	152	4	18	0	133	0	77	2	4	204	32	66,433	1	37,322

PUBLIC WORKS APPENDIX.—No. 11.

(Abstract of Budget Progress Report.)

Departmental Abstract of Expenditure of 1859-60 on Original Works.

Departments.	Complete Works.					Incomplete Works.				
	Number.	Amount.				Number.	Amount.			
		Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Differerence. More.	Differerence. Less.		Sanctioned.	Disbursed.	Balance remaining to complete.	Over-spent.
Military	166	25,73,285 0 0	32,08,354 0 0	6,35,069 0 0	0 0 0	107	10,52,054 0 0	5,97,441 0 0	4,54,613 0 0	0 0 0
Naval	3	27,520 0 0	32,165 0 0	4,645 0 0	0 0 0	4	14,987 0 0	14,909 0 0	78 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial	15	85,563 0 0	91,975 0 0	6,412 0 0	0 0 0	26	2,46,134 0 0	84,128 0 0	1,62,006 0 0	0 0 0
Revenue	9	36,001 0 0	88,264 0 0	52,263 0 0	0 0 0	23	3,31,015 0 0	1,89,126 0 0	1,41,889 0 0	0 0 0
Ecclesiastical	7	17,311 0 0	18,518 0 0	1,207 0 0	0 0 0	5	18,459 0 0	3,976 0 0	14,483 0 0	0 0 0
Educational	1	2,000 0 0	3,160 0 0	1,160 0 0	0 0 0	5	70,213 0 0	13,262 0 0	56,951 0 0	0 0 0
General	15	42,644 0 0	54,181 0 0	11,537 0 0	0 0 0	22	1,74,536 0 0	1,14,418 0 0	60,118 0 0	0 0 0
Municipal	1	1,912 0 0	2,451 0 0	539 0 0	0 0 0	3	20,894 0 0	4,102 0 0	16,792 0 0	0 0 0
Marine	1	2,241 0 0	1,469 0 0	0 0 0	772 0 0	2	15,607 0 0	5,783 0 0	9,824 0 0	0 0 0
Agricultural	17	48,099 0 0	97,321 0 0	49,222 0 0	0 0 0	33	1,87,774 0 0	5,033 0 0	1,82,741 0 0	0 0 0
Communication	17	1,20,770 0 0	1,08,363 0 0	0 0 0	12,407 0 0	62	25,32,430 0 0	9,82,337 0 0	15,50,093 0 0	0 0 0
Electric Telegraph	4	10,858 0 0	16,413 0 0	5,555 0 0	0 0 0	1	2,799 0 0	1,419 0 0	1,380 0 0	0 0 0
Total	256	29,68,204 0 0	37,22,634 0 0	7,67,609 0 0	13,179 0 0	293	46,66,902 0 0	20,15,934 0 0	26,50,968 0 0	0 0 0

APPENDIX No. 12.

ABSTRACT.

Departments.	Disbursement of		Difference.	
	1858–59.	1859–60.	More.	Less.
Military	18,62,406 0 0	10,52,633 0 0	0 0 0	8,09,773 0 0
Naval	0 0 0	32,386 0 0	32,386 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial	77,131 0 0	59,889 0 0	0 0 0	17,242 0 0
Revenue	18,136 0 0	1,59,522 0 0	1,41,386 0 0	0 0 0
Ecclesiastical	2,372 0 0	19,639 0 0	17,267 0 0	0 0 0
Educational.....	164 0 0	11,906 0 0	11,742 0 0	0 0 0
General	32,560 0 0	78,652 0 0	46,092 9 0	0 0 0
Municipal	3,707 0 0	6,553 0 0	2,846 0 0	0 0 0
Marine	17,701 0 0	6,526 0 0	0 0 0	11,175 0 0
Agricultural	56,129 0 0	44,200 0 0	0 0 0	11,929 0 0
Communication ...	2,37,143 0 0	3,59,048 0 0	1,21,905 0 0	0 0 0
Electric	25,800 0 0	3,322 0 0	0 0 0	22,478 0 0
Industrial	306 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	306 0 0
Total...	23,33,555 0 0	18,34,276 0 0	3,73,624 0 0	8,72,903 0 0

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing the entire Disbursements of the Public Works Department, Lower Provinces, during 1859-60.

Departments.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Sundry.	Total.
Military	10,52,633 0 0	1,87,610 0 0	24,702 0 0	12,64,945 0 0
Naval	32,386 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	32,386 0 0
Judicial	59,889 0 0	1,19,250 0 0	652 0 0	1,79,791 0 0
Revenue	1,59,522 0 0	61,102 0 0	482 0 0	2,21,106 0 0
Ecclesiastical	19,639 0 0	11,241 0 0	236 0 0	31,116 0 0
Educational.....	11,906 0 0	18,164 0 0	54 0 0	30,124 0 0
General	78,652 0 0	1,19,276 0 0	85,778 0 0	2,83,706 0 0
Municipal	6,553 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,553 0 0
Marine	6,526 0 0	16,847 0 0	3,410 0 0	26,783 0 0
Agricultural	44,200 0 0	2,03,759 0 0	1,217 0 0	2,49,176 0 0
Communication ...	3,59,048 0 0	4,89,292 0 0	6,191 0 0	8,54,531 0 0
Electric	3,322 0 0	2,643 0 0	0 0 0	5,965 0 0
Industrial	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,824 0 0	1,824 0 0
Establishment and Travelling Allowance	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,35,232 0 0
Stock Surplus Collected	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,01,559 0 0
Total ...	18,34,276 0 0	12,29,184 0 0	1,24,546 0 0	45,24,797 0 0

MARINE APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Charges on account of the Ports of Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo for the last ten years, and the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels with their registered tonnage.

Years.	Receipts of the Port.	Charges of the Port.	Annual No. of Vessels arrived (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Annual No. of Vessels departed (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				No. of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Ports.	Remarks.
					No. of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Vessels arrived.	No. of Departures.	Tonnage of Vessels departed.		
CALCUTTA.										
1850-51 ...	6,02,485 12 40	8,97,828 1 5	699	712	699	3,45,689	712	3,54,584	96 Pilots and 55 Volunteers.	Entire Pilot Establishment (exclusive of those on leave.)
1851-52 ...	6,80,189 5 11	8,63,410 14 8	806	789	806	4,16,259	789	4,03,805	Ditto Ditto.	Ditto ditto.
1852-53 ...	6,15,114 7 2	8,93,327 3 0	736	780	736	4,23,226	780	4,01,009	93 do. and 28 do.	Ditto ditto.
1853-54 ...	6,88,056 11 9	8,35,403 14 9	785	758	785	3,97,635	758	4,33,236	96 do. and 30 do.	Ditto ditto.
1854-55 ...	8,36,288 15 1	8,93,025 4 3	935	859	935	5,14,810	859	4,79,969	96 do. and 48 do.	Ditto ditto.
1855-56 ...	10,79,214 12 3	10,00,254 3 9	1,110	1,086	1,110	6,54,333	1,086	6,31,121	96 do. and 34 do.	Ditto ditto.
1856-57 ...	10,43,265 0 3	11,71,293 15 1	1,007	1,039	1,007	6,48,754	1,039	6,73,963	94 do. and 41 do.	Ditto ditto.
1857-58 ...	9,88,022 3 0	12,87,220 0 7	1,007	960	1,007	6,59,151	960	6,11,654	94 do., 39 do. and 8 licensed Pilots.	Ditto ditto.
1858-59 ...	11,10,216 8 11	13,84,230 14 5	970	978	970	7,34,900	978	7,08,400	91 do., 44 do. & 5 do.	Ditto ditto.
1859-60 ...	10,00,290 15 1	13,65,316 13 0	832	880	832	6,09,311	880	6,49,560	99 do., 37 do. & 8 do.	Ditto ditto.
CHITTAGONG.										
1850-51 ...	10,520 0 0	7,254 0 0	201	288	...	23,941	...	34,865	Two Pilots.	
1851-52 ...	9,078 0 0	7,264 0 0	205	254	...	24,438	...	30,272	Ditto.	
1852-53 ...	9,604 0 0	6,648 0 0	205	277	...	24,975	...	32,159	Ditto.	
1853-54 ...	12,428 0 0	8,327 0 0	264	375	...	31,717	...	44,202	Ditto.	
1854-55 ...	10,551 0 0	6,795 10 0	193	324	...	23,701	...	37,635		
1855-56 ...	10,078 0 0	8,450 0 1	260	290	...	29,631	...	35,303		
1856-57 ...	10,692 8 7	19,818 10 7	254	293	...	31,932	...	36,522		
1857-58 ...	10,402 9 0	12,677 3 1	253	303	...	28,768	...	33,648		
1858-59 ...	8,950 10 9	15,621 8 4	304	340	...	28,944	...	31,1[illegible]		
1859-60 ...	11,166 13 11	13,089 4 4	351	426	...	37,366	...	41,669		
AKYAB.										
1850-51 ...	13,046 6 6	11,114 3 9	406	394	...	...	...	...		Tonnage of these Arrivals and Departures unknown.
1851-52 ...	12,090 2 0	5,174 8 5	326	321	...	82,502	...	59,052		
1852-53 ...	16,207 10 6	3,731 4 1	387	390	77	37,431	130	61,776		
1853-54 ...	16,146 7 5	3,162 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1854-55 ...	19,820 7 8	9,245 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1855-56 ...	31,330 5 9	10,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1856-57 ...	16,680 13 5	24,968 12 9	261	251	...	1,01,630	...	91,472		
1857-58 ...	34,487 9 0	54,255 0 7	370	350	...	1,61,607	...	1,45,095		
1858-59 ...	24,218 0 6	18,159 10 4	339	351	...	1,09,880	...	1,18,285		
1859-60 ...	18,695 0 3	29,828 11 7	219	233	...	77,983	...	84,009		
KYOUK PHYOO.										
1850-51 ...	0 0 0	280 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1851-52 ...	0 0 0	273 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1852-53 ...	0 0 0	273 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1853-54 ...	0 0 0	276 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1854-55 ...	0 0 0	249 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1855-56 ...	0 0 0	261 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1856-57 ...	0 0 0	246 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1857-58 ...	0 0 0	749 15 10	4	4	...	356	...	356		
1858-59 ...	704 4 6	276 0 0	1	1	...	113	...	113		
1859-60 ...	839 2 0	277 13 0	25	25	...	3,669	...	3,669		

APPENDIX No. 15.

Divisions.	Acres of land taken up for Tea cultivation.	Acres of land under cultivation.	Produce of last year.	Remarks.
			lbs.	
Luckimpore	14,038	1,700	2,82,000	
Kamroop	12,207	297	6,160	
Durrung	3,783¾	375	22,400	
Nowgong	11,034	Not known.	48,000	
Seebsaugor	13,796¾	5,227	8,46,249	
Grand Total	54,859½	7,599	12,05,689	

APPENDIX No. 8.

Referred to in the Chapter on Prison Discipline.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year amounted to Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼, *viz.* :—

	1858-59.		1859-60.	
1. Cost of rations	4,98,444 12 8½		4,52,363 5 7½	
2. Money allowance	1,922 14 1½		2,406 14 7½	
		5,00,367 10 9¾		4,54,770 4 3
3. Fixed establishment	1,50,870 9 5		1,37,595 10 8	
4. Extra ditto	71,700 4 6¾		61,694 3 2¾	
		2,22,570 13 11¾		1,99,289 13 10¾
5. European medicines	5,131 6 8½		4,133 12 5	
6. Bazar ditto	5,860 10 4½		4,542 12 4¾	
7. Sick diet	8,358 3 9½		6,419 14 5	
8. Furniture, including bedding and extra blankets	831 8 8¾		1,326 12 3½	
		20,181 13 7		16,423 3 6
9. Clothing, including bedding and blankets		63,330 7 1		63,033 6 11½
10. Contingencies, including stationery		61,090 13 3¾		47,592 0 4
11. Additions, alterations, and repairs by Magistrates		16,377 14 6½		14,000 14 8½
Total		8,83,919 9 3¼		7,95,109 11 7¼
Against of the previous year ... ... Rs.				8,83,919 9 3¼
Decrease... ... Rs.				88,809 13 8

APPENDIX No. 9.

Referred to in the Chapter on Prison Discipline.

Economical Jails.

The most economical Jails were :—

Cuttack in which each prisoner cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	25	15 9
Chumparun ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	27	9 10
Midnapore ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	31	4 6
Tipperah ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	32	5 10
Hooghly ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	32	10 11
Singbhoom ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	33	4 3

Burdwan in which each prisoner cost	Rs.	35	6	4
Sumbulpore ditto ditto	„	34	6	11
Lohardugga ditto ditto	„	34	13	6

The most expensive Jails were:—

Sandoway in which each prisoner cost	Rs.	51	14	9
Sylhet ditto ditto	„	54	4	10
Durrung ditto ditto	„	54	15	2
Nowgong ditto ditto	„	61	1	1¼
Debrooghur ditto ditto	„	62	1	3
Ramree ditto ditto	„	62	9	0¼
Kamroop ditto ditto	„	63	9	11
Darjeeling ditto ditto	„	64	8	3
Akyab ditto ditto	„	65	14	3
Cossyah Hills ditto ditto	„	65	15	11
Maldah ditto ditto	„	74	5	4

APPENDIX No. 10.

Referred to in the Chapter on Prison Discipline.

Value of manufactured articles sold in the Bazar	Rs.	2,76,425	2	10¾
Value of articles consumed for public purposes	„	22,159	8	2½
Total Receipts... ...	„	2,98,584	11	1¼
Value of articles in store at the close of the year	„	79,076	8	3½
Grand Total	„	3,77,661	3	4¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year ...	„	51,614	10	5¾
Gross Receipts ...	„	3,26,046	8	11
Charges incurred during the year	„	1,52,103	8	10¼
Net Profit	„	1,73,943	0	0¾
Against of the previous year	„	1,05,377	11	8¼
Excess ...	„	68,565	4	4½

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Divisions under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the years 1857-58, 1858-59, *and* 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
REVENUE—ORDINARY.			
Land Revenue	3,69,16,953 0 0	3,72,12,820 0 0	3,74,90,448 0 0
Excise and Stamps	57,52,229 0 0	63,88,535 0 0	70,98,281 0 0
Post Office	9,81,389 0 0	11,27,564 0 0	13,04,307 0 0
Public Works	14,43,736 0 0	15,13,875 0 0	11,96,035 0 0
Customs and Salt	2,32,52,438 0 0	2,80,05,809 0 0	3,36,12,827 0 0
Opium	5,21,19,833 0 0	4,66,51,652 0 0	4,31,14,833 0 0
Marine	6,63,832 0 0	6,38,324 0 0	6,14,224 0 0
Miscellaneous	10,16,142 0 0	12,27,606 0 0	11,69,893 0 0
Sayer	2,97,807 0 0	3,73,279 0 0	3,47,388 0 0
	12,24,44,359 0 0	12,31,49,464 0 0	12,59,48,236 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous, including Public Works	9,40,500 0 0	8,46,989 0 0	7,78,755 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, Viz.,			
Convict Labor Fund	59,314 0 0	1,05,910 0 0	1,16,870 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,75,964 0 0	3,95,693 0 0	4,45,871 0 0
Total Funds	3,35,278 0 0	5,01,683 0 0	5,61,741 0 0
Grand Total	12,37,20,137 0 0	12,44,98,088 0 0	12,72,88,732 0 0
EXPENDITURE—ORDINARY.			
General Department	25,11,983 0 0	27,91,518 0 0	34,55,065 0 0
Post Office	10,20,917 0 0	16,28,145 0 0	18,30,437 0 0
Public Instruction	10,33,514 0 0	10,33,478 0 0	10,38,468 0 0
Pensions	18,07,825 0 0	18,12,251 0 0	15,36,393 0 0
Judicial Department	70,93,939 0 0	71,53,891 0 0	73,60,617 0 0
Revenue Department	32,40,966 0 0	31,06,546 0 0	30,84,338 0 0
Excise and Stamps	4,12,890 0 0	4,09,094 0 0	4,01,711 0 0
Customs and Salt	42,91,962 0 0	45,37,954 0 0	39,26,101 0 0
Public Works	22,35,257 0 0	37,62,652 0 0	42,32,728 0 0
Sayer	1,594 0 0	1,118 0 0	332 0 0
Miscellaneous, General...	1,38,291 0 0	1,43,581 0 0	91,886 0 0
Opium	89,06,180 0 0	76,53,580 0 0	65,93,823 0 0
Marine	37,05,809 0 0	40,67,328 0 0	42,68,397 0 0
Total Rupees	3,64,01,077 0 0	3,75,40,631 0 0	3,73,40,296 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Public Works	28,06,645 0 0	39,88,828 0 0	11,06,586 0 0
Miscellaneous	5,30,171 0 0	1,70,023 0 0	5,27,288 0 0
Total Extraordinary	33,36,816 0 0	41,58,851 0 0	16,33,874 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, Viz.,			
Convict Labor Fund	56,458 0 0	64,113 0 0	46,859 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,05,701 0 0	3,32,750 0 0	3,31,444 0 0
Total Funds	2,62,159 0 0	3,96,863 0 0	3,78,303 0 0
Grand Total	4,00,00,052 0 0	4,20,96,345 0 0	3,93,52,473 0 0
Surplus or Remainder	8,37,20,085 0 0	8,24,01,743 0 0	8,79,36,259 0 0

Errors Excepted,

F. LUSHINGTON,

Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;

Office of Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal,

The 30*th December* 1860.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in reward for the Services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Assam ..	Pritram Chowdry ..	Zemindar of Mechparah.	For constant and persevering exertions in bringing heinous offenders to justice, and general co-operation with the local Authorities in the administration of the Laws; conduct strikingly in contrast with that of the generality of his class.	The Title of Roy Bahadoor and a Khillut.	.. ..	General Letter No. 5 of 1858.
Behar ..	Shaikh Syudooddeen	Koteghusht Darogah of Jehanabad.	The gallantry and devotion of Syudooddeen were very conspicuous. The *émeute* at Patna on the 3rd July 1857 did not occur in his division; but on his hearing of it he immediately hastened to the spot; shot one of the Insurgents himself; and being deserted by his men was desperately wounded. The Insurgents carried a flag with a verse of the Koran inscribed on it, proclaiming a "Jehad" or Holy War against all Christians. Though a Mahomedan, the Darogah did not hesitate an instant between the calls of duty and fanaticism. He headed the attack on the Insurgents with distinguished bravery, and died of wounds received in the faithful and intrepid execution of his duty.	Immediate promotion from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, and a Donation of Rupees On his death a Pension to his widow of Rupees per month	300 0 0 25 0 0	Special Letter No. 27 of 1857.
Patna ..	Not given ..	Three men of Capt. Rattray's Seikh Police Battalion.	They promptly seized a Nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards who attempted to tamper with them, and made him over to the Authorities, thus discouraging others from similar attempts when the desire prevailed throughout the Town of Patna to shake the fidelity of their Regiment by taunts, reproaches, and other means.	Donation of Rupees 50 to each.	150 0 0	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sarun ..	Ishendyal ..	Acting Darogah of Sudder Thannah of Sarun.	When the disturbances commenced, the Magistrate of Sarun, finding his Sudder Darogah wanting in zeal and energy, suspended him temporarily, and appointed Lalla Ishendyal to act for him. The Lalla performed his duties so efficiently, and was so zealous in his exertions, that the Magistrate brought his services to the favorable notice of Government. He had served Government seventeen years, and had frequently acted as a Darogah.	He was promoted to the 2nd Grade of Darogahs as a Supernumerary.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Sew Churn Shuttul	Jemadar of Sudder Thannah Sarun.	This Officer exerted himself equally with the Lalla, and his services were represented at the same time by the Magistrate of Sarun as deserving special notice. He had served Government upwards of twenty years.	He received a Donation of Rupees	200 0 0	Ditto.
Hooghly ..	Bechu Sing ..	Nujeeb of the Dacoity Commr.'s Establishment.	For disclosing a conspiracy to rebel against the State incited by Pirag Dhobe, a Nujeeb of the Establishment of the Dacoity Commissioner.	He received a Donation of Rupees	150 0 0	Special Letter No. 18 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Govindo Sing ..	Ditto ..	For his evidence which led to the conviction and punishment of Pirag Dhobe.	Ditto ..	100 0 0	
Marine Dept. ..	Not given ..	Native Crew of Steamer *Berhampooter*.	For having steadily remained at their posts while proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, constantly under fire of the Rebels, and especially at Bithoor, where a large body of the Enemy fired on the Vessel.	Gratuity to the Native Crew of six months' pay to each.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 25 of 1857.
Behar ..	Mr. Alonzo Money..	Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Behar.	When the abandonment of Gya, in common with other Stations in Behar, was ordered by the Commissioner of the Division, Mr Money, in spite of the order, remained at his post, although the European and Seikh Troops who had been sent to Gya some time previously had been withdrawn, and there remained only a few Nujeebs who were believed to be unworthy of trust, and to be prepared for mutiny at the first opportunity.	Appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Behar on a salary of Rupees 24,000 per annum, his substantive pay before these events being Rs. 1,916-10-8.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 22 of 1857.

				Mr. Money's stay at Gya, at imminent personal risk, kept the Nujeebs in check until the arrival three days after of eighty men of Her Majesty's 64th, with whose assistance the Public Treasure, amounting to about eight lacs of Rupees, was removed from the Station, and, notwithstanding an attack by the revolted Nujeebs, and the Prisoners in the Jail, to the number of 750, who had been liberated, was conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the Treasury. Mr. Money's subsequent most valuable services on several occasions have been reported to the Supreme Government from time to time.		
Ditto	Mr. C. Hollings ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.	Mr. Hollings remained with Mr. Money at Gya, sharing the personal risk, and taking part in the measures adopted for the removal of the Treasure and its conveyance to the Presidency. His services were almost gratuitous. He was not bound by any special responsibilities to remain at his post after having been recalled by the Commissioner, and in this point of view his conduct was peculiarly meritorious.	As Mr. Hollings had already attained the highest Grade of Uncovenanted Officers in the Opium Department, on a salary of Rupees 750 per mensem, he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, as well as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, on Rupees 12,000 per annum.	.. ..	Ditto.
Sarun	Ramzan Ally ..	Kazee of Sarun ..	From the commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and he several times supplied valuable information to the Magistrate. When intelligence reached Chuppra of the mutinies at Dinapore and Segowlie, he tendered his assistance to the Magistrate, offering to remain at his residence. While in charge of the District under the Commissioner's authority, he displayed great energy and discretion; imme-	Appointed a Deputy Magistrate on Rupees 300 per month, and received the thanks of Government.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 22 and 34 of 1857, and 10 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			diately on hearing of Major Eyre's success at Arrah, he proclaimed the news by beat of tom-tom, to encourage the well-disposed, and to intimidate the disaffected. The respectable inhabitants spoke of his courage, zeal, activity and vigilance in terms of gratitude and the highest praise, and the Officiating Judge considered the preservation of order to be due chiefly to the exertions of Ramzan Ally and the other Native Officials who remained at their posts.			
Tirhoot ..	Not given ..	Native Officers and Men, to the number of 115, who formed the Nujeeb Guard at Mozufferpore.	When the Detachment at Mozufferpore of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied, and after committing certain outrages, proceeded to the Jail to release the Prisoners, the Nujeeb Guards, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the Sowars and others who had joined them, refused to listen to their proposal to free the Prisoners and plunder the Treasury, in which there was a sum of about four lakhs of Rupees. Under the command of their Chief Native Officer, they loaded their muskets and prepared to oppose the Mutineers and Insurgents. The latter, finding their attempts to seduce the Nujeebs unsuccessful, stealthily retreated; were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs, and had one of their number wounded. The escape of Mozufferpore from the horrors which followed mutiny at other Stations, as well as the safety of the public buildings and treasure, were owing to the fidelity of the Nujeebs, which was doubly meritorious under the very trying circumstance of the Station having been left by every European or Christian Officer and Resident, before the Detachment mutinied.	Donation granted equal to two months' pay of each, the total disbursement being Rupees	1,579 0 0	Special Letter No. 36 of 1857.

Shahabad	..	.. .. ..	Town of Sasseram.	For loyal services rendered by the Town-people during the disturbances in repelling the Mutineers.	The honorary designation of "Nasir-ool-Kookkam Kusbah, Sasseram," or Sasseram, the supporter or aider of the Rulers, and the restoration at Government expense of the Tank surrounding the Tomb of Shere Shah.	..	..	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858. Separate Letter No. 36 of 1858.
Ditto	..	Not given	.. Detachment of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, consisting of one Jemadar, two Havildars, two Naicks, forty-five Privates, one Bugler, one Bheestie, and one Cook, who formed part of the Garrison of Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah.	When besieged in Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah by the Mutineers of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry and the Insurgents, they resisted every endeavor made by the Enemy (and constantly maintained throughout the term of the siege, which lasted seven days) to induce them to abandon the Garrison and give up the Government Officers. They treated every offer, even from their own Countrymen amongst the Insurgents, with derision and evinced during the whole of that trying time perfect obedience and alacrity in arduous labor as well as gallantry and fortitude beyond all praise.	Promotion to the Officers and men of the Detachment according to the recommendations of the Magistrate, Mr. H. C. Wake, and a gratuity of twelve months' pay each to the whole Detachment.	..	..	Special Letters Nos. 21 and 22 of 1857.
Shahabad	..	Huzrut Shah Kubeer-ooddeen.	Shamdeh Nassheen of Sasseram.	He did every thing in his power to facilitate the march of Troops along the Grand Trunk Road. He himself with great courage resisted Koer Sing, and by great exertions succeeded in inducing the Villagers and Towns-people to do likewise. After the departure of Koer Sing, he labored strenuously to restore order around Sasseram, and was prompt and regular in communicating the movement of the Rebels in his neighbourhood. He incurred considerable expense in maintaining fighting men, messengers, &c. Throughout the disturbances he exhibited an active, steady, and devoted loyalty to the British Government, and rendered most valuable services.	Was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in September 1857. Received a Sunnud conferring the title of Huzrut, a Perwannah of acknowledgments, and a Khillut of the value of Rupees	10,000	0	0	Special Letters Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 36 of 1857, and Nos. 29 and 36 of 1858.
					Vested with special powers of an Assistant Magistrate in March 1858. Received for the maintenance of a Hummaum for travellers, an allowance per month of Rupees	50	0	0	
					Also, pending arrangements for conferring a Jagheer out of the confiscated Estates, an allowance from the rent of the same, of Rupees per annum	10,000	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Rungpore ..	Diaram Doobey ..	Sepoy of No. 6 Company, 73rd Native Infantry.	For promptly disclosing seditious language on the part of a Sepoy of the Sappers and Miners, and bringing him to punishment.	Promoted in his Regiment	.. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Certain Sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry.	In August 1857, a plot was formed by three Sepoys of the 73rd Native Infantry at Julpigoree to murder their Officers. Information being given to the Military Authorities, two of the plotters were quietly arrested. The third concealed himself, and when ordered to leave his hiding place, refused to do so, threatening to shoot the Native Officer who was required to arrest him. Soon after he rushed suddenly out into the open space between two rows of Sepoy huts, and urged his comrades to rise in Arms. Refusing to listen to the oft repeated order to lay down his Arms, a Sepoy of the Guard attending the Officer who endeavoured to reduce the Mutineer to submission, shot him dead on the spot, two others having also fired. Those Sepoys who were most active in putting down the disturbance were immediately rewarded.	Promotion and presents, particulars not given.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 21 and 23 of 1857.
Moorshedabad ..	Not given ..	Guard consisting of one Havildar, one Naick, and 24 Men of the Nizamut Troops.	For excellent behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, a batch of seventy Horses for the Yeomanry Cavalry, on the way from Berhampore to Soorie.	Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 32 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given .	Guard consisting of one Adjutant, one Subadar, and 40 Sepoys of Nizamut Troops.	For excellent conduct and orderly behaviour while escorting, under the orders of of the Nawab Nazim, a large number of Government Horses, formerly belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, from Berhampore to Raneegunge.	Donation of Rupees ..	150 0 0	

Chota Nagpore ..	Sumbhoonauth Sing	Rajah of Ramghur.	When the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion mutinied, and the European Officers of the Corps, and of the Commission at Chota Nagpore were compelled to abandon the Station and to repair to Hazareebaugh, he visited them there, and placed at their command about fifty armed men. He constantly assisted the Authorities and did his best to repress crime on his large Zemindaree. During the disturbances in Chota Nagpore, he displayed distinguished loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and promptly responded to all requisitions for means of conveyance for troops and their baggage.	Received the thanks of Government on several occasions, and a Khillut of the value of Rupees ..	2,981 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 31 of 1857.
Singbhoom ..	Chuckerdhur Sing ..	Rajah of Seraikellah.	By his loyal exertions the Detachment at Chyebassa of the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion were restrained for a considerable time from mutiny and from removing the Government Treasure in their charge. He protected the Principal Assistant Commissioner and his family, and provided an escort of 250 men to guard them on the way to Calcutta. He advanced from his own funds one month's pay of the Police in Singhbhoom and of the Jail Establishment, and arranged for feeding the Prisoners. When Chyebassa was abandoned in consequence of the mutiny of the Ramgurh Battalion at Dorunda, he took prompt measures for the preservation of the peace of the District, and for the protection of the Government Treasury, Jail, and other property. In the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, he aided the Authorities with armed men and supplies, promptly meeting all requisitions; and he evinced throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty to the Government.	Presented with twelve Muskets and 240 rounds of Ammunition, also a Khillut consisting of ten pieces, value	Not stated.	Special Letters Nos. 23, 25, 26, 29, 33, 37 of 1857, and No. 23 of 1858.
				Also a Revolver Rifle, value Rupees ..	400 0 0	(24th September 1857, 497-9.)
				Also as a rent-free service tenure, Pergunnah Koraikellah of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, excepting the attached Cole Peers, and two Villages otherwise bestowed, the annual jumma of the portion he received being Rupees ..	700 0 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ennus Khan . .	Woordie Major, 5th Irregular Cavalry.	For good services rendered by him in tracing out and bringing to punishment three men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry concerned in the murder of Sir N. R. Leslie, Adjutant of the Regiment. On receipt of intelligence of the murder a reward was offered of Rupees 1,000 for each murderer apprehended and convicted. When told of his right to a share, he unhesitatingly and firmly declined it.	Presented with a Sword of Honor, value Rupees	275 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 15, 22, 29 and 33 of 1857.

District.	Name	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Heera Sing ..	Duffadar ..	For good services on the same occasion ..	A donation to each of Rupees ..	300 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 15, 22, 29 and 33 of 1857.
	Goinda Khan ..	Nishanburdar ..				
	Humeed Khan ..	Lance Duffadar ..				
	Syud Ahmed ..	Sowars ..				
	Ali Shere Khan ..					
Shahabad ..	Ram Killawan Misser.	Chupprassie ..	For conveying safely and speedily, at great personal risk, a letter from Mr. Wake, Magistrate of Shahabad, to the Commanding Officer at Dinapore, giving an account of the situation of the party beleaguered at Arrah.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Behar ..	Jye Percash Sing ..	Rajah of Deomoongah in Zillah Behar.	During the disturbances in his neighbourhood the Rajah did every thing which his means permitted to assist in preserving order; he readily gave the services of armed horsemen and peons to protect the Grand Trunk Road; to strengthen the Police; to convey information, and to facilitate supplies for the Toops. Though his small resources did not permit his bringing a large body into the field at his own charges; his local and family influence, and the effect of his hereditary rank and position were of great service in guiding the popular mind over a large and important tract of country. His steady loyalty was of the more importance because of his relationship to Koer Sing who made made many efforts, as is generally believed, to win him over to rebellion, and was vexed and astonished at his failure. When the insurrection broke out in Palamow, the Rajah was called upon to raise a temporary Force and to march in person to the asistance of Lieutenant Graham then beleaguered by the Rebels and in danger. The Rajah promptly and effectively complied; merely soliciting that, in consideration of his known poverty, the cost might	Received, in reimbursement of the cost of maintaining for three-half the Force raised by him on the requisition of Government, a sum of Rupees ..	19,692 12 0	Special Letters Nos. 24, 26, and 31 of 1857. Nos 30, 40 and 58 of 1858.
				Received also, out of confiscated Estates, a Zemindarse with a net rental per annum of Rupees .. to be held rent free for life, and afterwards by his heirs subject to a permanent assessment of Rupees 5,000 per annum.	10,461 4 4	
				Presented with two maunds of Powder and 1,000 Percussion Caps.		
				Received also the Title of Maharajah Bahadoor, and a Khillut consisting of seven pieces, value	Not stated.	

			be defrayed by Government. His arrival at Palamow was opportune. The Force raised by him was variously employed in Detachments, and rendered valuable service in guarding several posts which were then threatened; in assisting at the attack on the Palamow Fort and against the Bhogtah Insurgents; in holding Ghauts; in the attack on Cheemoo; in scouring the Hills; in capturing Rebels; and recovering plunder. The Rajah was eager for an opportunity of distinguishing himself and would have behaved well had he found it. He kept his Force in good order. There were few complaints, and these he took care to have speedily redressed.			
Shahabad	Hookum Sing	Jemadar of the Seikh Police Battalion ..	In furnishing a list of those Seikhs of the Police Battalion forming part of the Garrison of Mr. Boyle's House at Arrah, who especially distinguished themselves, the Magistrate of Shahabad reported as follows:—"First in the list I must place Hookum Sing, the Jemadar, whose conduct throughout was admirable and cannot be overrated." The Detachment which was in the Arrah fortified Bungalow took part also in the action at Dullour, and in the capture of Jugdespore. Though harassed throughout the march with skirmishing through heavy ground in advance of the Column, they were well forward in the attack, and many of them joined in the charge which finally dispersed the Rebels. Hookum Sing commanded the Detachment.	Promoted to the next superior Grade as Supernumerary, and admitted by G. O. G G. No. 1216 of 1857 to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit.	.. .. ..	Special Letters Nos. 24, 26, and 29 of 1857.
Ditto	Sultan Bux	Havildar	For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	Promoted each to the next superior Grade as Supernumeraries, and admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. .. ..	
	Juswunt Sing	Sepoy of the same Corps.....				
Ditto	Saheb Sing	Sepoy ..	For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	Admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit ...	.. ..	
	Heera Sing	Ditto ..				
	Mutee	Ditto ..				
	Dewan Sing	Ditto ..				
	Nehal Sing	Ditto ..				
	Utter Sing	Ditto ..				
	Sunmut Sing	Ditto ..				
	Jamess Sing	Ditto ..				
	Saheb Sing	Ditto .. (Same Corps) ..				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed proposed.		Remarks.
Patna	Shaikh Hedayut Ali Khan.	Subadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.	When in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Mooltan in 1848 by capturing a noted Rebel of the name of Oomrao Sing, who had been tampering with the British Troops in hopes of withdrawing them to the Standard of the Enemy. Soon after the Bengal Police Battalion was raised, he was transferred to it in February 1856, and greatly assisted in drilling the Corps. At Soorie, when the 32nd Native Infantry showed signs of Mutiny, he was the first to warn his Commanding Officer, and exerted himself zealously to counteract the attempts of the men of that Corps to tamper with the Police Battalion. He was leader of the Corps in volunteering for service against the Rebels. At Patna he highly distinguished himself in assisting the Local Police to capture Rebels. During the excitement in the three Native Regiments at Dinapore before their outbreak, he exhibited the most determined loyalty, and constantly exerted himself to preserve a good understanding between the Men and Officers of the 8th Native Infantry. He exercised for the best purposes his influence with the men of that Corps, in which he himself had been brought up, and in which his father and grand-father had served in the rank of Soobadar. His Commanding Officer reported of him, that "he is cool and determined in action and has great influence over his men. If there is anything to do in the way of capturing Mutineers or Rebels, Hedayut Ali is the first to volunteer. Were I to write reams" (Major Rattray added) " in favor of this most deserving servant of the British Government, I could not say too much. I do not believe the Government has a more devoted servant in Bengal, and few who have done more good service. I consider	He was admitted by the Supreme Government in G. G. O. No. 1427, dated 13th November 1857, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Sirdar Bahadoor. He was subsequently admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, by G. G. O. No. 1708, dated 23rd December 1858. In January 1859, he was promoted to the Rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Bengal Police Battalion, on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 29, 33, and 36 of 1857.

			him worthy of the highest honor the Government could bestow." Subsequently Major Rattray wrote of him in these terms, "That the Regiment not three years old has past through the difficult ordeal it has done with honor to itself and all belonging to it is chiefly due to the unwearied zeal and exertions of Sirdar Bahadoor Hedayut Ali. "I cannot speak in too high terms of this noble Officer. The time of difficulty and danger is his opportunity, and whether in Battle, in times of difficulty on account of a scarcity of Provisions, or when information is required, he is ever to the front. His conduct was most prominent on the occasion of the capture of the Rebel Chief, Sirnam Sing. He entered into all the arrangements with his usual zeal, and begged to be allowed to form one of the party; but I told him, and with truth, that the Government could not afford to lose so valuable a servant. I have to thank this Officer for all information I have received of the movements and acts of the Rebels; and it is owing to his exertions also, and to his justice in seeing the Ryots duly paid, that my Bazar was ever full of provisions, when others were empty."			
Patna ..	Uttum Sing ..	Sepoy in the Seikh Police Battalion..	For distinguished gallantry in the Field in the engagement with the Mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion at Chuttra.	Promoted as a Supernumerary to the Rank of Havildar in his Corps, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, and admitted to 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 32 and 35 of 1857.
Patna ..	Hazaroo ..	Havildar in the Police Battalion.	For distinguished gallantry in the Field on the same occasion and in consideration of his having had a portion of a thigh and the calf of one leg torn away by Grape.	Promoted as a Supernumerary to the Rank of Jemadar in the Battalion.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 32 of 1857, and 4 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Ditto ..	Utter Sing ..	Subadar in the Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State displayed on the 2nd October 1857, in an engagement with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion.	Admitted to 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Nehal Sing ..	Subadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	When the Rebels under Koer Sing established themselves in the Jugdespore Jungle, a Force of Europeans and Seikhs marched from Arrah to dislodge them. The Seikhs belonging to the Bengal Police Battalion were commanded by Lieutenant Waller, who was wounded at the commencement of the engagement. Nehal Sing mounted him on his own Horse, deputed four Privates to attend him, and keep him in the Saddle, and so conducted him safely into the Arrah Fort. The Force being out-numbered was compelled to retire. Under Nehal Sing, who took Command in consequence of Lieutenant Waller being disabled, the Seikhs covered the retreat. When about three miles from Arrah they made a stand against the pursuing Enemy, beat them back and prevented the disastrous consequences which must have ensued had the Enemy forced their way into the Station after the enfeebled Force in retreat.	Admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit by G. O. G. G. No. 1150, dated 3rd August 1858.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 28 of 1858, Narrative 42.
Ditto ..	Sewdial Sing ..	Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, and for saving the life of Mr. J. C. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate, by placing him on an Elephant when overcome with heat and fatigue, and guarding him on the retreat.	Admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit by G. O. G. G. No. 819, dated 25th May 1858.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 28 of 1858.

Patna	..	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	From the commencement of the Mutinies he showed marked zeal and was untiring in his exertions. He conducted himself so well under Colonel Corfield, that the latter intended to recommend him for some special reward, but was unable to carry out the purpose. Lieutenant Baker reported most favorably of his behaviour in the pursuit of the Rebels from Bickramgunge to Buxar. Major Rattray reported that his conduct throughout the disturbances was most admirable, and that he was anxious to obtain for the Ressaldar some mark of the approbation of Government, more especially as he entered the Police Battalion, expecting to receive Rupees 150 per month, and though he received only Rupees 100, and was of course disappointed, his conduct was most praiseworthy.	Admitted in G. O. G. G. No. 1552, dated 16th November 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit, with the Title of Bahadoor.	..	Special Letter No. 40. of 1858.
Ditto	..	Achaiber Pandy.	Sepoy in the Bengal Police Battalion.	When the notorious Rebel Sirnam Sing, his brother and certain relatives, had established themselves in a difficult position on the Rhotas Hills, and had, for about twelve months, wasted the neighbourhood by robbery, plunder and destruction of Villages and Indigo Factories, all endeavours to crush them by open attack having failed, owing to the advantages of their retreat, and their familiarity with the jungles, Major Rattray resolved to attempt the capture or destruction of the party by stratagem. As Seikhs could not be employed, their appearance and language rendering successful disguise hopeless, Volunteers from among the Poorbeahs of the Police Battalion were called for. Achaiber Panday and another promptly offered themselves, and with the aid of six others, who subsequently enlisted in the enterprise, they carried out the scheme with complete success, at imminent personal risk, capturing Sirnam Sing alive, and killing the remainder, ten in number, on the spot. Major Rattray attributed this most satisfactory result chiefly to Achaiber Panday and Havildar Meherban Tewarree, (the next in this List,) who executed the most difficult and dangerous part of the undertaking	Promoted to the Rank of Jemadar in the Sasseram Levy.	..	Special Letter No. 45 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Patna ..	Meherban Tewarree.	Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	He joined Achsiber Pandy in offering his services on the first call for Volunteers, and, as stated above, had the most difficult part of the scheme to carry out. He was also one of the Garrison of the besieged Bungalow at Arrah.	Admitted in G.O.G.G. No. 1483, of 30th October 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Sewdial Sing.	Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	When he joined the expedition against the Rebels, he had a dislocated shoulder; yet he killed two of them. He also was one of the Arrah Garrison.	Promoted in G. O. G. G. No. 1484, dated 30th October 1858, from 3rd to 2nd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Luchmun Sing. Sheik Ibrahim. Mohun Sing. Ramoter Sing. Gungaram Sing.	Havildar .. Naick . Privates, Bengal Police Battalion.	These men assisted in the capture of Sirnam Sing, and in the destruction of the rest of the gang.	Admitted by the same G. O. G. G. to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	Resaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For excellent conduct while serving with a Column under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, C. B., engaged in operations against the Rebels at Deliabagh, on the Nusseergunge Road, where the Rebels had established a Thannah in the name of the noted Rebel Chief Ummur Sing. By his untiring energy and persevering exertions, two bodies of Rebels were surprised, sixteen cut up, and eight captured. Of the Detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion engaged on the occasion, it was reported that, though exposed to very severe weather, and with very scant rations and rest, they did their work heartily, zealously and cheerfully.	Admitted in G O. G. G. No. 493 of 1858, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Sirdar Bahadoor.		

Ditto ..	Akber Khan .. Kala Khan .. Shabaz Khan .. Gholab Sing .. Hakim Sing ..	Duffadar .. Lance Duffadar .. Troopers, Bengal Police Battalion	For their gallant conduct on the occasion above referred to, and in the action against the Rebels at Subejnee, near Peeroo, on the 27th.	Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 493 of 1858, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.		
Ditto ..	Thakoor Sing ..	Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	For conspicuous gallantry, in having, at the imminent risk of his life, proceeded to the Camp of the Rebels at Jugdeespore, and from thence procured information of their movements.	Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 256, dated Allahabad the 6th July 1858, to the rank of Jemadar, and presented with a gratuity of Rupees ..	200 0 0	
Ditto ..	.. .. ..	The Bengal Police Battalion.	In reporting the defeat of the Rebel Joodhur Sing and his party at Kusma, in Behar, on the 4th July 1858, the Commissioner of Patna observed :— "The chastisement inflicted on this body of Rebels has already had an excellent effect throughout the District of Behar, where people, looking to the impunity with which the Rebel bands previously traversed the Country and loaded themselves with plunder, had begun to doubt the power of the Government to protect them. This is the last of many valuable services rendered by Captain Rattray and his Battalion. The Corps was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs when the mutiny commenced. "They immediately volunteered for service against the Rebels, and proceeded by forced marched to Patna where they arrived in time to secure the place against the probable consequences of the mutiny at Dinapore Since then they have held all the Districts of the Division; often, for many months together, wholly unaided, and have rendered most valuable assistance to the Magistrates. A small party of the Corps composed with the European Residents, the Garrison of Arrah; where, besieged in a small house of no strength by three disciplined Regiments and a host of Rajpoots, with but faint hope of succour, they nobly spurned all the inducements offered to them by the Rebels to secure their own safety by abandoning the Europeans, and held out until relieved.	Received a donation of six months' Batta of a Corps of the Line.	.. ..	Special Letters No. 30 of 1857, Nos. 33, 41, 42 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation	Service performed.	Reward Bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			Another party fought under Colonel Rowcroft with distinguished gallantry in all the actions in which that Officer was engaged in Goruckpore. In the neighbourhood of Gya, at Dunchooa, at Jugdespore, and at Kusma, the main body of the Battalion engaged the enemy, and always with the same distinguished gallantry which rendered the victory at Kusma so rapid and decisive. In both the disastrous retreats which Arrah witnessed, this noble corps set a bright example of steadiness, and by their conduct contributed mainly to the salvation of the few Europeans who escaped. It is impossible to over-rate the services rendered to Behar. Almost constantly on the move, separated from their bedding and spare clothes, now called on to protect one extremity, then hurried off to the other, they have always stood ready to confront danger, and to maintain the peace of the Division."			
Patna ..	Captain T. Rattray.	Commandant, Bengal Police Battalion.	A representation of Captain Rattray's services is embraced in the foregoing narratives of the services of the Battalion he commanded.	Received the Brevet rank of Major, and the appointment of Inspector of Police Battalions.		
Sarun ..	Brijonath Pundit.	Second Grade Darogah of Police at Sewan.	For valuable assistance rendered to the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan in June 1857, in preserving the peace of the Sub-Division while the neighbouring Districts were disturbed, and re-assuring the population of the Town, then under great excitement and alarm.	Promotion as a Supernumerary from 2nd to 1st Grade.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Enayuth Hossein.	Third Grade Darogah of Police at Sewan.	For similar services on the same occasion; and for further valuable services during the subsequent disturbances, especially on the occurrence of a riot at a place called Punjwar, in assisting to quell which he was wounded.	Promotion as a Supernumerary from 3rd to 2nd Grade and again from 2nd to 1st Grade.	..	

Behar ..	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy.	Assistant Overseer..	When Shergotty was for a time abandoned by the European and Christian Officers and Residents, these two men, by their exertions, preserved order in the place, and induced the inhabitants of the City to prepare to repel any attack by the Rebels. When it was reported that a large number of escaped prisoners and others were on the way to sack the place, a large body turned out to oppose them, and though the surrounding country was entirely disordered, no disturbance took place at Shergotty.	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy's conduct was reported to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, for recognition.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
	Rujeeb Ali ..	Foujdary Darogah of Shergotty ..		Rujeeb Ali was appointed a Supernumerary Police Darogah on Rupees 50 per month, and subsequently advanced to the 2nd Grade.	.. ..	
Monghyr ..	Sye Mungul Sing ..	Rajah of Monghyr ..	For material assistance rendered by him, in placing Spies on the track of the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry; keeping the Government Officers informed of their movements; sending armed men to aid the Civil Authorities, and to intercept the Mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry; and assisting the Military Officers at Deoghur to procure needful supplies.	A pair of handsome silver mounted Pistols—value	340 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Burdwan ..	Not named ..	Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, and parties of Police at Culna and Burdwan.	For capturing, in June 1857, twenty-nine deserters from Native Infantry Regiments then in Calcutta and Barrackpore.	Rupees 50 for each deserter, according to Circular Order, dated 20th June 1857	1,450 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Juggurnath Sing ..	Jemadar in the employ of the Zemindar of Pergunnah Futteh Sing ..	For capturing, in June 1857, thirteen deserters from the 43rd Light infantry, stationed at Barrackpore.	Rupees 30 for each deserter, according to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857 ..	390 0 0	Special Letter No. 33 of 1857.
	Jeeboon ..	Pidda in the employ of Zemindar Juggernath Dhoba ..				
Ditto ..	Moorye Sheikh ..	Jemadar of Police Moorshedabad.	For capturing, in June 1857, thirteen deserters from the 43rd Light Infantry stationed at Barrackpore.	Rupees 30 for each deserter, according to the Proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.	390 0 0	Special Letter No. 33 of 1857.
	Junrut Sing ..	Burkundauz of Police Moorshedabad.				
	Hefaut Sheikh ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Nakooree Khan ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Kootub Khan ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Meer Tameejooddeen	Ditto ditto.				
	Podarut Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Luchmun Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Sunkur Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Benee Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Toylucko Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				
	Nundkissore Tewary	Ditto ditto.				
	Than Sing ..	Ditto ditto.				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Not given ..	Messenger ..	When the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry left Bhaugulpore on the night of the 14th August 1857, this messenger conveyed a letter from the Commissioner to Colonel Burney, commanding 32nd Native Infantry at Bowsee, apprizing him of their departure. As he could not proceed by any road other than that which the Sowars had taken, it was only by exposing himself to imminent danger that he gained the chief object of the errand, in reaching Bowsee half an hour before the Sowars came in sight. He very narrowly escaped capture by the Mutineers.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	1,000 0 0	Special Letter No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Messenger ..	This man conveyed, on the same occasion, a letter to Deoghur to warn the Officers of the detachment, 32nd Native Infantry, at that place. He incurred no risk, but walked eighty miles in thirty hours.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	As above.
Lohardugga ..	Juggut Pal Sing ..	Pergunite of Pittorea	When the Mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry from Dinapore assayed to march on Lohardugga, the Pergunite closed the Pittorea Ghat, and held it against them, frustrating their designs. When the Ramghur Battalion mutinied in August 1857, he sheltered and assisted the Europeans who were compelled to abandon the Station of Dorundah, he exerted himself to furnish information of the movements of the Mutineers, and in providing supplies for the British Troops sent to re-occupy the Division. Though within ten miles of the Mutineers when in possession of Dorundah, he steadily refused all intercourse with, or assitance to them, and when threatened with an attack, he retreated with his family into the jungles. His whole conduct was represented to be conspicuously loyal, and deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.	Received the Title of Rai Bahadoor. A Khillut of a double barrel rifle value Rupees .. and a life pension per annum of Rupees .. Received also a Shawl, value Rupees ..	280 0 0 313 0 0 375 0 0	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.

Ditto ..	Baraik Hurry Sing.. Emambux Khan .. Baraik Jubboo Sing Thakoor Bheem Sing Chummar Sing .. Bichem Misseer ..	Landholders of Lohardugga..	For their loyalty, and the valuable assistance to Government rendered by them, in opposing the Mutineers of the Ramgurh Battalion at the Teko and Chundwah Ghats.	They received each an English double barrel gun Rupees ..	150 0 0	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Tributary Mehala, Cuttack	Guddadhur Naraine Bhunj Deo Bahadoor	Rajah of Killah Keonjore ..	This Rajah, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the Tributary Mehal Chiefs, and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranchee, Hazareebagh and Purulia, frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the Mutineers to induce him to join in the Insurrection, and to assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals; unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his allegiance; and neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions. His exertions were active and exceedingly useful during the disturbances. On the departure of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, the Rajah sent a Force of 500 men to guard the Treasury at that Station, and posted detachments at the several Passes and Roads leading into his Territory to oppose the entrance of the Mutineers. He subseqently sent 500 Paiks to Jyntgurh to assist in the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and all along maintained, at his own expense, a considerable Force, amounting at one time to 1,000 men, to act against the refractory Coles in the Singbhoom District. On the outbreak of rebellion in Sumbulpore, the Rajah again promptly came forward to aid in its suppression, and 500 of his Paiks had proceeded ten or twelve marches towards that District when they were recalled by the Commissioner, who considered it imprudent to remove from Keonjore so large a portion of its means of defence, while the Coles in its neighbourhood were in insurrection.	Received the title of Maharajah; a remission in perpetuity of Rupees one thousand per annum, out of the Peshcush paid by him to Government, and a Khillut of the value	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26, 27, 29, and 37 of 1857.
Ditto ..	Chunder Seekur Roy	Dewan of the Rajah of Killah Keonjore	A considerable share of the credit of the Rajah's services is due to this individual, who materially influenced his Master by sound and proper advice. He led the Force	Received the title of Rai Bahadoor; a Khillut and a life pension per mensem of Rupees. ..	200 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			sent by the Rajah into Singbhoom, and his exertions contributed greatly to the speedy restoration of peace and order in the South of the District, and to the surrender of the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut.			
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Dhurronee Dhur Bhunje.	Baboo of Keonjore ..	He accompanied Lieutenant Birch in Command of the Keonjore Contingent during the operations which resulted in the capture of the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut, and rendered valuable services on the occasion.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	350 0 0	
Sumbulpore ..	Shaik Panch Cowrie	Senior Subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, in Command of Detachment at Sumbulpore.	When the Detachment at Ranchee, of the Ramgurh Battalion, mutinied, the Subadar in Command of it wrote to Shaik Paunch Cowrie, Subadar, desiring him to march for Ranchee with the Treasure at Sumbulpore, and if carriage for it should not be procurable otherwise, to release the Prisoners and make them carry it. He immediately communicated the contents of the letter to the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore, and it was by his constant exertions, and the proper use of his influence as the Senior Subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, that the Detachment at Sumbulpore were kept together and well behaved.	Admitted in G. O. No. 1274, dated 9th October 1857, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 25, 27 and 31 of 1857.
Singbhoom ..	Meerdloll ..	Sherishtadar of the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa.	He was mainly instrumental in staving off the mutiny of the Chyebassa Detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion by borrowing and advancing money for their pay and allowances, when they showed signs of disaffection in consequence of their pay having fallen into arrear. By the same means he retained the Jail Establishment, and during the absence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, he was very active in his exertions to preserve order at the Sudder Station, and to keep the surrounding Authorities informed of what was taking place. He greatly assisted the Government Officers by his local knowledge, experience, and zeal.	Received a pair of Shawls of the value of Rupees	500 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 29 of 1857, and 28 of 1858.

Shahabad ..	Rachmurn ..	Formerly Duffadar of the Soane Ghat, now Subadar 2nd Bengal Police Battalion.	He remained at his post throughout the disturbances, and prevented the arrangements of the Soane Ghat from falling into confusion, greatly facilitating thereby the passage of European Troops to the North-West. He continued the Toll Collections notwithstanding all difficulties; and on the return of the Government Officers to Shergotty, he supplied them daily with correct information of the movements of Koer Sing and his followers. He subsequently attended Mr. Nolan, of the Department Public Works, with 200 men, and acting under his directions, captured a number of prisoners and budmashes, Wazeer Khan, a ringleader of Insurrection, amongst them. He also recovered a lot of Arms of different kinds, and in various ways rendered valuable services to Government. After he entered the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, he volunteered with 23 Recruits to capture the Rebel Chief Nishan Sing, then encamped in a dense Jungle, and he displayed great courage and intelligence in the successful performance of this undertaking.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Revenue Narrative No. 7, of 1858, Paragraphs 43-4.
				Received also a silver mounted Sword, and 100 beegahs of land to be held rent free for life, and afterwards, by his heirs, at a moderate assessment.		
				Was appointed a Jemadar in the Sasseram Levy, and promoted to the rank of Subadar.		
				For the capture of Nishan Singh received Rupees ..	50 0 0	
				The Inspector of Police Battalions has been consulted on the question of promoting the Subadar to a Sub-Lieutenancy.		
Moorshedabad ..	Not given ..	A Guard of Nizamut Troops consisting of one Jemadar, one Naick and fifteen Sepoys.	Under the Orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, they safely escorted from Berhampore to Kishengunge, on the way to Darjeeling, a quantity of Ammunition required for the use of the Convalescent Depôt at that place.	Donation to the Jemadar of Rupees ..	20 0 0	Special Letter No. 30 of 1859.
				Distributed among the rest	50 0 0	
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	Denoobundoo Mahunty.	Tehsildar of Boad ...	He was formerly employed in the Madras Presidency as Duffadar of the Sebundy Establishment at Ganjam, and for good services was promoted to the important office of Head of Police of Ppornaghur. In 1854-55 he contributed greatly to the success of the operations for the suppression of the outbreak in Upper Goomsoor, by his intelligence, sagacity, judicious advice, and local experience. For these qualifications he was selected to fill the post of Tehsildar of Boad, and he distinguished himself by indefatigable and very successful efforts to clear the place of Rebels and Marauders. In 1855, when the Officer in charge of the Meriah Agency was attacked by the Rebels, Denoobundoo Mahunty hastened to his relief with the greatest promptitude, and ren-	Received a life Jagheer in Ganjam yielding annually Rupees..... and was vested with the powers of Deputy Magistrate.	400 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 33 and 35 of 1857, and Nos. 37 and 45 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			dered all the assistance in his power. In 1857 he again distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in retaking sixteen out of thirty-two Prisoners released from the Hazareebagh jail. Learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across Country a considerable distance, and arrived at the Station with forty-eight men. He made himself so useful to the Senior Assistant Commissioner that he was detained for the benefit of his services. The Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, stated, that he could not conduct the management of the Khond Malias without the aid of Denoobundoo Mahunty or an Officer of his stamp. His Head Quarters are at a distance from Cuttack, the best available means of communication occupying no less than fourteen to sixteen days; so that without an efficient local subordinate tranquillity could not be ensured for a single day.			
Chittagong ...	Not named	Three Chittagong Ryots.	For catching and restoring to the Authorities, two Government Elephants abandoned by the Mutineers of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong.	Received Rupees	30 0 0	
Patna ...	Not given	A servant of the Darogah of Arrah, and two Buhelias of the Thannah.	During the operations against the Rebels in Shahabad, when Colonel Walter was requested to report on the fitness of Belountee as an outpost for troops, the Rebels taking advantage of his absence from Arrah, entered the town, and released the Prisoners. In the encounter between them and the townspeople with part of the Police, these persons distinguished themselves, killing one, and capturing two other Rebels who were shot.	The Darogah's servant received Rupees ..... The Buhelias Rupees 30 each	50 0 0 60 0 0	Special Letter No. 48 of 1858.

Chota Nagpore.	Shaikh Mowla Bux..	Naib Ressaldar, Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry.	During the disturbances in August 1857, he commanded a detachment of the Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry posted on the Grand Trunk Road, and the Inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well as the Government Officers, represented him as deserving of high commendation for his constant and zealous exertions to preserve order and to inspire confidence along the Grand Trunk Road within his charge.	Promoted to the rank of Ressaidar and again to that of Ressaldar.	.....	Special Letter No. 22 of 1857, and 35 of 1858.
Patna ..	Achaiber Panday ..	Sepoy ..	For the capture of Surnam Sing, and the destruction of the following :—	Received a reward of Rupees ..	1,100 0 0	
	Meherban Tewaree..	Havildar ..	Radhey Sing, brother to Surnam Sing.			
	Sewdial Sing ..	Jemadar ..	Rammonorut Sing, son of Surnam Sing.			
	Luchmun Sing ..	Havildar ..	Jamath Sing, son of Radhey Sing.			
	Sheik Ibraham ..	Naick ..	Burwut Sing, son of Radhey Sing.			
	Mohun Sing ..	Privates of the Seikh Police Battalion.	Bishnut Sing, son of Radhey Sing.			
	Ramcter Sing ..		Rungoo Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing.			
	Gungaram Sing ..		Darie Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing.			
			Indrojeet.			
			Surnam Sing's Pundit.			
			Surnam Sing's Servant.			
Shahabad ..	Mr. Nolan ..	Deputy Superintendent, Sasseram Levy	For the capture of the notorious Rebel Chief, Nishan Sing ..	Received a reward of Rupees ..	1,000 0 0	
	Not given ..	Darogah of Sasseram				
	Ram Churn ..	Jemadar, Sasseram Levy.				
	Not given ..	Six Villagers of Buddree ..				
		1 Havildar ..				
		1 Duffadar ..				
		2 Naib Duffadars ..				
		1 Naick ..				
		16 Sowars ..				
		23 Privates of the Sasseram Levy ..				
		2 Burkundauzes ..				
		3 Chowkedars ..				
		4 Matchlockmen ..				
Sarun ..	Not given ..	The Guard of Nujeebs stationed at Sarun.	For their loyalty, prompt obedience, and steady discharge of their duties at a very trying time, during the disturbances in Shahabad.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	500 0 0	Special Letter No. 34 of 1857.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ..	Mewa Loll ..	Nazir of Foujdarree Court of Gya.	In June 1857, when Gya was in danger of serious disturbance, and later when the District was traversed and unsettled by the Mutineers, Mewa Loll, a very old servant of the Government, and the most intelligent and active Native Officer of the Foujdaree Court, rendered great assistance to the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Money. His zeal was indefatigable, his information always correct, and his services very valuable.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	262 0 0	
Ditto ..	Moonshee Jeennut Hossein. ..	Government Pleader at Gya.	Of Moonshee Jeennut Hossein the Magistrate of Gya stated :—"He is a gentleman of great influence in the District, both among the Zemindars and Gywals, and this influence he has always exercised in favor of Government. He is a thorough well-wisher to the Government, and has been of great service to the public cause. His well-known zeal for the Government has made him many enemies; but straight-forward, honest, and courageous, he has never swerved from the line of his duty, and has been of the greatest assistance to me."	Received a pair of Shawls, value Rupees ..	242 0 0	Special Letter No. 30 of 1858.
Sylhet ..	Not given ..	Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	For excellent services rendered by them in an engagement with a portion of the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, when they took three armed Mutineers, and subsequently shot them in attempting to escape.	Received a reward of Rupees 50 for each Mutineer.	150 0 0	Special Letter.
Ditto ..	.. ..	The Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	For the conspicuous loyalty and good services of the Regiment during the Disturbances. The Corps had heard of the events in the North-Western Provinces, and the rumours then in circulation of the approaching dissolution of the British Empire in India; no doubt the usual traitorous attempts had been made to seduce them from their allegiance, yet they remained faithful and obedient, and did their duty, not as by constraint, but in a manner that would have been most creditable to them in the palmiest	The Corps was placed on the same footing, with respect to Pay, as the Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 26 of 1858.

				days of British power. They were known to be eager to volunteer for service against the Mutineers, and they would have done so had they been encouraged. The Battalion fought two actions, and had five skirmishes with the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry and their armed associates. Though the latter always had the advantage in numbers, and often in position, they were repeatedly defeated, and eventually dispersed or destroyed, without doing any serious mischief in the Districts of Sylhet and Cachar. Nothing could have been better than the bearing of the men of the Battalion of all grades on every occasion.			
Ditto ..	Poorun Sing	Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	He commanded the Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion which escorted two half lacs of Government Treasure from Sylhet to Dacca in October 1857, and faithfully discharged a duty with which few Native Officers in the Army could have been trusted at that period of general disaffection.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	..	..	Special Letters Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Ajoodeah Sing.	Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	He commanded a large Detachment of the Battalion at Sylhet for three months, at the commencement of the outbreak, when no European Officer was available. The large Civil Jail and Treasury were guarded entirely by the men of the Detachment, and the Subadar exercised his Command at that critical time with such judgment and discretion, that not a single occasion was found for complaint against any Sepoy of the Detachment. For gallant conduct in resisting an attack on the North-East Frontier in 1857. He had before received a Sword and Belt, and the special thanks of Government.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	..	..	Special Letters Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Byrow Tewary.	Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	He commanded the Detachment of the Battalion at Cachar, and afforded the highest satisfaction by keeping his men throughout the disturbances in a high state of discipline and order. For long and faithful service, and as bearing the highest character among all classes and grades, he was especially recommended to the favorable notice of Government.	Admitted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the Title of Bahadoor.	...	...	Special Letters Nos 26 and 53 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ..	Teepnarain Sing	Teksit of Mouzah Ektara.	Charged with a Perwannah from the Deputy Magistrate of Nowadah, he went with some of his own followers, and others obtained from a neighbouring Zemindar to a distant Village in the Hazareebaugh District, the hiding place of Muckhoo Bhookta Rajwar, a noted Rebel and Sirdar Dacoit, who had committed many depredations, and long evaded justice, for the purpose of apprehending him. Being opposed, the party atacked the Rebel and his followers, killed the former, and captured his relative Jhuman Rajwar, another Rebel and Sirdar Dacoit.	Received a Sword of the value of Rupees ..	200 0 0	
Shahabad ..	Not given ..	Two men of the Hills near Rhotas.	For communicating information of the hiding place in the Jugdeespore Jungle, of Ummer Sing and his followers, and for guiding a party of the Seikh Police Battalion sent to seize him. The Rebel narrowly escaped, but the Detachment seized all his personal property, two Elephants, two Horses and a number of Matchlocks	Received a reward of Rupees. ...	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 4 of 1858
Cachar ..	Poorun Sing, Chouleah	Scouts of Munneepore.	For valuable services rendered by them while employed in the Intelligence Department in Sylhet and Cachar. They followed the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry through the densest Jungles; frequently entered their Camp at great risk, and were most zealous and faithful in the discharge of their difficult and dangerous duty.	Received each Rupees 100 ..	200 0 0	
Sarun ..	Baboo Bishnauth Panday	Road Superintendent	For the valuable assistance rendered by him in the construction of a bridge of boats across the River Gunduck which greatly facilitated the passage of the Goorkha Forces in April 1858. The Joint Magistrate of Chumparun reported that "the whole credit of the success is due to Baboo Bishnauth Panday, who gained the thanks of Government for his valuable assistance in December last." Notwithstanding the novelty of the work, the difficulties caused by	Received a donation of Rupees ..	500 0 0	

				the strength of the current, and the distance from which materials and labor were procured, the Baboo's exertions were completely successful, the cost was trifling, and the saving of expense by expediting the passage very considerable.			
Ditto ..	Chooneeloll ..	Ex-Darogah of Bagha.		For the assistance rendered by him on the same occasion.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	
Ditto ..	Radhey Doobey ..	Servant of the Rajah of Bettiah.		For the same	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Darogah of Thannah Bhunjurrea in Sarun.		On the passage across the River Gunduck in December 1857, of the Army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Darogah exerted himself unremittingly to expedite the passage of the Carts, Baggage, &c., and made himself generally very useful on the occasion.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	
Ditto ..	Mahomed Wajid ..	First Grade Moonsiff of Sewan.		When the European Officers quitted Sewan on the approach of the Mutineers of the Irregular Cavalry from Segowlie, he remained at his post; and having obtained the assistance of a few men from the Rajah of Hutwah, he exerted himself to prevent the bad characters of the District from breaking out. From that time, until the return of the Deputy Magistrate, he performed all the duties of the Sub-Division, and daily supplied the Commissioner with clear and intelligent reports of the state of affairs in Sewan and Goruckpore.	Promoted to the office of Principal Sudder Ameen	.. ..	Special Letter No. 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot ..	Baboo Nundiput Mahto	A wealthy Mahajun of Mozufferpore.		He exerted himself most conspicuously, when the Sowars at Mozufferpore mutinied after the departure of the Authorities, to keep the Nujeebs faithful; he paid them a sum of money from his own private funds, and used his influence with the Towns-people to keep them true to the Government. He subsequently rendered valuable assistance to the Collector and the Magistrate, furnishing the former with funds to a large amount, and aiding the latter to maintain the peace of the District.	Received the Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Gold Watch of the value of Rupees ..	538 0 0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Tirhoot ..	Hyder Bukah ..	Nazir of the Foujdaree Court of Tirhoot.	For faithful conduct on the same occasion. He rallied the Town Police, and opposed the mutinous Sowars, effectually preventing them from plundering the place: He had also distinguished himself on former occasions, not particularized.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees .. and a donation of Rupees ..	259 0 0 500 0 0	Special Letter No. 10 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Mohesh Loll ..	Jail Darogah at Mozufferpore.	He exerted himself on the same occasion in maintaining order in the Jail during the absence of the Authorities from the Station.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	259 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Mahomed Takee Khan.	Resident of Mozufferpore.	He manifested a good spirit during the excitement at Mozufferpore which had an excellent effect on his co-religionists. After the return of the Authorities he co-operated with them very heartily, and also with Baboo Nundipnt Mahto in his efforts to keep the people quiet.	Received a Gold Watch, value Rupees ..	370 0 0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Luchmun Sahoy ..	First Grade Darogah of Burrowly.	Mr. Lynch, the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, and Mr. McDonnell, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, were indebted for their lives to the timely intimation of the approach of the mutinous Sowars from Segowlie given them by this Thanadar.	Received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	259 0 0	Ditto.
Tirhoot ..	Shah Khyrut Hossein and Shah Ahmud Hossein.	Residents of Tirhoot.	They showed great kindness and attention to Messrs. Lynch and McDonnell on the occasion of their quitting Sewan during the disturbances in 1857, and they protected the persons of those Officers, as well as their property from being plundered by the disaffected Villagers and Zemindars.	Received each a Gold Watch, value Rupees...	520 & 498	Ditto.
Behar ..	Mahomed Furreed-ooddeen.	First Grade Moonsiff of Jehanabad in Patna.	He exerted himself very creditably in the cause of Government when the Rajput Villagers in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad broke out in rebellion and joined Koer Sing. He also rendered great assistance to the Assistant Magistrate of Patna duri g the disturbances.	He was promoted to the next Grade superior of Native Judges.	.. ..	Ditto.
Darjeeling .	Bhikum ..	Burkundauze of Police at Darjeeling.	He apprehended Munboodh Sing, Sepoy of the 2nd Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, who deserted from the Detachment of that Battalion stationed at Dacca, on the mutiny at that place in November 1857.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	30 0 0	

Singbhoom ..	Juggernauth Sing ..	Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	He commanded the Force furnished by his brother, the Rajah of Seraikellah, in the operations against the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and for the suppression of the disturbances in Singbhoom. He also commanded the body of the Seraikellah Rajah's retainers who escorted Captain Sissmore and family from Chyebassa to Raneegunge, and he accompanied that officer's successor, Lieutenant Birch, when proceeding to join his appointment at Chyebassa. Until the restoration of tranquility, he continued to co-operate with the Authorities, and assisted in several engagements with the Rebels.	Received the Title of "Koonwer," and, as a rent-free service tenure, a Village in the confiscated Porahaut Estate of Koraikellah, with an estimated jumma of Rupees ..	76	11	6	Special Letter No. 37 of 1858.
				also a Shawl ..	392	0	0	
				and Sword ..	200	0	0	
Ditto ..	Bullobhudder Sing ..	A relative of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	Before the mutiny broke out at Ranchee, he was one of the first to warn the Authorities of the designs of the Sepoys, and urged them to leave the Station; after the mutiny he went at some personal risk from Ranchee to Chyebassa in two days to warn the Senior Assistant Commissioner at the latter place; and he showed himself ready on all occasions actively to assist the Authorities as far as lay in his power.	Received the Grant of a pension of Rupees .. per annum.	300	0	0	Ditto.
				Also a Sword of the value of Rupees ..	200	0	0	
Ditto ..	Lokenauth Sing ..	Baboo of Keyrah	From the time of Lieutenant Birch's arrival at Chyebassa, he maintained constant communication with him, and he acknowledged that Officer's authority when his chief, the Rajah of Porahaut, was traitorously attempting to raise the Colehan. For his loyalty he suffered the loss of much property, his house having been burnt by the Rebels. He furnished a small Contingent which was always actively employed.	Received the Title of "Thakoor," the assessment on his Estate amounting to Rupees was remitted, and he was permitted to hold it as a rent-free service tenure. He was also presented with a Sword*	164	5	0	Ditto.
				and a Shawl†	*200	0	0	
					†392	0	0	
Ditto ..	Baboo Ojoynauth Sing	Uncle to the above..	He conducted himself very creditably during the disturbances, and always gave good counsel to his nephew, the Baboo of Keyrah. Subsequent to the restoration of tranquillity, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reported concerning him:—"Amongst the native Gentlemen of Singbhoom I had no more active, intelligent or efficient coadjutor than this Baboo. He too lost all his property at the burning of Keyrah by the Rebels."	Received lakhiraj to be held for two lives, a Village in the Porahaut Zemindaree, containing about nine bals of land. The limitation was subsequently removed, and the Village granted in perpetuity to direct heirs male, and liable to conditions of service. A Sword was also presented to him, value Rupees ..	200	0	0	Special Letter No.—37 of 1858, also Revenue Narrative No. 6 of 1859.

Districts.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Gungaram Sing ..	Thakoor of Kursowan.	In the earlier reports of the good services rendered by the various Chiefs in the Singbhoom District, this Zemindar's name was omitted, because it was believed he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ramgurh Mutineers to cross the Ghats between Ranchee and Chyebassa. Though blameworthy in that respect, his whole conduct otherwise evinced zeal and loyalty. He prevented the Chyebassa Mutineers from going to Ranchee, and since September 1857, he constantly attended on the Authorities; lent his Elephants; furnished men; performed himself or through Agents, whatever service was required of him; and lost no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to Government. He supplied a Contingent large in comparison with his means, for the operations against the Rajah of Porahaut.	Received a pair of Shawls, value Rupees ..	580 0 0	Special Letter No. 22 of 1858.
				Also, as a rent-free service tenure, four Villages of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, with an annual estimated jumma of Rupees ..	273 2 0	
				likewise a Sword of the value of Rupees ..	250 0 0	
Patna ..	Peer Beg ..	A Sowar of the Extra Police temporarily entertained at Patna.	During the *émeute* at Patna on the night of the 3rd July 1857, he behaved with great gallantry. He cut off the right hand of one of the Rebels, and wounded several others.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	
	Loll Soorujbhan Sing	Zemindar of Bhogwanpore.	Throughout the disturbances in Palamow these Zemindars behaved remarkably well; affording cheerful aid to the Authorities, and turning out to oppose the Rebels whenever they were called upon to do so. When Mr. Bingham, an Indigo Planter of Nogurrah Factory in Chynepore, was obliged to quit his house and fly to Benares, they took charge of all his property, mounting Guard over it in person, and restored it to him on his return after a considerable absence in perfect order without the loss of a single Rupee, or the displacement of a single article. They assembled in the Jumma Musjid, and by the zealous exercise of	Under express instructions from Government they were all allowed, in consideration of their services, a preference in the settlement of the Estates confiscated in Chynepore. Lall Soorajban Sing received the Title of Rajah, and a Gold Watch.		Special Letters No. 58 and 72 of 1858.
	Baboo Dhunee Sing..	Zemindar of Umeerpore.				
	Baboo Persad Narain Sing	Zemindar of Tooree.				
	Baboo Rugghoonauth Sing	Zemindar of Mussaih.				

Lohardugga ..	Baboo Futteh Hossein Khan Baboo Radhey Sing.. Baboo Rukeer Sing.. Baboo Meyhal Sing.. Rundun Kour .. Baboo Meharwan Sing. Roshun Ali Khan .. Myam Ali Khan . Bheechookh Khan ..	Dewan of Baree. Chowdhree of Koylaspore. Chowdhree of Ramgurh. Chowdhree of Quoindee. Chowdree of Surreyah. Chowdhree of Jydepoor. Dewan of Nogurrah. Ditto. Ditto.	their influence, joined with threats of punishment, they kept the disaffected in check, and maintained the peace of the district. A Cart conveying Mr. Bingham's baggage to Benares having been plundered on the road, the Zemindars sallied after the robbers, recovered the property, and forwarded it to Benares under a Guard of their own retainers. The Mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry in passing through Palamow encamped twice near Chynepore. The people, encouraged by the Maliks, opposed them so boldly, that they were compelled to retire without plunder, or an attack on the Factory, and owing to the exertions of the Zemindars, no Rebels or budmashes were allowed to remain in the Chynepore Hills. For the column which proceeded to the Hills in search of Ummer Sing, the Maliks furnished in one day complete carriage, rations for ten days, and a contingent of 300 armed men.	Subsequently land yielding to Government a jumma of Rupees 5,000 per annum was settled upon him at half rental for two lives, viz. that of the present Rajah and that of his next heir. Dewan Futteh Hossein Khan, Chowdhry Radhey Sing, and Dewan Roshun Ali Khan, received, each, a Gold Watch .. The rest received, each, a double barrel English Gun ..	600 0 0 214 0 0	Each or Rs. 1800 for three. Each.
Shahabad ..	Shah Hiltaf Hossein.	A Mahomedan Priest of Chynepore.	He did much in restraining the poor and turbulent population of Chynepore in the commencement of the disturbances. He assembled the principal Mussulman Inhabitants in the Jumma Musjid, and made them swear on the Koran to maintain order, with such good effect that, though there was no Civil or Military authority in the District, peace was not broken to any serious extent, and the Thannahs of Bubbooah and Hatta, as well as the Chowkee at Chynepore, were maintained.	Received a Gold Watch,* and a pair of Shawls,† value Rupees ..	*610 0 0 †300 0 0	Special Letter No. 72 of 1858, General Letter No. 36 of 1859.
Behar ...	Moheepnarain Sing.. Hetnarain Sing .. Luchmenarain Sing.	Zemindars of Chundergurh in Behar ..	In bringing to notice the services of certain Zemindars of Behar, the Commissioner of Patna stated as follows, in regard to the Baboos of Chundergurh, after proposing rewards for others:—"They deserve a still more substantial acknowledgment from Government. They are now with their retainers in the Field with the British Troops." When called upon by the Magistrate of Behar, they promptly crossed over into the Shahabad District to the aid of the Authorities, and rendered valuable	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees .. The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also conferred upon each of them..	3000 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ...	Moheepnaraïn Sing .. Hetnaraïn Sing .. Luchmenaraïn Sing	Zemindars of Chunderghur in Behar ..	assistance, on one occasion beating back a body of Rebels. At great expense they maintained an armed body for several months at Ackberpore for its protection. They accompanied Colonel Mitchell in the operations in Shahabad with 100 of their own retainers, and zealously afforded him every assistance in their power. During six months they were away from their Zemindaree, assisting to hold the Fortress of Rhotas, and it was owing mainly to their exertions that the entire Garrison was regularly and liberally furnished with supplies. Throughout the disturbances their conduct evinced the most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government.	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees .. The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also conferred upon each of them ..	3000 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Rajkoomar Sing .. Rampertab Sing ..	Zemindars of Tendooah in Behar ..	These Zemindars took part generally in the services rendered by the Baboos of Chundergurh; and they also displayed, throughout the disturbances, conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government	They received a life Jagheer of Rupees .. The Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut were also granted to each of them ..	2000 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Purneah ..	Mr. Featherstonehaugh and Mr. Proby.	Indigo Planters in Purneah.	In 1857 when the Dacca Mutineers had crossed the Berhampooter River, and were reported to be only a few miles from, and marching upon, the Sudder Station of Rungpore, the Collector thought it necessary to remove the Government Treasure, amounting to about Rupees 74,000 (in Silver), to a place of safety. These gentlemen volunteered to escort it, and accordingly did so as far as Toolseeghat, a distance of thirty-six miles, and back again to Rungpore, when they were recalled six days after.	They received each a sum of Rupees ..	500 0 0	
Chittagong ..	Abdool ..	Coachman in the service of the Officiating Commissioner.	He safely and expeditiously conveyed to Tipperah a message from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, apprizing the Authorities of the mutiny of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed	Received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	

			at the latter place. This was done at considerable risk, the main road being in possession of the Mutineers.			
Seebsaugor ..	Hurnauth Parbuttea Boorooah.	1st Grade Darogah of Jorehaut.	At considerable risk of life and property he rendered eminent and most valuable services to the State during the period of excitement and threatened disturbance in Assam. It was mainly owing to his seasonable warning at first, and his untiring exertions afterwards, that success crowned the measures of the Local Authorities to counteract the treasonable intrigues and evil designs of the disaffected in the Province. The Principal Assistant Commissioner testified, in emphatic terms, to his zeal and industry, his perseverance and energy, his integrity and attachment to the Government; and this testimony was corroborated by the Commissioner of Assam. The European Tea Planters of the District, fourteen in number, voluntarily addressed the Principal Assistant Commissioner desiring him to convey to Hurnath Parbuttea their acknowledgments for his zealous and unvaried exertions and their sense of obligation to him, as the primary means of saving their lives and property.	He was promoted to the office of Sudder Ameen of Golaghat; he received a grant of 50 acres of waste land, to be held rent-free in perpetuity; and the Title of Rai Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 41 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Not given ..	A Detachment at the Khond Mal Sebundies consisting of one Havildar, two Duffadars, one Naick, one Lance Naick, twenty Privates.	The Detachment being suddenly ordered by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to afford protection to Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson then on their way to the District, marched eighteen miles the first day, and on the following morning came up with Mr. Hanson, who was flying for his life from the Insurgents who had murdered Dr. Moore. They rescued him, and steadily refusing to yield to the demands of the Insurgents for his surrender, they conveyed him safely to Rampore, firing on the enemy when pressed, and hastening their retreat when opportunities offered.	They received a donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	
Behar ..	Mr. J. Curton ..	Head Writer in the Office of the Collector of Gya.	On the night of the 8th October 1857, when the Mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry entered Gya, and the residents had shut themselves up in a fortified house, Mr Curton volunteered to convey a message to the City Darogah.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			He did so; and on his way back captured the notorious Rebel, Hyder Ali Khan and another, both of whom had been released from Jail by the Sowars. He also brought in the Horse and Arms of one of the Sowars, whom, (as he alleged,) he had shot. In this service, performed at great personal risk, Mr. Curton displayed much courage and public spirit, and he greatly benefited the State by preventing the return to Behar of a dangerous Rebel.			
Sylhet ..	Mr. G. N. Dodd ..	4th Class Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division.	At the request of Mr. W. J. Allen, Member of the Revenue Board, on deputation to Sylhet, Mr. Dodd undertook to superintend the Intelligence Department organized for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the Mutineers of the Detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong, who were then reported to be marching towards Sylhet. On the morning of the 17th December 1857, Mr. Dodd rode out towards the quarter whence the Mutineers were said to be approaching, and returned at 5 P. M. the same day with intelligence of their having plundered several villages, and afterwards taken the route to Munneepore. By a forced march, made in consequence of the receipt of this information, the Sylhet Light Infantry overtook the Mutineers at a place called Latoo. This was entirely owing to the unsurpassed zeal, energy and activity of Mr. Dodd, who behaved with the most determined gallantry in the engagement that followed, in which the enemy were overthrown, and almost entirely destroyed. He led one of the Companies into action; and was slightly wounded by a musket ball in the ear. His personal daring was conspicuous.	His promotion to the 3rd Class of Executive Engineers was recommended to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858.
Cuttack, Goomsoor.	Not given ..	Ex-Zemindar of Hatgurh.	Hearing that elephants were wanted by Government, he voluntarily placed two at the disposal of the Commissioner of Cuttack	Received a donation of Rupees ..	1,600 0 0	

				declining to receive any price for them, although not in a position to afford such a gift.				
Hazareebagh. ..	Not given ..	Certain pensioned Native Officers and men of the Ramgurh Battalion.	When the Station of Hazareebagh was re-occupied after the Mutiny, these Pensioners assisted in maintaining order there and guarding the property recovered. They showed great alacrity in coming forward, and were very useful when the Authorities had a very small Force at their disposal.	The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was authorized to disburse among them a sum of Rupees. ..	335	12	0	
Sumbulpore. ..	Muthoora Panday and Mathabeer Khan.	Sepoys, Ramgurh Battalion.	In February 1858, when Captain Woodbridge was killed in an attack on the Sumbulpore Insurgents and his body left on the scene of action, the Detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion which he commanded determined, in order to retrieve the disgrace of such an error, to recover the bodies of their Commander and of two comrades who had also fallen. These men distinguished themselves on the occasion, and were wounded in bringing off the bodies.	Promoted to the Rank of Havildars by G. G. O. No. 463, dated 19th March 1858.				
Patna ..	Elahee Bux ..	Not given ..	He apprehended the noted Antee Rebel Mehndee Ali Khan.	Received a donation of Rupees ..	200	0	0	Special Letter No. 27 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Damoo ..	Gurhotia of Baisee, in Sumbulpore.	Of the sixteen Zemindars in Sumbulpore nearly all rebelled; this Zemindar is one of the few who did not. He not only remained faithful to Government, but throughout the disturbance furnished a body of armed men in aid of Government troops. He suffered for his loyalty, part of his principal village having been burnt down by the Rebels.	Received a present of an ornament called a Pudduck with Chains, prepared at Cuttack at a cost of Rupees ..	200	0	0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Dusruth ..	Gountia of Chucercund, in Sumbulpore.	By the Gountias, or village headmen of Sumbulpore, even among those who were not positively unfaithful, very little assistance was rendered to Government. This Gountia, however, always aided the troops with men, guides, and supplies, and he also suffered for his loyalty by having his village burnt to the ground by the rebels.	Received a similar present of the value of Rupees ..	100	0	0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Shababad ..	Mr. Kenneth Macleod	Proprietor of the Now-saugor Indigo Concern in Shahabad.	Regarding the Agency for the supply of carriage for troops proceeding to the North-West Provinces during the disturbances, voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Macleod, the Commissioner of Patna stated in April 1858. The Agency is now closed, and I cannot allow the connection which has subsisted between Mr. Macleod and the Authorities of Patna for the last six months to be dissolved without recording my sense of the very efficient manner in which Mr. Macleod has discharged the duty which he undertook at a very critical period. Every requisition for the supply of carts and bullocks, whether for the Army in the Central Provinces, for the force of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Colonel Rowcroft, or for the troops at Dinapore, has been promptly met; the carriage furnished has been of excellent quality; the arrangements for forwarding it where required have been good; the cost to Government moderate; and large as the quantity supplied has been, the whole has been obtained without compulsion; and that Mr. Macleod should receive the thanks of Government for the public spirit and success with which he devoted his time and energies to the assistance of Government in a very important Department.	He received a Gold Watch and Chain value Rupees The Commissioner of Patna was also informed of the desire of Government that Mr. Macleod should be allowed, in special recognition of his services, a preference, according to his just claims, in the settlement of the confiscated estates in Shahabad.	765 0 0	Special Letters Nos 22 and 28 of 1858.
Sarun ..	Heat Khan ..	Sowars furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore, Moongah, and Hutwah.	Without any pay from Government they rendered zealous, active, and faithful services with the Sarun Field Force from October 1857 to April 1858, and were frequently exposed to danger in acting as Videttes to Colonel Rowcroft.	They received Donations, the three first of Rupees 50 each, and the other two of Rupees 30 each, total Rupees	210 0 0	Special Letter No. 29 of 1858.
	Shamut Khan ..					
	Brijonath Roy ..					
	Mahboob Khan ..					
	Mozuffer Khan ..					
Cachar ..	Manjihow ..	Kookie Rajah ..	For conveying a message from the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Soochai country, notifying the approach from Tipperah of the Chittagong Mutineers, and prescribing the manner in which they should be dealt with.	Received a Donation of Rupees ..	50 0 0	

Ditto	Kalleem Med Kalla Med	Cacharees	For information regarding the Mutineers while yet in Sylhet.	Received a Donation of Rupees	4 0 0
Ditto	Ferai Patni	Ditto	For leading the troops to the position of the Mutineers at Mohunpore.	Received a Donation of Rupees	50 0 0
Ditto	Nagah	Ditto	For information regarding the movements of the Mutineers at Bimeacandy.	Received a Donation of Rupees	15 0 0
Ditto	Not given	Cachare woman	For leading the Police to the hiding place of two Mutineers.	Received a Donation of Rupees	10 0 0
Ditto		Cacharees not in the employ of Government.	For the under-mentioned services rewards as detailed in the proper Column were disbursed by the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar with the sanction of this Government. The names and designation of the Recipients are not given.		
			For assisting to apprehend a mutinous Sepoy		15 0 0
			For ditto ditto six ditto		100 0 0
			For apprehending twenty armed Mutineers.		1,000 0 0
			For ditto sixty unarmed ditto		1,800 0 0
			For ditto one mutinous Camp follower		20 0 0
			For ditto six Chittagong Convicts		180 0 0
			For the recovery of ten Muskets, Accoutrements, &c.		14 0 0
			For the recovery of Government Treasure, amounting to Rupees 736-4-6		147 4 0
			For the recovery of Government Treasure, amounting to Rupees 12,213-5-3		1,221 0 0
Ditto	Govind Ram	Head Scout to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.	He distinguished himself for zeal and fidelity, and although he apprehended many Mutineers and recovered much of the Government Treasure, he was precluded from receiving any of the rewards above detailed by his being a Government servant. He followed the trail of the Chittagong Mutineers from the time of their entrance into Cachar and rendered very valuable services throughout the operations against them.	Received a Donation of Rupees	300 0 0
Balasore	Shaikh Kurreem Bux	Town Darogah (first Grade) of Balasore.	In the matter of one Annond Manjee, who, in the latter part of, 1857, endeavored to raise the Pergunnah of Futteabad, in the District of Balasore, as well as the Moharbhunge Territory in rebellion, this Darogah greatly distinguished himself.	Received a Chain * and Gold Medal † value Rupees	*150 0 0 †100 0 0

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			On information of Annond Manjee's proceedings being received at Balasore, he started at a moment's notice on a duty that might have been attended with considerable danger; he tracked the traitor from Village to Village both in Balasore and the Mohurbhunge Jungles, and lost not a moment in apprehending him. His energy and judgment contributed mainly to the conviction and punishment of Annond Manjee, as well as the prevention of the mischief he labored to bring about.			
Ditto ..	Karoo ..	Sonthal ..	On hearing of the proceedings of Annond Manjee, (mentioned in the foregoing case,) Karóo Sonthal sought him out, and kept him in sight for three days, while Limb Sonthal went to report the circumstance to the Authorities. Both afterwards assisted the Town Darogah of Balasore in tracing and arresting Annond Manjee ..	Karoo Sonthal received Rupees ..	50 0 0	
	Limb ..	Ditto ..		Limb Sonthal ..	25 0 0	
Sarun ..	Baboo Dhoondur Loll	Zemindar of Sendhwara ..	On the 29th April 1858, the Dâk from Chupprah to Moteeharee was plundered by four men about twenty miles from the former Station. On the alarm being given, the Zemindar turned out with his servants in pursuit of the robbers, and overtaking three of them, cut down one who resisted, and drove the other two into a Jheel where they were taken the next morning, the Dâk-wallets also being recovered with their entire contents excepting three skeins of gold fringe of trifling value The two robbers captured were tried and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. These satisfactory results were owing to the promptitude and energy displayed by the Zemindar on the occasion.	The Zemindar received a Gold Watch ..	400 0 0	Special Letter No. 31 of 1858.
	Durbiga Rae, Harunjun Raool, and others not named	Servants of the Zemindar ..		Durbiga Rai Rupees ..	50 0 0	
				Harunjun Raool ..	50 0 0	
				Among the rest (number not given) ..	50 0 0	

Tirhoot ..	Baboo Kooldeep-narain Sing	Zemindar of Ghur in Tirhoot.	When the Sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry mutinied at Mozufferpore he sent his servants and dependents to aid in guarding the Treasury and Jail. He also maintained for about one month at his own cost (subsequently reimbursed by Government) fifty extra Burkundazes for the service of the State, and showed himself anxious on all occasions to co-operate with, and to assist the Authorities during the disturbances.	Received the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem.		
Jessore ..	Barodakaunt Roy ..	Rajah of Jessore ..	He exerted himself zealously to assist the Authorities in procuring carriage for public service; he made over for that purpose the only Elephant he possessed, and had always manifested a firm attachment to the British Government.	Received the title of Rajah Bahadoor (with exemption from the usual Nuzzerana) and a Khillut consisting of seven pieces.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 31 of 1858.
Sumbulpore ..	Baboo Roop Sing ..	Rai Bahadoor, Moonsiff of Sumbulpore.	Of this Officer the Commissioner of Sumbulpore reported as follows: "I cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning the name of Baboo Roop Singh Rai Bahadoor, whose untiring zeal, activity, and general influence are manifest, and who has rendered me much valuable assistance in arduous duties in which I have been engaged for the past two months." Soon after the Commissioner again brought to notice "the energetic and unwearied perseverance of Baboo Roop Sing, whose indefatigable activity ever since he went out into the District, his example and influence have proved of the highest value to me in carrying out measures for the pacification of the country, and to whose excellent conduct I feel bound to bear such testimony."	Six villages in the Sumbulpore District, attached on account of the rebellion of the Gounteahs, were made over to him at an assessment of Rupees 2,345 per annum fixed for 40 years.	.. ..	Special Letters No. 33 and 45 of 1858.
Shahabad ..	Mahadeo Lall ..	An extra Burkundaz of Thannah Doomraon.	In May 1858 he conveyed a letter from Arrah to Sasseram, and on his return with the answer was seized by the Rebels, beaten and carried into the jungles, and there brutally mutilated, his nose and hand having been cut off.	He received a donation of Rupees .. and a life pension of Rupees 5 per month.	100 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 34 and 70 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Behar ..	Mr. G. Nolan ..	Assistant Supervisor, Department Public Works.	In August 1857, he accompanied the Executive Engineer of the 2nd Division, Grand Trunk Road, at Shergotty, to Gya, going with the detachment, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Captain Thompson, and assisted in removing the treasure. Soon after he started for the Soane, and collecting a body of men he seized the Dacoit leader Wazeer Khan, and thereby restored order and confidence in that part of the District, at a critical time, when the minds of the people were greatly unsettled. He then accompanied the Detachment of Seikhs sent from Shergotty to Dehree, to protect the crossing of the Soane; and on two 6 pounder guns being sent from Calcutta, to be posted at Dehree he trained twenty of the Seikhs to work them. So long as that place was threatened by the rebels he exerted himself most usefully in every way He, subsequently, in charge of the guns above mentioned, accompanied the Pharee under Captain Rattray, and at the action at Dunchooa behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Returning then to his duty on the Grand Trunk Road, he frequently organized small bodies of men, and with them captured, at different times, several mutineers and rebels. After his appointment to the Sasseram Levy he greatly distinguished himself by capturing Nishan Sing, the noted Rebel and Commander-in-Chief of Koer Sing's Army.	Appointed in March 1858 to command a Police Force, for the occupation of Fort Rhotas, on a salary of Rupees 200 per month. Promoted to be Deputy Superintendent of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, and allowed Rupees 250 per month from date of joining the Levy. He was offered the appointment of Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Bengal Police Battalion, which he declined, preferring to apply for an unattached Commission in the Army. He received for the capture of Nishan Sing Rupees	.. .. 300 0 0	Special Letter, No. 34 of 1858. Narratives 48, 49, 56, 57, 60, 65.
Patna ..	G. C. Baker ..	Lieutenant and 2nd in Command, 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	In reporting particulars of the action at Kissma, on the 4th July 1858, between the Seikh Police Battalion and the rebels under Joodhur Sing, Captain Rattray noticed the conduct of Lieutenant Baker in these terms:— "The Cavalry behaved splendidly, most ably led by Lieutenant Baker They alone cut up fifty of the rebels." Again, in	As a special reward he received the appointment of Commandant, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, an exception in his case being sanctioned by the Government of India, to the rule that the Command	.. ..	pecial Letters, Nos. 41 and 61 of 1858

				reporting the action at Suhujne, on the 27th September 1858, Captain Rattray wrote:— "I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the Commanding Officer (Colonel Turner, C. B) the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. "All the Officers concerned are of opinion that but for him the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honorable mention." In commenting on the report of the action at Suhujnee, furnished by Colonel Turner, C. B., the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief drew attention "to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution," and Lord Clyde expressed the opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to him.	of Police Battalions shall be held only by Commanding Officers of the Army. The question of granting him a Commission in the Army is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, and the Commander-in-Chief recommended him for the honor of the Victoria Cross.		
Ditto ..	W. Campbell ..	Lieutenant 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	The services of this Officer do not appear to have been specially brought to notice; but he was appointed to the Seikh Police Battalion when it was first raised, and continued, with it throughout the disturbances, until January 1859, taking part, doubtless, in most if not all the operations in which the Regiment was engaged, and in the highly valuable services for which the Corps was so frequently commended.	Promoted to be Second in Command of the 7th Bengal Police Battalion. In this case also the Government of India in the Military Department have under consideration the expediency of granting a Commission in the Army.	.. ..	Ditto.
19 Lohardugga ..	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing	Jagheerdar of Manika	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing, a petty Jagheerdar, proved himself a truly loyal and deserving subject. He was the only one of the Cheroe Yeomanry who, from first to last, stood boldly aloof from all conspiracy against Government, and exerted himself in every way to check disorder and disaffection. He was one of the first to join Lieutenant Graham, and his information was of great service. In consequence of this his house at Manika was attacked and burnt, and his family escaped slaughter only by the good offices of some friendly Coles.	In July 1858 Government sanctioned the bestowal of a Khillut and a small confiscated Jagheer of five villages, paying an annual rent of Rupees 30. In May 1859 Government authorized an addition to his Jagheer, so as to increase his income by 100 or 150 Rupees per annum.	.....	Special Letter No. 49 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sumbulpore ..	Undo Baboo and others.	Izardar Ryots of Russrah, a Village in Sumbulpore.	They captured and made over to the authorities at Sumbulpore two followers of the Rebel Chief Manour Sing, one of the leaders of the insurrection in that District.	Received amongst them a sum of Rupees ..	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 41 of 1858.
Sarun ..	Mr. E. Macdonell ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan.	Regarding this Officer the Commissioner of Patna reported thus in July 1858 :— "During the past year I have repeatedly had occasion to notice the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. E. Macdonell. When the Sarun Frontier was threatened last year by the Goruckpore Rebels, Mr. M. was always ready to assist Mr. Lynch and the Military Authorities in devising means for the protection of the District. "He took a warm interest in the formation of the Sewan Levy, and while Mr. Lynch was employed in Goruckpore with Colonel Rowcroft, took the entire management of the Levy: of the credit of its present efficiency a large share is due to Mr. Macdonell. When the Sarun District was invaded, Mr. Mangles, the Joint Magistrate of Sewan, was laid up with fever, and Mr. Macdonell, at my request, at once assumed his duties, joined the Levy in the field at a most trying period of the year, and exerted himself most successfully to maintain order. It is chiefly owing to his influence with the people, and to his judicious measures, that so little commotion was excited in the Sewan Sub-Division, by the presence of the rebels. Mr. Macdonell continued with the Levy after Captain Miles took the Command, and was present at the affairs of Ekma and Lohaee."	He was vested with the full powers of a Deputy Magistrate, and placed in charge of the Sub-Division of Sewan, with an increase of Rupees 200 per month to his salary, the Government of India sanctioning the measure expressly as a recognition of his valuable services. The Lieutenant-Governor has also signified his willingness to recommend a Pension on more favorable terms than the Rules authorize, in case of Mr. Macdonell desiring to retire.		
Sarun .	Mr. W. F. Macdonell	Magistrate of Chuprah	When Mr. W. F. Macdonell rejoined his appointment as Magistrate of Chuprah, after having acted as Civil Officer with Sir Edward Lugard's Column, during the operations in Shahabad, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus :—	He received, by express sanction of the Government of India, a special allowance, for his services with Sir E. Lugard's Force, of Rupees		

"His personal exertions in facilitating the movements of Troops, especially their passage of the Ganges, and in conducting the onerous Civil, duties of the camp during a season of unusual heat, were most conspicuous, and elicited the marked approbation of all the Military Authorities with whom he came in contact. His management of the Intelligence Department was all that could be desired. On no occasion did he fail to give the general accurate information of the numbers, position, and general movements of the enemy, and his reports to me were always clear and full." Sir E. Lugard himself wrote to the Commissioner about Mr. Macdonell in these terms:—"I positively know not what I should have done without him; full of intelligence and energy, and with the spirit of his race, he was ever with me, whether in the Camp, or in the Field, under fire, and always useful.

"Independent of official thanks and eulogium, he has secured my sincere regard and esteem, indeed not only mine, but that of all my Staff." Though suffering from illness brought on by exposure in Sir E. Lugard's Camp, he joined the Force under Major Beamish the moment it entered the District, and conducted it to Sewan. He then joined Captain Miles and continued with him until the rebels fled towards the Gogra, when he rode 22 miles through the rain to Major Beamish, to lead his Detachment in pursuit.

During the retreat of the Force which attempted the relief of Arrah, in July 1857, Mr. Macdonell, who accompanied it as a Volunteer, distinguished himself by an act of great personal daring. On the retreat the Force had to cross a nulla swollen by heavy rain. Mr. M. and thirty-five Soldiers embarked in a boat without an oar, the rudder of which was so lashed to the side that soon after it was launched it returned to the shore it had just quitted, which by that time was lined by the rebel Sepoys, who had opened fire on the retreat-

300 per month, and this Government have recommended him for the distinction of the Victoria Cross.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			ing party. Mr. Macdonell climbed outside the boat up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing entirely exposed whilst so employed to the enemy's fire. Two bullets passed through his hat, and his escape from instant death was quite marvellous, the rebels being so close. After unfastening the rudder, Mr. Macdonell turned the boat, which drifted across, and thirty-five soldiers were saved from certain death.			
Dacca ..	Not given ..	A Native of Dacca ..	When the gun-boat sent from Dacca was on the watch for the Chittagong Mutineers, this man engaged to procure the necessary information respecting their exact position at the time, and performed the service in a very satisfactory manner.	Received a Donation of Rupees ..	50 0 0	
Chittagong ..	Joshoda Coomar Pyne	Manager of the Zemindaries of the Rajahs of Bulloosh, and of other extensive estates in Chittagong.	As the chief Manager of extensive estates in the Chittagong Zillah, the Baboo possessed great influence with the mass of the population. Throughout the period of excitement in Chittagong, and especially at the time of the Mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry, he exerted his influence in aid of the authorities, and assisted them in every possible way. He kept them informed of all the movements, and signs of uneasiness, among the Mahomedans, in all parts of his charge. When the Sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry mutinied, he collected a large body of his tenantry to oppose them; provided a place of retreat for the Government Officers, and laid in stores to serve for all who might have needed protection for a considerable time. His whole conduct evinced the utmost zeal and loyalty towards the Government.	Received a Gold Watch and Chain, value Rupees ..	518 0 0	Special Letter No. 45 of 1858.
Dacca ..	Baboo Jugobundho Bose.	Nazir of the Magistrate's Office.	By the exertions and detective ability of the Nazir, the authorities at Dacca were kept informed of all that occurred in the Lines previous to the Mutiny, and of the	He received a Gold Watch and Chain, value Rupees	572 0 0	

			movements and designs of the Sepoys. He patrolled the Town every night for months, and worked only as an Officer will work who desires to bring himself to the notice of Government by good conduct.			
Lohardugga ..	Rughooberdyal Sing and Kishendyal Sing	Thakoorais of Palamow	Throughout the disturbances in Palamow, the conduct of these Zemindars was most exemplary, and deserving of the highest praise. In regard to personal exertions, the Government could not have been better served by the most zealous of its own Officers; and the assistance rendered entailed very heavy expense on the Zemindars. They entertained for their means large bodies of men; co-operated with the Government Troops in every possible way; on several occasions attacked and otherwise acted against the rebels, and never for a moment wavered in their allegiance. But for their hearty and indefatigable assistance, the operations in Palamow would have been neither so completely nor so speedily successful as they were. They were almost the only Zemindars who were heart and soul with the authorities, and spared neither men, money, nor personal exertions in the service of the State.	They received each the Title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut, including a double-barrel Rifle. Also in equal shares a Jagheer, consisting of thirty-two Villages, to be held at a small quit-rent, which has been assessed at Rupees 90-10-9 on each share.	307 0 0	Each
Ditto ..	1. Sewchurn Sing.. 2. Debeebux Sing.. 3. Debnarain Sing 4. Mohur Surubjeet Sing .. 5. Akhoree Gowree Churn Ram .. 6. Rampertab Sing 7. Runjeet Sing .. 8. Deonauth Sing..	of Ladee .. of Naundag .. of Bamundy .. of Monatoo .. of Sutgawa .. of Runka .. of Gurwah	These petty Zemindars conducted themselves remarkably well throughout the disturbances, manifesting a steady adherence to the Government, furnishing men and supplies according to their means, and personally assisting the authorities in the operations against the rebels ..	Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, received each a double-barrel gun and a shawl. No. 5 received a pair of Shawls, Nos. 6 and 7 one Shawl each, and No. 8 a double-barrel gun.	.. ..	Gun. Shawl. 210 600 210 500 210 450 210 400 210 400 210 400
Shahabad ..	Shew Shunker Sing.	Malik of Roop Saugor.	In August 1858 a body of about thirty or forty rebels took possession of the Village of Roop Saugor, in Sahabad and established a Thannah there. Shew Shunker Sing himself informed the Officer Commanding at Doomraon of the circumstance, and so guided the party sent to dislodge the rebels, that the latter were surrounded before day-light, fifteen of them killed, and the Rebel Thannadar and Jemadar captured and made over to the authorities. His loyal conduct so enraged	He received the Grant of a Village with a net annual rental of Rupees, subject to payment of the Sudder Jumma during his life, and to moderate assessment when settled with his heirs afterwards	500 0 0	Special Letters Nos. 48, 49 and 63 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			the rebels, that they soon after plundered the village and burnt Shew Shunker Sing's house and property.			
Cuttack ..	Not given ..	1 Jemadar .. 3 Havildars ... 3 Naiks. 65 Sepoys of the Orissa Paik Companies ..	During the disturbances in Sumbulpore, a detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies was sent to that District on service. A portion soon after returned to Cuttack; but these were retained by the Commissioner of Sumbulpore, and rendered very excellent service at the Station, at out-posts, and in the field. In serving at Sumbulpore they exceeded their engagement, and performed duties equal to if not more than those of regular troops. They were not admissible to pension if disabled by sickness or wounds, and in case of death, their families would have received no support. They thus incurred the risks without enjoying the advantages of the Regular Military service ..	They received among them a Donation of Rupees..	500 0 0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Not given .	1 Duffadar .. 2 Naib ditto .. 1 Naick .. 23 Sepoys of the Khond Mal Rebundies ..	For similar service, and on the same considerations ..	They received among them a sum of Rupees ..	198 8 0	Special Letter No. 52 of 1858.
Seebsaugor ..	Doorgapersaud	Jail Darogah of Seebsaugor	During the excitement in Assam he rendered the greatest assistance to the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Seebsaugor, in the transportation of important papers; in writing out all the confidential instructions to the Darogah of Jorehaut, keeping inviolable secrecy at a time when it was all-important; and aiding zealously in watching the disaffected at Seebsaugor.	Promoted to be a First Grade Darogah of Jorehaut Thannah.		
Ditto ..	Surmnauth ..	Police Mohurrir of Jorehaut Thannah.	He rendered every assistance to the Jail Darogah, and his conduct throughout the period of excitement was most exemplary.	Promoted to the Grade of 2nd Mohurrir, and marked for further advancement.		

Ditto ..	Ratee .. Monie .. Jatee ..	Burkundauze .. Ticklahs of the Jorehaut Thannah ..	Being men of tried fidelity, the Principal Assistant Commissioner stationed them for three months, during the rains, in a jungle on the road between Golaghat and Jorehaut, to be ready to cast adrift the bridges over the deep nullahs, (the fastenings of which had been cut,) in case of the Sepoys at Golaghat making for Jorehaut, as they intended. In this important service they endured much hardship, and constantly supplied the Police Officers in the confidence of the Authorities with information of the occurrences at Golaghat ..	They received each a gratuity of six months' pay, the whole disbursement being Rupees ..	42 0 0	
Sarun ..	Not Given ..	Nujeebs of the Sewan Levy.	These men, though perfectly raw and undisciplined, behaved with great steadiness in the affair with the rebels at Ekma, which took place in June 1858, and as an incentive to future exertion, the Officiating Collector of Sarun granted them on the spot a small reward, which was subsequently sanctioned by Government.	A gratuity among them of Rupees .	157 0 0	
Behar . ..	Ameer Ally Khan ..	Ressaldar, Behar Irregular Cavalry.	In May 1858 the Tehseelee and Thannah of Kaemgunge, in the Furruckabad District, was attacked by a body of rebels, estimated at from one to three hundred Foot and Horse. On the first intimation of their approach, Ameer Ally Khan, (who happened to be in the District engaged in recruiting for the Behar Irregular Cavalry,) volunteered his services. He planned and executed the defence of the Tehseelee, and with the aid of the Police and some Chupprassies of the establishment, he managed, by great personal exertions, after a fight of four hours, during which he displayed conspicuous bravery, to repulse the enemy, thereby saving Government Treasure, amounting to about Rupees 4,000.	Admitted by G. O. 1281 of 6th September 1858, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of Bahadoor.		
Tirhoot ..	Heola Put ..	3rd Class Darogah of Paro.	When Tirhoot was threatened by the Goruckpore rebels, this Officer was stationed at one of the Ghâts on the Gunduck, by which the rebels were expected to attempt a passage over the river, to control the arrangements made for opposing them, and he exerted himself very creditably on the occasion.	Received a Donation of Rupees ...	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 42 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Tirhoot ..	Ram Churn Loll and Heola Persahad.	Jemadars of Police, Tirhoot.	These two Officers were stationed at two other Ghâts on the Gunduck, and exerted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.	Both were promoted to be Naib Darogahs.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Dumree Loll ..	Naib Nazir of the Fouzdaree Court.	Dumree Loll had general charge of the arrangements for guarding the Ghâts, and of the Intelligence Department. He obtained speedy and accurate intelligence of the movements of the rebels; was constantly on the move from post to post, and discharged his duties with the greatest promptitude and judgment.	Received a Donation of Rupees	150 0 0	Ditto.
Shahabad ..	Sewchurn Baghat ..	Butcher ..	This man supplied sheep for the use of the troops during the operations at Jugdespore, and because he had rendered service to the State, the rebels seized him, when General Sir E. Lugard's Force retired, and brutally murdered him.	Twenty-five beegahs of land were granted to his widow rent-free for life; or in case of her death, until her two sons, aged ten and twelve, attained the ages of twenty-five and twenty-three; the land to be afterwards moderately assessed.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 53 of 1858.
Patna ..	Not Given ..	Two Native Servants attached to the gun-boat.	During the operations of the steam gun-boat *Teak Naaf* on the River Soane, undertaken for the purpose of destroying the boats collected by the rebels, in order to cross and re-cross the river, these men were severely wounded by the fire of the enemy from the village of Khyra.	They received as compensation between them, Rupees ..	50 0 0	
Sumbulpore ..	Nurseea, and Bhagoota and Natheena.	Havildar Sebundy Levy, Jemadars Zemindaree Police.	In September 1858, when a band of sixty rebels made a descent on Sumbulpore, from the Bara Pahar Hills, a party of Zemindaree Police and a Detachment of the District Sebundy Levy, rapidly and cautiously marching from their posts, surprised the enemy at a village named Cheetakhai. Attacking them with great vigor and determination, they	They were presented with Silver Ornaments and Fancy Head Dresses, at a cost of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Special Letter No. 59 of 1858.

				succeeded in killing Monohur Sing, the noted ringleader of rebellion in Sumbulpore; his two principal followers, Bhago Boee and Dunnaro Boee; besides seventeen other Rebels. They also took a lot of arms, utensils, &c., and a horse. This satisfactory result was entirely owing to the tact and courage of the Native Officers named, who commanded the attacking party.			
Tipperah ..	Baboo Bungsheelochun Mitter.	Manager of the Gunga Mundel Estate.		In November 1857, when Tipperah was threatened by the Sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Chittagong, the Baboo was applied to for assistance in removing the ladies, children, and non-official residents of the Station to Dacca. These, forming a large and very helpless party, were forwarded to the Baboo's residence on very short notice, and he promptly supplied them with boats, supplies, and a guard of fifty men to escort them to Dacca. He also provided thirty armed men to guard the Station, who were very useful to the authorities. Without being asked to do so, he kept two or three boats at Juffergunge, ready to convey away the Officials of Tipperah, in case of their being compelled to quit the Station for safety, and he maintainted constant communication with them by runners stationed along the road, and paid from his private funds. Hearing that the despatch of European Troops to Chittagong was contemplated, he collected, in anticipation, large supplies for their use, and despatched them with Palkees, Bearers, and 300 Coolies, to the place where the Troops, if sent, would most probably land.	He received the Title of Rai Bahadoor, (with exemption from the customary Nuzzerana,) and a Gold Watch with Chain	755 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Indernauth Sahee.	Thakoor of Govindpore.		The services of this individual have not been specially reported. He was represented by the Commissioner to be "one of the most deserving of the Chota Nagpore Family;" and in conferring the grant mentioned in the next column, it was expresaly declared to be in "acknowldgement of his loyal behaviour and services during the disturbances."	The estate in Chota Nagpore, called "Khettunga Puttee," confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of Tekait Oonerso Sing, was conferred on him.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 61 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Patna ..	Mr. W. Brown ..	Commander of the steam Gun-boat *Benares*.	He rendered important and most valuable services to Government in the operations of the Gun-boat *Benares*, against the rebels in the Kurumnassa Creek, on the Ganges, between Buxar and Ghazeepore; and in the Shahabad District. In several instances he distinguished himself greatly by the judgment, energy, and perseverance, which marked his proceedings. Many of the rebels were killed, and all their boats either captured or destroyed, while the vessel sustained but trifling injury, and there was not a single casualty on board.	He received a special allowance of batta at 3 Rupees per day, for one month; and the post of Commander of the Flotilla, with an increase of salary from Rupees 150 to 500 per month.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 60 and 64 of 1858.
Ditto ..	Mr. W. A. Ducasse..	Engineer of the above Vessel.	He rendered very valuable assistance to Mr. Brown during the operations above mentioned, and exerted himself most zealously throughout.	He received for the same period a special allowance of batta of his rank.	.. ..	
Sarun ..	Brijonauth Roy ..	Sowar, furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore.	Among others, this man received on a former occasion (see page of this Statement,) a sum of Rupees fifty for good service with the Sarun Field Force, in 1857-58. The Deputy Magistrate of Sarun having represented that he had rendered excellent service since the payment of the first reward, a further donation was authorized.	Received a further sum of Rupees ..	50 0 0	Special Letter No. 73 of 1858.
Patna ..	Not named ..	Amlah belonging to the factory of Mr. Eddis, Indigo Planter of Hizlahut.	In June 1857, while the Steamer *Charles Allan* was coaling at Comercolly on her downward trip, the Khalashees of the vessel disposed of a large quantity of Government Stamp paper and other articles. Mr. Eddis took upon himself the responsibility, in the absence of any Police Officer, to cause a search of the houses of the parties who were suspected of having perchased the Stamp paper, &c., and this led to the recovery of property to the value of upwards of Rupees 1,000. This satisfactory result was owing to the exertions of the Amlah of Mr. Eddis' factory, who were employed by him in tracing the property which had been plundered at Allahabad.	As a remuneration for their exertions, they received amongst them a sum of Rupees ..	110 0 0	

Shahabad ..	Not given ..	Certain Seikhs and others.	They recovered from the rebels and made over to the Magistrate of Shahabad a number of Government muskets.	A sum of Rupees was distributed among them.	45 0 0	
Behar ..	Baboo Nundokissore Sing.	Zemindar of Donah	During the disturbances in Behar, in the latter end of the year 1857, he distinguished himself by rendering important assistance to the Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-Division of Nowadah. He kept him constantly and correctly informed of the movements of the rebels, and actively co-operated in the measures adopted for checking riot and disorder, and restoring tranquillity. With the aid of his retainers, he resisted an attempt at dacoity, by a band headed by the noted Sirdar Jowahir Rajwar, who, with five of his followers, was killed in the encounter.	He received a handsome Sword, value Rupees ..	350 0 0	
Bograh ..	Not given ..	Two Duffadars, and three Burkundauzes of the Jail Guard.	For good conduct on the occasion of an outbreak of the prisoners in the Bograh Jail, in December 1858. These men only, out of the whole Jail establishment, opposed the prisoners. They twice drove them back, though only five men against eighteen, but were forced back at last, and the prisoners escaped.	They received each a gratuity of three months' pay, total Rupees ..	72 0 0	General Letter No. 36 of 1859, paragraphs 57-58.
Ditto ..	Mr. Davies. ..	Superintendent of the District Roads.	Happening to be near the Jail at the time of the outbreak, he promptly repaired to the spot, and assisted in opposing the escape of the prisoners, encouraging the small number of the Guard, who were at their post, by his presence and example.	He was presented with a case of Surveying Instruments, value Rupees ..	300 0 0	Ditto.
Shahabad	Foorman Sing ..	Jemadar, Arrah Ferry Fund Establishment.	In October and November 1858, he conducted Lieutenant-Colonel Walter's Column through the District of Shahabad. He was invariably foremost in every service required; did more in procuring guides, intelligence, and supplies than all the rest of the establishment entertained for such services; and was always regardless of danger.	He received a Sword, value Rupees .. And a purse of Rupees	350 0 0 200 0 0	Special Letter No. 7 of 1859.
Shahabad ..	Bissesur Sing ..	Zemindar of Unnawat.	He displayed conspicuous loyalty, and rendered good service to Government during the disturbances in Shahabad. He was the only man of the middle class in the District who was known to have actually resisted the rebels. He opposed them in person, and captured four of them with arms, whom he made over to the	He received in farm some of the confiscated Villages, for armed rebels captured, a sum of Rupees, also a Sword,* and a pair of handsome Shawls, value Rupees	100 0 0 *350 0 0 315 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			authorities. In consequence of this the Rebels sought him out, destroyed his property, and inflicted on him every possible injury.			
Cuttack ..	Kishnoo Sing .. Ramchunder Sing .. Chintamun Sing ..	Relatives of the Rajah of Keonjhur ..	In February 1858 they were sent by the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the Rebel Rajah of Porahaut, to try and induce him to surrender to the authorities .. They were seized by the Rajah's adherents, and kept in confinement until January 1859, when they contrived to escape. While in confinement they suffered many privations and much ill-treatment at the hands of the rebels ..	They received each a donation of Rupees 500 total disbursed Rupees	1,500 0 0	
Behar ..	Phool Sing ..	Zemindar of Soonter.	The Zemindar had been desired to watch the Ghats in the Rajgeer Hills, to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859, when a party of about eighty Sepoys attempted to pass towards Shahabad, the zemindar opposed them, though he had only a few men with him. He lost one of his retainers in the encounter, and captured two Sepoys, who were made over to the authorities at Nowada.	Received a present of a Sword, value Rupees	350 0 0	
Shahabad ..	Mr. T. Victor ..	Formerly in the employ of the Railway Company.	He superintended the repairs and alterations to the Magistrate's Cutcherry at Arrah, executed for the purpose of converting it into a Military Hospital, and he also rendered general assistance to the Magistrate of Shahabad, during the disturbances in that District, in 1858, and to Mr. Boyle, in constructing the Arrah Fort.	He received a donation of Rupees	1,000 0 0	General Letter No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 4.
Ditto ..	Mr. George Drummond.	Indigo Planter of Nonsaugor Factory.	He did good service as an Honorary Magistrate in Shahabad, and was very useful to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter's Column during the operations in that District. He afterwards had charge of one of the disarming posts in the Kurrumwaree Tupeh, and his zeal and energy in carrying out the instructions for disarming the people created many enemies.	Government authorized a preference (over other applicants who had rendered no service) being given to him in the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing. This order was issued be-		

					fore it had been determined to sell the Government right in the confiscated property, after the regular settlement and remisions of jumma, so that, under the altered circumstances, the preference promised could not be carried out literally. The villages of Balgaon, in Pergunnah Rehcea, and Ummanurbirpore in Pergunnah Arrah, both in Shahabad, were therefore subsequently settled in perpetuity with Mr. Drummond, at a reasonable jumma.				
Sarun ..	Baboo Hursára Narain.	Zemindar of Chynepore, in Sarun.	When the rebels entered the Sarun District he joined the British Troops in the attack and pursuit, and exhibited much loyalty and courage.	Two villages, in Pergunnah Arrah, yielding a yearly rental of Rupees have been settled with him in perpetuity, at a reasonable jumma.	5,560	0	0	
Shahabad ..	Muthoora Loll ..	Mooktear and Zemindar of Arrah.	Mr. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, reported thus :—"I would add the expression of my own thanks to Muthoora Loll for the assistance he has given me since I have been Magistrate and Collector of this District. Through him and the men employed by him, I have derived most of the information I have been been enabled to furnish to the Troops in the Field. He accompanied me when I went with Brigadier Douglas in the expedition which terminated in the ejection of the rebels from Jugdespore. Through him I was enabled, first, to inform Brigadier Douglas of the rebels having been successfully driven in on the 14th October 1858, from Burahpoor, Chowgin, and Peeroo; information upon which the Brigadier's ultimate plan of attack was based. Muthoora Loll's men, on several occasions, carried letters from the Brigadier to distant outposts, through tracts entirely held by the	On the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing, he is to receive a Jagheer in perpetuity, yielding a gross rental per annum of Rupees	3,500	0	0	
				Meanwhile, he has been awarded a reduction to the extent of Rupees in the jumma payable by him, from 1st May 1859, to 30th April 1860, for certain villages held by him under a summary settlement.	3,500	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			rebels. His services have been of a very valuable kind, by day and night. At all times I have found him willing to do anything required from him at any inconvenience to himself. He has, by his prominent adherence to the cause of order, and the valuable assistance he has given it, gained the ill-will of all the disaffected in the District, and has suffered very severely in the destruction of his property." This testimony was confirmed in all essential points by Sir Edward Lugard; Mr. W. F. Macdonell, Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. M. Brodhurst, Officiating Magistrate of Shahabad; and by the Commissioner of Patna.			
Sarun ..	Ummernauth Pundit.	Nazir of the Collectorate.	At the commencement of the disturbances in the Patna Division, when the Regiments at Dinapore were in open mutiny, he conveyed the Government treasure, amounting to one lakh of Rupees, in sight of the rebels, from Sarun to Patna, in safety; and while the authorities were away at Dinapore, he guarded it, as well as other Government property, with the aid of fifty peons. At the same time he also provided 250 hackeries and 500 bullocks, and despatched them, under escort of his own people, to Benares for the use of the Troops then assembling there. He also provided carriage to Bustee for ammunition and provisions urgently required for the use of the Naval Brigade stationed there. When Sarun was threatened by Koer Sing and his followers, the Nazir was ordered to fortify the town, and he contrived, with the utmost labor, to complete the necessary works in a very short space of time. The Collector represented that the services of the Nazir throughout the disturbances were most exemplary; and that his untiring energy and assiduity in the performance of very arduous and responsible duties deserved the favorable notice of Government.	He received a handsome Sword, value Rupees	350 0 0	General Letter No. 36 of 1859, paragraph 101.

Shahabad	Pursan	Not given	During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, he furnished valuable information regarding their movements, &c.	He received a Donation of Rupees	70 0 0	General Letter No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 5.
Ditto	Shaik Hossein Feelban	Ditto	He became obnoxious to the rebels on account of his adherence to the Government, and was severely wounded by them while engaged in the public service.	He received a Donation of Rupees	100 0 0	Ditto.
Behar	Choky Loll	Burkundauze	He was severely wounded in the execution of his duties by rebel Sowars in June 1858.	He received a Donation of Rupees	60 0 0	
Ditto	Bakur Ally	Chuprassy	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty.	His family received a gratuity of Rupees	50 0 0	
Ditto	Chunoor Dosadh	Ditto	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty.	His family also received	50 0 0	
Sarun	Ruchpaul	Burkundauz, Tánzpore Thannah	He was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a Mutineer, whom he was attempting, with the aid of some others, to apprehend.	He received a gratuity of Rupees	100 0 0	
Singbhoom	Dukroo	Mankee of the Village of Koorsee.	During the disturbances in Singbhoom, some of the Cole Mankees of the Government Cole Peers, in the neighborhood of Chybassa, were pre-eminently distinguished for unflinching loyalty and devoted zeal towards the British Government. Through their instrumentality mainly, the mutinous Detachment at Chyebassa was first opposed and prevented from joining the Head-Quarters of the Mutineers at Ranchee. The Mankees were the first to welcome back the authorities to Singbhoom, and their loyalty enabled Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, to assume charge of his appointment, without Military aid. Though continually tempted by emissaries from the Porahaut Insurgents, they never wavered. Is the first of the Mankees referred to above. He was for many years a faithful adherent of the Government, and was rewarded for his services during the Cole War of 1836-37.	The Village of Koorsee, annual rent about Rupees was conferred on him rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body in the male line.	78 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Seeboo ..	Mankee of the Village of Poorneah ..	Another of the Mankees above referred to. His fidelity brought down upon him the hostility of the rebels, and he was obliged to fly with his family to Chyebassa for protection. Subsequently, when restored to his village, he made himself most useful to the Authorities in procuring information by every practicable means, and was very conspicuous for the active assistance he rendered whenever called on.	The village of Poorneah, with an annual jumma of Rupees was conferred on him rent-free, to be held by himself and the heirs male of his body, in the male line.	128 0 0	
Ditto ..	Mychrye ..	Mankee ..	Is the last of the Mankees referred to in the foregoing report. He was among the first who attended on Lieutenant Birch after his arrival at Chyebassa, and he distinguished himself ever after by promptly meeting all calls on him for service. The high road most used by Troops passes through his village, and he and his Ryots were subjected to much trouble and annoyance, which he bore very cheerfully.	The village of Garracheeroo, paying a jumma per annum of Rupees was conferred on him on the terms mentioned in the foregoing case.	20 0 0	
Shahabad ..	Mr. E. B. Godfrey ..	Head Master of the Arrah School ..	He was one of the Garrison of the House at Arrah beseiged by the three mutinous Regiments from Dinapore and the Insurgents. After the defeat of the Force sent for their relief from Dinapore, the Garrison wished to inform the authorities at that place of their situation. Mr. Godfrey volunteered to sally out in disguise and convey a letter to Dinapore. He had completed his preparations and was about to attempt his most hazardous adventure, when it was rendered unnecessary by the news of Major Eyre's victory.	He was appointed a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of Rupees	200 0 0	
Ditto ..	Mr. George Field ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent ..	As one of the Arrah Garrison, of which Mr. Field became a Member, in consequence of his having remained in the District purely from a sense of duty, he shared in that defence; in all its perils and privations; and individually contributed materially to its success by his skill in Rifle Practice. When on the 3rd day of the seige the enemy attempt-	As a special case he has been allowed the privilege of retiring when ever he may choose, on a Pension of Rupees 5,000 per annum, and a gratuity of six months' pay has been sanctioned.		

				ed to set fire to the Arrah House Mr Field volunteered to dislodge a party of the rebel sharp-shooters, who commanded the only point on the beseiged house, from which the purpose of the incendiaries could be opposed. In this he succeeded with extreme difficulty, and at eminent personal risk; thus averting the greatest of the dangers that threatened the Garrison during the seige. Mr. Field contributed also very materially to the maintenance of order and authority during the season of panic and danger that preceded the mutiny of the three Native Regiments at Dinapore; and he rendered special good service in his own Department, in having realized the entire opium provision of seasons 1857-58 and 1858-59 of Shahabad, viz., 7,800 maunds, without any loss or injury, under extraordinary difficulties, constant alarms, disturbance and danger.				
Singbhoom ..	Peetamber Sing ..	3rd Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	He constantly accompanied the Contingent furnished by the Rajah of Seraikellah in the operations in Singbhoom, and performed the services required of him admirably and with commendable zeal. He continued until the end of the disturbances to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order, and assisted in several engagements with the rebels.		He received as a rent-free service tenure a village of the confiscated Porahaut Estate, with an estimated annual jumma of Rupees ..	32	1	6
					also a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Rammohun Sing ..	Brother of the Seraikellah Rajah.	Ditto	Ditto.	He received a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Puddolabh Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	He received a Shawl ..	392	0	0
					and a Sword ..	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Juddoonath Sing ..	Cousin of the Seraikellah Rajah.	Ditto	Ditto.	Received a Sword	200	0	0
Ditto	Ranjit Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto .	200	0	0
Ditto ..	Urjoon Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto ..	200	0	0

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Singbhoom ..	Baboo Jugjeebun Sing.	Cousin of the Thakoor of Kursowan.	The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, both testified that this gentleman was deserving of the consideration of Government for the zeal and fidelity he displayed throughout the disturbances, and his earnest endeavors to serve the State.	He received a Shawl .. and a Sword ..	392 0 0 200 0 0	
Ditto ..	Ramchunder Perdhan.	Headman of the Village of Assuntulea.	His village was burnt in consequence of his loyalty to the Government, and he procured for the authorities much useful information.	He was granted for his life a remission of the revenue of the village under his charge, the annual rent being Rupees	112 2 0	
Ditto ..	Gungadhur Perdhan	Headman of the Village of Rajgaon.	His father and brother were murdered by the rebels, because they had rendered good service to the authorities.	He was granted a similar reward, the annual rent of his village being Rupees	130 0 0	
Ditto ..	Samoo Moondah	Headman of the Village of Nukdee.	He was the best and boldest spy acting in aid of the authorities, and once very narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rebels. He possessed considerable influence amongst the Porahaut Coles, and used it very much to the advantage of the Officers of Government.	The rent of his village, amounting annually to Rupees was remitted in perpetuity.	41 13 6	
Sarun ..	Syud Hossein Ally..	Assistant to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Sewan.	When the mutinous Sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry arrived from Segowlie at Sewan, in July 1857, he adopted every possible means to preserve order in the District. By his influence and example he restrained many whose faith in the cause of order wavered, and by untiring exertions he constantly procured and transmitted to the Authorities correct intelligence of current events. His forethought, tact, and judgment undoubtedly benefited the public interests in Sewan.	He received a Donation of Rupees and was appointed, on account of his good services, to be a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of Rupees	300 0 0 200 0 0	

			From the commencement of the out-break, until its close, he labored incessantly for the good of the State, and his exertions were conspicuous for the maintenance of a good spirit among the better classes in the Sub-Division of Sewan.			
Shahabad ..	Sheochurn ..	Ryot of Paramanpore, in Shahabad.	In April 1859, a band of rebels, passing through Shahabad, was pursued by a small detachment of the European Mounted Police and others, under Command of the Magistrate, and surrendered at a village named Paramanpore. During the negociation, which terminated in the surrender of the rebels, numbering twenty-three, a Sepoy, fully armed, attempted to escape. The Ryot pursued and seized him with naked hands, holding him fast till he dropped his musket, bayonet, and sword, when he broke loose and rejoined the rebels, carrying information, which prevented any further attempt to make a way. This Ryot rendered other assistance also to the Magistrate on the occasion in question.	He received a Donation of Rupees and permanent employment in the Police of the District.	100 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Junuk Sing ..	Zemindar ..	This Zemindar was associated with his brother Pergunnite Jugget Pal Sing, Rae Bahadoor of Pittooreah, in the services for which the latter was rewarded, as mentioned in a previous part of this statement. During the latter operations in the District, the brothers attended the Senior Assistant Commissioner with a body of sixty armed men, accompanied him to Chickaree, and occupied that Pergunnah until the restoration of order permitted their return.	He received a Shawl ..	375 0 0	
Ditto ..	Loll Gokool nauth Saha. Loll Moheep Narain Sahee and Bhya Lutchmun Sing.	Zemindars ..	These Zemindars also joined the Senior Assistant Commissioner, accompanied him with their armed retainers throughout the operations, and made themselves most useful on all occasions, in procuring information and furnishing supplies ..	They received each a Shawl ..	350 0 0 350 0 0 250 0 0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Sirgoojah	Loll Bindessury Persaud Sing Deo.	Brother of the Maharajah of Sirgoojah and Manager of the estates.	During the general operations against the Palamow Insurgents, this Chief exerted himself as well as he could, considering that his own District was infested by rebels, to co-operate with the authorities. Subsequently, when Sirgoojah was clear of mutineers, he led a force against the insurgents in Pergunnah Odeypore, in co-operation with two other friendly Chiefs, and their combined movements resulted in complete success, the country having been entirely cleared of rebels, and some of their principal leaders captured. In carrying out the part assigned to him in these operations, this Chief met with resistance in different places, but he drove the enemy from Ghât to Ghât, and pushed on to their retreat. After the expulsion of the rebels he collected a considerable portion of the revenue then due; and he supplied a body of trustworthy men to remain with the Tehsildar for two months, to keep in check any of the people who might be disposed to be troublesome.	Proposed to bestow on him the Title of Bahadoor and a Khillut.		
Jushpoor ..	Pertab Narain Sing Deo.	Rajah of Jushpoor ..	In reporting the result of the general operations in Palamow, the Senior Assistant Commissioner observed regarding this Chief, "The conduct of the Rajah of Jushpore is deserving of special commendation. He himself joined me with a large body of men at Checharee, in November, and was with me till we occupied Chemo Sunni in December. He was then compelled to return to his own District, but he sent to my assistance his Dewan, with a large body of men, who continued to assist in the occupation of the Bhogta Country, till the surrender of the rebel chiefs; subsequently, when requested to operate against the Oodeypore Insurgents, he responded with meritorious alacrity. Having collected a large force on the boundary,	Proposed to bestow on him the Title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut.		

			he first endeavored to induce the heads of villages and people to join him, but in this he failed, owing to the counteraction of the rebels, who had got into Oodeypore from Palamow. He then forced his way through, notwithstanding the resistance offered, but was compelled to retreat for the protection of his own Territory. Soon after he again advanced, having the co-operation of the chiefs mentioned in the foregoing case, and the result of their movements has been already stated.			
Sarun ..	Baboo Sao Golam Sah.	Merchant of Goldinggunge.	When the District of Sarun was disturbed, he displayed steady and conspicuous loyalty, and gave all possible assistance to the authorities. The Officiating Magistrate and Collector stated that, but for this Baboo's assistance in supplying carts, &c., on several emergent occasions, he would have failed to meet indents. For several weeks by means of his armed dependents, this Baboo guarded the banks of the River Ganges along many miles, thus rendering the Goldingunge Police available for employment elsewhere. The services he constantly and cheerfully rendered were very meritorious.	The Title of Rai Bahadoor was conferred on him.		
Shahabad ..	Mr. J. W. Garstin ..	Deputy Magistrate of Buxar.	Soon after his appointment to be Deputy Magistrate of Buxar, the three Native Infantry Regiments at Dinapore mutinied. For the purpose of joining his appointment he accompanied as a Volunteer the force sent from Dinapore on the 29th July 1857, for the relief of the Garrison besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah. He was wounded in action with the enemy during the retreat of the relieving force, and while the wound was yet unhealed, he took charge of his Sub-Division. In December 1857 he proceeded with a detachment of a Naval Brigade and some sowars and matchlockmen of the Doomraon Rajah, to punish some refractory villagers out of his jurisdiction, which was effectually done. As Civil Officer he accompanied and rendered valuable services to the expeditions under Brigadier Douglas to Guhmar; under Major Carr to Bhojpore and Doomraon and in the attempt to capture Meggar Ray; and under Colonel Dunsford to Jugdespore.	His application for a gratuity is under consideration.		

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Cuttack ..	Jodoonath Bhunje.	Rajah of Mohurbhunje.	In his private and confidential letters to the Ex-Rajah of Porahaut, which were found in the residence of the latter after his escape, the Rajah of Mohurbunje not only refused to join his son-in-law in his treasonable designs, but he also labored to dissuade the Porahaut Chief from his rebellious purposes. On the first appearance of symptoms of disturbance in Singbhoom, he made preparations for defending his own territory, and placed himself in communication with the authorities, to obviate all doubt of his loyalty and attachment to Government; he regularly furnished men for the protection of the treasury and station of Chyebassa at a very critical period, and he attended to all requisitions for supplies, &c. He subsequently furnished a Contingent, and personally co-operated in the measures adopted for the suppression of rebellion in Singbhoom. He volunteered to bring about the surrender of his son-in-law, and though he did not succeed by negociation, he took part in the coercive measures, which eventually led to Urjoon Sing's submission.	He received a Khillut and the Title of Maharajah Bahadoor.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 26, 27, and 31 of 1857, and No. 35 of 1859.
Patna ..	Not given ..	Certain residents of Benares	For the capture of the Rebel Hurkissen Sing.	They received the proclaimed reward of Rupees	3,000 0 0	
Benares Agency	Jumyut Lall ..	Gomashta of the Opium Kotee at Etawah.	He continued resolutely faithful to the Government in times of very great trial during the disturbances at Cawnpore, and by great exertions he saved the treasure of his opium kotee, amounting to Rupees 3,622, as well as the records.	He received a Donation of Rupees and a Gold Watch of the value of Rupees	250 0 0 300 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative No. 3 of 1853, paragraph 47, and No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.

Ditto ..	Gowreepershad ..	Gomashta of Kotee Cawnpore ..	These Gomashtas also remained faithful throughout the disturbances at Cawnpore, and rendered valuable service to Government in preserving the records of their respective kotees ..	Each received a gratuity of three months pay ..	... ..	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.
	Buldeo Sohye ..	Ditto of ditto Bellah				
	Jowahir Loll ..	Ditto of ditto Akberpore ..				
Sarun ..	Ahmud Hossein ..	Native Assistant to Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	Throughout the disturbances, and especially during the period that Chuprah was threatened by the rebels under Koer Sing, he rendered very great assistance to his immediate superior, and relieved him of much anxiety by undertaking and most satisfactorily discharging the onerous and important duty of superintending the daily removal of the weighed opium from the godown to the boats, a distance of 3 miles. By extraordinary energy and vigilance which he never relaxed, notwithstanding the intervention of the long and trying Mahomedan feast called the Ramzan, he prevented any loss, damage, or confusion occurring. He also rendered most important service in preventing, by great tact and self-possession the flight of the cultivators under advances on the occurrence of a panic.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto ..	Nirput Pershad Misser	Gomashta of Kotee Muaruck	The ability and energy with which he executed the orders of the Sub-Deputy Agent, relieved that Officer of much trouble and anxiety during a very trying time. Owing to the Gomashta's untiring activity and efficient superintendence more work was done in his kotee generally than in any other, and that with most creditable order, regularity, and punctuality. From first to last his duties were conducted in a manner deserving the highest praise, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty and danger attending the operations for the disposal of property of so much value, during the excitement then prevailing, and when the weighing-houses were daily surrounded by several thousand persons, including sepoys and their relatives.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Not given ..	The Subordinate Amlah and Guard of the Chuprah Sub-Deputy Agency.	Though these did not render any special service, their conduct was satisfactory, and they were considered deserving of encouragement for having remained at their posts and performed their duties during a very trying period.	They received among them a sum of Rupees	248 0 0	Ditto

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
Sarun ..	Golam Abea ..	Gomashta of Kotee Gopalgunge ..	His loyalty was prominently manifested on all occasions during the disturbances. On the 3rd June 1858, when Sewan was threatened with an attack by the rebels, the Gomashta held an advanced post, with a body of fighting men, and on the 4th he accompanied Mr. Macdonell, Sub-Deputy Agent, in an expedition with the Sewan Levy. At Ekma he fought in the front ranks, and the Commandant of the Levy highly commended his conduct on the occasion. Again at Scheyjee he was well to the front, constantly encouraging the men of the Levy to do their duty. Although sixty-four years of age, he exerted himself both at Ekma and Scheyjee with extraordinary vigor and energy. He afforded the utmost assistance to the Sub-Deputy Agent in the Opium weighments, and was always in that Officer's confidence respecting the movements of the rebels.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200	0	0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Behar ..	Sivdyal Kooar ..	Naib Nazir ..	When the Opium kootee at Belkurrah was destroyed by the rebels under Joodhur Sing, in June 1858, and the Sub-Deputy Opium Agency at Tehta was in danger of an attack, though the rebels were encamped within 3 miles' distance, and reports were rife that they meditated a march on Tehta, these Officers, encouraged by the Naib Nazir, remained steadily at their posts, having armed themselves for defence. The rebels were three times in the neighbourhood of Tehta, and that the Government buildings and property escaped destruction is attributed to its being known in the District, that the Sub-Deputy Agency Guard were armed and resolved to defend the place.	They received the following Donations ..				Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 41-2. Financial Narrative No. 2 of 1859, paragraph 7.
	Hurkoo Sing ..	Jemadar ..		Naib Nazir ..	100	0	0	
	Dookit Patuck ..	Naib Ditto ..		Jemadar ..	60	0	0	
	Wajid Hossein ..	3rd Mohurrir ..		Naib ditto ..	30	0	0	
	Tehja ..	Bearer ..		Mohurir ..	10	0	0	
		16 Burkundauzes of the Tehta Sub-Deputy Opium Agency.		Bearer ..	10	0	0	
				Burkundauzes ..	240	0	0	

Sarun ..	Achaiber Loll ..	2nd Mohurir of Sub-Deputy Agency at Allygunge.	He was deputed to superintend the transhipment of the Allygunge opium from dinghees to large boats. In the intermediate passage of two or three days along a winding nullah, there was great risk of the opium falling into the hands of the rebels, and the Mohurir was selected for the duty on account of his pluck and judgment. The Ghât at which the large boats lay, where the opium was daily transhipped, was the point at which the rebels first crossed the Gogra. They had reached the opposite bank, when the Mohurrir, with the aid of coolies, furnished by a neighboring Zemindar, speedily put on board all the opium then at the Ghât, and started off the boats before the rebels crossed. This Officer's post was one of considerable danger, and he held it steadily and manfully throughout the disturbances, and always furnished correct and valuable information to the authorities.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100 0 0	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	Zillahdars and Kotee Burkundauzes of the Allygunge Sub-Agency.	They exerted themselves most zealously during the opium weighments; and throughout the disturbances they rendered very useful service, not easily specified. They carried letters to and fro, and obtained information when no others could be induced to act, and they kept the authorities constantly informed of the movements of the rebels.	They received among them a sum of Rupees	150 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Not given ..	1 Jemadar .. 1 Naick .. 9 Burkundauzes, being the Guard of the Allygunge Sub-Agency.	These men rendered excellent service throughout the disturbances. They preserved the records and the godown where they where stationed, when the other bungalows and the property in them were pillaged and destroyed. While Goruckpore was in the hands of the Rebels, these men were trusted and behaved well. When the Sewan Levy was raised they were employed to drill the Recruits; they subsequently took the field with the Levy, and in the actions at Ekma and Seherjee, they served as Native Officers. One of them was cut down by the rebels while bravely holding an advanced post at Ekma. Owing to the Levy being without Native Officers	Each received a Donation of six months' pay, in the aggregate Rupees	354 0 0	Ditto.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
			or any experienced Soldiers, the duties of the Opium Guard were very harassing, and were throughout cheerfully performed. During the weighments also their duties were extremely onerous, part being constantly on picquet, the rest as constantly in rapid movement to and from Chuprah with treasure, of which they conveyed about three lakhs in one month.					
Shahabad ..	Lalla Ajoodeah Pershad.	Gomashta of Kotee Koelwar.	The services of this individual are not specially reported in any document on record in this Office. The Sub-Deputy Agent at Shahabad represented him to be deserving of special notice and reward for good conduct and asistance during the opium weighments, and assigned to him the largest of the rewards recommended for his subordinates; observing as follows.— "The excellent conduct of this Officer I have already brought prominently to your (Behar Opium Agent's) notice in my letters, reporting the completion of the weighments in April and June last. I would suggest that he be presented with 200 Rupees in cash, and a written acknowledgment of his services in the form of a nekhnamee Perwannah, as a reward for his most exemplary conduct."	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	200	0	0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lalla Hurry Pershad.	Gomashta of Kotee Shahpore.	This Officer was most active and energetic throughout the weighments, and on the 23rd April 1858, when the Troops were beaten back from Jugdespore, and the rebels were expected to attack the Station, the Gomashta went of his own accord, with his Zillahdars, to guard the opium store godown during the night.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	100	0	0	Ditto.

Ditto ..	Hursahye Sing ..	Jemadar ..	These behaved admirably throughout the weighments in April 1858, during a very trying time, when hesitation or desertion of post by any one of them would most certainly have occasioned very heavy pecuniary loss to Government. They also escorted Treasure from Buxar to Arrah; guarded the opium in transit to the boats; and the latter while at the Ghâts. Those whose names are given likewise guarded the Store Godown on the night of the 23rd April 1858, when the rebels from Jugdespore were expected to attack the Station ..	The eight men named, received each three months' pay, aggregate Rupees ..	132	0	0	Ditto.
	Chutterdharee Sing	Duffadar ..		The other six received each two months' pay, aggregate Rupees ..	60	0	0	
	Sew Golam Sing ...	Burkundauze ..						
	Hossein Buksh ..	Ditto ..						
	Issury Sing ..	Ditto ..						
	Shewthul Sing ..	Ditto ..						
	Bissessur Misser ..	Ditto ..						
	Balkhera Sing ..	Ditto ..						
	Not given ..	And six other Burkundauzes, all forming a Sub-Agency Guard ..						
Ditto ..	.. ..	Twelve Zillahdars and two Burkundauzes of Kotees Dhungaon and Ghurhunny.	These men aided in guarding the store godown on the night of the 23rd April 1858, and behaved well under very trying circumstances during the disturbances in Shahabad.	They received each one month's pay, aggregate Rupees ..	56	0	0	Ditto.
Sarun ..	Mr. J. G. Pughe ..	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	Mr. Pughe at Chuprah was exposed to much danger during the opium weighments, extending from the 1st of April to the 1st May, when 4,069 maunds were taken from 12,000 cultivators, at an outlay of 2,27,380 Rupees, the disbursement of which occupied thirty-two days. Chuprah was then unprotected by European Troops, and equally with Sewan open to incursion of rebels flying from Azimgurh, and there were, in fact, two panics during the weighments, caused by a rumour that some Sowars were coming down on the godowns. In one instance, it was only by resolute exertion, and the aid of his Native Assistant, who rode round and headed the flying crowd, that Mr. Pughe was enabled to continue the weighments. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, the duty, always arduous and trying to health, strength, and temper, was conducted to a close with all the usual checks and minute entries requisite for final adjustment with each individual cultivator or his representative. His conduct evinced a very high degree of courage, tact, and sense of duty, and was regarded as deserving of the highest praise and consideration.	He received a Donation of Rupees ..	1,500	0	0	

District.	Name	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
Shahabad ..	Mr. R. V. Boyle.	Engineer in the East Indian Railway Company's Service.	He was primarily the means of saving the lives of fifteen Europeans and East Indians, principally Government Officers, also of a Native Deputy Collector, and fifty-two men of the Seikh Police Corps, who, when the Mutineers from Dinapore were marching upon Arrah, took shelter in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Boyle, which, with great forethought, he had previously fortified and furnished with weapons and supplies. He was himself a member of the Garrison; he shared in the arduous exertions, perils, and privations of that memorable defence, and prominently distinguished himself for the high courage, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the whole of the little band who sustained that trying siege. The whole of his property was destroyed, and though he received compensation, the proportion was only about one-seventh of the aggregate of his losses. After the relief of Arrah, he served as Field Engineer with Major Eyre's Force, until disabled by an accident. Throughout the disturbances he was conspicuous for alacrity, and zeal in rendering valuable assistance to the authorities, and providing for the general welfare by every means in his power, and he rendered further special service in fortifying the Arrah Collectorate, a work which he voluntarily undertook, and executed with signal efficiency and expedition. This Fort afforded protection to the remnant of Captain LeGrand's party, who were repulsed by the rebels at Jugdespore in April 1858, and it was of great utility during the operations in Shahabad, in providing security for the sick, the ammunition, treasure and baggage of the Troops, while the latter were engaged with the Enemy.	The grant has been sanctioned of a Jagheer, yielding Rupees ten thousand a year gross jumma, to be held by Mr. Boyle rent-free for life, and by his heirs in perpetuity, at an assessment of Rupees five thousand a year.		

Tirhoot ..	Baboo Sheonundun Sing ..	Zemindar of Sewhar.	Throughout the disturbances he afforded willing and hearty aid to the Government on all occasions. He provided and forwarded large supplies for the Force stationed at Segowlee and Moteeharee, also a number of elephants, carts, kahars, and banghydars, which he sent so far as Lucknow and other places. His loyal and zealous exertions were noticed and much commended by the local authorities.	The Title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut were conferred on him.	.. ..	Political Narrative No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 23—25.
Sarun ..	Rajenderkishwar Sing	Brother of the Raja of Bettiah. ..	For the excellent and valuable services rendered by his brother, the Rajah of Bettiah, during the rebellion.	He received the Title of Bahadoor and a Khillut	.. ..	Ditto.
Tirhoot ..	Rughoonundun Sing Bishenprokash Sing Hurperkash Sing ..	Zemindars of Soorsun ..	They signally distinguished themselves by marked loyalty and forwardness to aid the authorities by every means in their power. Though residing at the extremity of our Territories, and therefore removed from the immediate influence of Europeans and Officials, they, from the commencement of the disturbances, took our side openly; placed their fortune at the disposal of the Government; offered rewards for the capture of rebels, and deposited funds for the payment of the same; conduct which would have ensured the destruction of themselves and their families had any rebels entered the District. They gave up, unasked, their private elephants for the public service, furnished cattle, hackeries, and supplies in profusion for the Army; kept the authorities regularly informed of all events in the Nepaul Terai, and, had the rebels entered the District, they would doubtless have joined our Troops with all the Force they could muster.	The first named received the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a Khillut, and the other two received a Khillut each	.. ..	Political Narrative No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 26—29

Pensions and Gratuities to relatives of Government Servants and others, who lost their lives in consequence of the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar.	Ramdellal Sing.	1st Toomun of the Behar Station Guards.	He belonged to the Detachment of the Behar Station Guards which was sent in October 1857 towards Urwal, for the purpose of arresting the noted rebel Joodhur Sing, and was killed in the assault on the strongly fortified and loop-holed house in which the rebel had shut himself.	A pension of two Rupees per month was granted to his son, commencing from the 9th October 1857, the date of his father's death.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 35 of 1857.
Ditto.	Ramphal Sing.	Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	A party of Nujeebs under Mr. Colin Lindsay were proceeding from Gya to relieve the Tehta Sub-Deputy Opium Agency reported to be under siege. When near Jehanabad they encountered a band of 200 armed rebels. The Darogah joined Mr. Lindsay, and in the fight he behaved like the rest of the party with great gallantry. He was severely wounded; his leg was amputated; and he subsequently died in consequence of the wound.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on her re-marriage.		
	Mr. Arthur Coupar.	In the service of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and Chief Officer of their Steamer *Bombay*.	He accompanied, as a Volunteer, the Force sent from Dinapore in July 1857, under Command of Captain Dunbar, Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to relieve Arrah, and was killed in the action with the rebels which took place on the 30th July.	A pension of Rupees thirty-two per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the 30th July 1857, and to cease on re-marriage.		
Sylhet.	Souban Ruttrie.	A pensioned Sepoy of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	When the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion was ordered on Field Service, he insisted, although aged and a Pensioner, on accompanying his Commanding Officer, Major the Hon'ble R. B. P. Byng, and took an active part in the engagement at Latoo, between the Head-Quarters of the Battalion and the three Companies of the 34th Native Infantry that mutinied at Chittagong in November 1857. He was mortally wounded with a bayonet in hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Hindoostani Sepoy, and died soon after.	A pension of Rupees two per month was granted to his daughter, commencing from the date of her father's death, and to cease on her marriage.	.. ..	Special Letters Nos. 7 and 31 of 1858.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Mr. R. E. Ronald ..	Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	He was murdered by the Sepoys of the 32nd who mutinied at Deogurh, and all his property was destroyed. He lost his life in consequence of his having remained firmly at his post, well knowing the danger he was exposed to, and actuated by a sense of duty.	Pensions were granted to his widow and five Children. To the former, Rupees 64 per month, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on re-marriage, and Rupees 22 per month to each child, to cease in the case of the sons on their attaining the age of eighteen years, and in the case of the daughters on marriage.	. ..	Special Letter No. 26 of 1858.
Behar ..	Mr. F. B. Barber ..	Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, Patna Branch Road.	He died of apoplexy brought on by anxiety of mind occasioned by the disturbances at Gya. He had lost all his property, and was obliged to secrete himself and his family in the house of a Native, who lodged and fed them for some time. His wife then fell ill, and his infant died, and these circumstances weighing on his mind hastened his death. He had served Government twenty-four years.	Pensions were granted to his widow and two children. To the former, Rupees 32 per month, to cease on re-marriage; and to the children Rupees 16 each, to cease in the case of the daughter on her marriage; and in the case of the son on his attaining the age of eighteen years.	.. ..	Ditto.
Lohardugga ..	Boodhoo Ram ..	Native Doctor of the Charitable Hospital.	When the Mutiny broke out at Lohardugga, the Native Doctor could not quit the Station, having a wife and a young family. His house being attacked by the rebels, one of them a Faqueer and released Convict, received a wound. The following day Boodhoo Ram was taken to the Thannah; accused of having wounded the Faqueer: and cruelly murdered by the Mutineers. He had served Government for thirty years with a very high character.	Pensions were granted to his widow and children. Rupees six per month to the former, and Rupees two to each of the latter, (number not stated), to cease in the case of sons on their attaining the age of eighteen years, and in the case of daughters on their marriage.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 50 of 1858.
Monghyr ..	Miss Georgiana Anderson.	Refugee from Humeerpore.	Her parents, two Brothers and two Sisters were all massacred at Humeerpore in June 1857, and she herself was left for dead, having received two severe wounds, one of which disabled her right arm for life. Her father was a pensioned Soldier, totally blind.	A pension was granted to her of 8 Rupees per month, (equal to what her father received from the Military Orphan Fund), commencing from June 1857, and to cease on her marriage.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 69 of 1858.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar ..	Banee Pershad.	Acting Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	He became obnoxious to the rebels by his activity in apprehending Mutineers, and was killed at Jehanabad on the 23rd June 1858, while honestly and bravely doing his duty.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow.		Special Letter No. 4 of 1859.
Sarun .	Brjnauth Pundit.	First Grade Darogah of Thannah Durrowlee.	He had served in the Police with activity and zeal for seventeen and a half years, and was raised to the First Grade in July 1857 in recognition of his services at the commencement of the rebellion. He excited the enmity of the rebels by apprehending several Mutineers, and the notorious rebel Purgass Bhuggut. This man afterwards escaped, and was probably the instigator of the Darogah's murder; for the rebels on reaching Durrowlee made a strict search for Brjnauth Pundit; they seized him at a Village about two miles distant from the Thannah, and carrying him across the Gogra, murdered him in the Azimgurh District.	A pension of Rupees thirty-two per month was granted to his widow to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Punah Ali ..	Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Tajpore.	He had served in the Police for seven years and eight months. He was a good Officer and had become obnoxious to the rebels in consequence of his having apprehended several Mutineers and Deserters. He was waylaid on the night of the 2nd June 1858, and murdered.	A pension of Rupees twenty-nine per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Choolun Khan ..	Extra Burkundauz of Thannah Tajpore.	He was appointed an extra Burkundauz soon after the disturbance commenced, and was at his Thannah when it was attacked and destroyed by the insurgents. They dragged him from a house in the Village where he was concealed, and murdered him.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.		
Ditto ..	Mohur Sing ..	Pensioned Soobadar.	He was killed by the rebels on the 3rd July 1858 for having given information to the Magistrate of Sarun, which led to the capture of two Sepoys, one of whom was hanged and another transported. He was the only Pensioner in the District who came prominently forward to assist the Government Officers.	His pension of Rupees twenty-five per month was continued to his son for life.		

Chittagong ..	Amrit Sing ..	Burkundauz of the Chittagong Jail.	He was on duty at the Main Gate of the Chittagong Jail, when the Mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry went to liberate the Prisoners, and was killed while in the faithful discharge of his duty. His body was found pierced by three Musket Balls.	A pension of Rupees five per month was granted to the deceased's Mother and two children, one Rupee to be deducted on each child attaining the age of twelve years.	.. ..	Special Letter No. 4 of 1859.
Sarun ..	Balkaru Singh ..	Burkundauz of the Sewan Opium Guard.	At the request of the Deputy Magistrate of Sewan he accompanied the portion of the Sewan Levy which was taken out into the District in June 1858 to operate against the rebels, and he was subsequently with others placed at the disposal of the Commandant of the Levy to act as a Non-Commissioned Officer. He was on picquet duty on the night of the 22nd June when the rebels surrounded the Force under Captain Miles at Ekma, and he seized an armed rebel who had approached the Picquet. At daylight, on the morning of the 23rd, the post was attacked, and though the assailants were beaten back, Balkaru Sing was killed while fighting bravely in the encounter.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his widow.	.. ..	Ditto.
Shahabad ..	Unwar Moosulman.	Resident of Shahabad.	While assisting the Troops in repelling the rebels in Shahabad in August 1858, he was accidentally shot through the knee by one of the European Soldiers. The wound was so severe that amputation was found necessary, and he was thus disabled from earning a livelihood.	A pension of three Rupees a month was granted to him for life.		
Ditto ..	Rambaree Rae.	Resident of Belawor, a Village near Arrah.	In July 1858 a party of Cavalry was sent on duty from Shahabad to a Village, a few miles South of Arrah. Rambaree Rae accompanied the Cavalry to point out the way and supply certain information. On the return of the Cavalry, after accomplishing their object, Rambaree Rae happening to fall somewhat in the rear was overtaken by some of the inhabitants of the Village, and killed. He had on several occasions given evidence against parties charged with rebellion, and supplied the Authorities with information regarding the movements of the rebels.	A pension of Rupees three per month was granted to his mother.		

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Behar ..	Meghun Koeree.	A Dependent of the Zemindar of Soonter.	His Master had been desired to watch the Ghats in the Rajgeer Hills to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859 when a party of about eighty Sepoys attempted to cross to Shahabad the Zemindar opposed them, and this man was killed in the encounter.	A pension of Rupees five per month was granted to his widow.		
Ditto ..	Mungur Dosadh ..	Resident of Behar ..	He accompanied a party of Police sent in November 1857 by the Authorities in Behar to arrest some budmashes. The rebels attacked the Police, and Mungur Dosadh was killed in the fight.	The grant of a Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Jhengoory Tewaree	Ditto ..	He rendered good service to Government in March 1858 by pointing out concealed Guns in the Fort of Tekaree. When the rebels subsequently entered the District, and on asking for the Guns, were told how they were discovered and removed, they searched for Jhengoory Tewaree with the intention of killing him, but not finding him, they killed his son.	The grant to him of a Gratuity of Rupees fifty has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Bhuttun Gwalla ..	Ditto ..	He was deputed by the Zemindar to accompany a party of Police sent in October 1857 to arrest some offenders at Lukhawur in the Behar District. Resistance was offered, and Bhuttun Gwalla was killed in the contest.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Fukeera Sing ..	Ditto ..	He was killed while assisting the Police to arrest a rebel named Thakoor Kirpal Sing in Nowada.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned		
Ditto ..	Jowahir Kahar ..	Servant of the Sonepoorah Rajah.	Under orders of the Rajah of Deo, he accompanied a party of Police sent in June 1858, to arrest a budmash named Futteh Sing. In the engagement which took place Jowahir Kahar was killed.	A Gratuity of Rupees fifty to his family has been sanctioned.		
Ditto ..	Akbar Ally ..	Digwar of Choonunrah, Sheerghotty ..	When the Futtehpore Thannah was attacked by the rebels in August 1857, and the Officers had concealed themselves, he was asked to point out their hiding place. On his refusing, the rebels cut off his right arm.	A Gratuity to him of Rupees fifty has been sanctioned.		

Patna ..	Lall Khan ..	Burkundaz of Chowkee Mussowree in Patna.	He was killed in the attack made by the rebels on his Chowkee in June 1858.	His situation was given to his son on his engaging to support the family, and his widow received a Gratuity of Rupees..	10	0	0	
Ditto ..	Ramloll ..	Burkundaz of Chowkee Mussowree in Patna.	He was severely wounded on the same occasion, and died the same day in consequence.	His situation was given to a younger brother, and his widow received a Gratuity of Rupees	12	8	0	
Sarun ..	Nukechaid Khan .. / Nutha Khan ..	Zemindaree Sowars	These men were placed by the Zemindar at the disposal of the Magistrate to assist the Police, and were posted at the Durrowlee Thannah to convey information thence to Chuprah ... When the rebels reached the Thannah, these Sowars were in the Serai. They were seized and carried off to the banks of the little Gunduck, and there murdered .. They had served with the Regular Police throughout the disturbances ..	A life pension of three Rupees per month each has been granted to their widows.				
Shahabad ..	Mahomed Tokee.	Burkundaz of Chowkee Nasreegunge.	On the 3rd June 1858 he was despatched from Nasreegunge on an Ekka, to convey a letter from Captain Rattray to the Officer Commanding at Jugdespore At a place called Suhejnee, in Pergnnnah Peeroo, he fell into the hands of the rebels, and was murdered.	A life pension of Rupees three per month has been granted to his widow.				
Singbhoom ..	Bhurta ..	Cole Mankee ..	He was Mankee of Villages on the Road between Chybassa and Chuckerderpore, and though he was subjected to considerable annoyances from the Troops moving between those places he was always ready to afford them every assistance in his power. In October 1858, when a Camp-follower of the Naval Brigade was carried away by the stream in attempting to cross the Sunjye River, Bhurta plunged in to save him. The Camp follower grappled with the Mankee and sunk him, but saved himself.	A Gratuity of Rupees was granted to his family.	150	0	0	2nd Quarter Narrative for 1859, Non-Regulation Provinces.
Shahabad ..	Kulupnath Sing.	discharged Sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry.	When Mr. Bingham accompanied, as Civil Officer, the Force under Brigadier Douglas in the Hill Campaign against the Rebels, Kulupnath Sing was employed on Secret Service and furnished valuable information. He was captured by the rebels and escaped; but unfortunately fell into their hands a second time and was no doubt killed, as he has never been heard of since.	A pension was granted to his Father of Rupees (7) seven per month, of which Rupees four per month will, on the father's death, be continued to the widow of the deceased.				

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.			
Sumbulpore ..	Girdharee Dosa.	Police Mohurir of Pharee Bheermo under Thannah Burgur.	He was killed by the Rebels on the 27th March 1858, when they attacked the Burgur Thannah in Sumbulpore, while serving the Government at his post.	A Gratuity of Rupees was granted to his Widow.	30 0 0	
Lohardugga ..	Cheetoo Jolha.	Matchlockman belonging to a Contingent, furnished by Rai Rughoober Dyal Sing Bahadoor.	He assisted in the attack on the Palamow Insurgents collected in the Palamow Fort, and was killed in action on the 22nd January 1858.	A pension of Rupees two and eight annas per month has been granted to his son for life.		
Ditto ..	Damoo. ...	Chuprassee ..	He was killed by the Insurgents during the disturbances in Singhboom, while in the execution of his duty.	A pension of Rupees two per month has been granted to his widow for life.		
Ditto ..	Rugghoo and Seekhoree. ..	Chuprassees ..	They served Government for upwards of twenty years, from the first establishment of the Singbhoom Office, and always displayed great fidelity and promptitude in the discharge of duties of an arduous or dangerous nature. While employed in collecting men for the construction of public Buildings at Chuckerderpore, they fell into the hands of the Insurgents, and were decapitated.	A pension of Rupees three per month each has been granted to their widows for life.		
Shahabad ..	Ahmud Ally ..	Distraint Commissioner, Shahabad.	He had long and faithfully served the Government in the different Offices of Head Mohurir, Nazir, Jail and Police Darogah, in the Districts of Monghyr, Noacolly and Shahabad, and was then appointed Distraint Commissioner in Shahabad, which post he held for only two months. It is generally believed that his well known probity excited the enmity of the Zemindars and others in the District, and his long service and attachment to the Government brought down upon him the vengeance of the rebel-followers of Koer Sing, by whom he was murdered during the siege of the Arrah Garrison.	A pension of Rupees thirty per month has been granted to his widow.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in reward for the services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.				Remarks.
Shahabad ..	Tirlook Pandy ..		When Major Eyre in 1857, after relieving the Arrah Garrison pursued the rebels to the Jugdespore Jungles, Tirlook Pandy assisted in getting supplies for the Troops, and in procuring information of the movements of the rebels. He subsequently accompanied the British Troops throughout the operations of Sir E. Lugard in the summer of 1858 in the Shahabad District. He supplied correct intelligence of the rebels' movements, acted as a guide, and led the Troops on more than one occasion to the camp of the rebels.	Certain Villages were leased out to him during the Mutiny as a reward for his services, but these bordered on the Jungle and did not turn out as profitable as had been expected. In April 1860, therefore Villages yielding a Sudder Jumma of Rs. annually were settled with Tirlook Pandy in perpetuity.	2,000	0	0	
Ditto ..	Kessub Chunder Chatterjee ..	Sircar ..	At a critical moment he rendered valuable assistance to several Europeans who required his aid. At some risk and considerable trouble Kessub Chunder saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Victor, his wife, and children.	A gold watch bearing a suitable inscription was presented to him.				
Singbhoom ..	Chithressur Dhull ..	Rajah of Dhulbhoom in the Singbhoom District.	He was on one occasion thanked by the Government of Bengal for his liberal attention to the wants of European Troops passing through his Zemindary. He was of great service, furnishing supplies and lending elephants during the Singbhoom disturbances, and when called on to do so he also furnished a contingent which were employed in escorting provisions, &c.	A Khillut was presented to the Rajah.				
ingbhoom Colehan.	Sao Mankie ..	.. ..	When Lieutenant A. C. Birch, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, arrived at Chyebassa, he found that all his predecessor's property except what must have been taken by his servants was intact, and it is well known that the Government and private buildings at Chyebassa remained unharmed during the absence of any res-	The Village of Dowbey Shabee paying a rent to Government of 17 Rupees yearly was bestowed on Sao Mankie and the heirs of his body.	17	0	0	

District.	Name.	Designation.	Service performed.	Reward bestowed or proposed.		Remarks.
			ponsible Officer. For this satisfactory state of affairs credit should be given to Sao Mankie, who rendered besides other services to the State during the Mutiny.			
Gya ..	Sharafut Hossein ..	Zemindar. ..	He aided the Foujdaree Serishtadar in quelling disturbances in Village Lakowa in October 1857. His house at Mallattee was attacked and plundered of Rs. 30,000. And he apprehended Nadir Ally a rebel Sepoy.	The thanks of Government were conveyed to him in letter No. 1908, dated 25th April 1860.		
Shahabad ..	Lalla Rajcoomar Lall Sircar.	.. ..	On the re-occupation of Arrah by Major Eyre's Forces in August 1857, and in its subsequent march towards Jugdespore, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall accompanied that Force, and procured valuable information, regarding the rebels from time to time throughout the disturbances. When Koer Sing took refuge in the Jugdespore Jungle, the troops found it impossible to penetrate into it unless a portion of it were cleared. This was a task both hazardous and arduous. Still the Lalla undertook, and with the assistance of wood-cutters, procured with difficulty, accomplished it. On the arrival of the Dinapore Mutineers at Arrah, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall assisted and conducted Mr. Mylne, (a Railway Officer) and his family safely to Dinapore.	Received the present of a Gold Watch.		
Ditto ..	Ramboojawun Chowbey.	.. ..	He rendered valuable service at Cawnpore in 1857, and subsequently in the secret intelligence department both at Lucknow and Shahabad. These services were highly appreciated by the Officers under whom he was employed. Ramboojawun appears to have been in several actions with the enemy, going boldly into heavy fire, and when shut up by the Insurgents in Lucknow he proved himself useful in getting men to convey letters—a very difficu t task at that time. On one occasion Ramboojawun conducted our artillery so as to surprise a band of rebels of whom twenty-one were killed, and on this occasion the firing caused Ramboo-	The Governor General was pleased to authorize the Commissioner of Patna to settle with Ramboojawun Chowbey of Shahabad on half rental and in perpetuity, a Village or Villages yielding a gross jumma of 2,000 per annum	2,000	

					jawun's horse to throw him, by which accident his arm was fractured So conspicuous was Ramboojawun's loyalty that the rebels destroyed his house and all his property.			
Shahabad	..	Urdheen Roy	..	..	..	He gave information to the Magistrate of Shahabad of certain Mutineers being in his Village, and assisted the troops in marching to the said Village.	The Village of Demchooah in Shahabad was settled with him at a reasonable jumma for his own life-time.	
Ditto	..	Bunsi Dhur	..	...	..	He gave warning to a small party of 40 Seikhs of the approach of a large force. which enabled this small outpost to repulse the enemy by making timely preparations for encountering them.	The Commissioner of Patna was desired to endeavour to obtain for him such a situation under the local authorities as he is qualified to fill. Being a paid spy he was considered to be entitled to no other reward.	
Ditto	..	Names not given	..	..	..	They had received the firearms and ammunition belonging to Government which had been carried off by Sepoys when they mutinied.	The sum of Rupees 33 was paid to them.	
Ditto	..	Bhugwan Sing	..	..	..	He conveyed safely to Arrah four men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, who had lost their way in the Jugdespore Jungle, and thereby probably saved their lives. He also brought on several occasions information of the rebels' movements.	The Villages of Doomun Dehra, Kumba Dehra, and Soogrehul, in the district of Shahabad were settled with him in perpetuity at a fair and reasonable jumma.	

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THIS Section and the next are copies, *verbatim*, of the Court's Reports, certain portions being omitted.

Comparative state of the regular files in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and 1st January 1860.

1. The following was the state of the regular files in all the District Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and the 1st January 1860:—

	1859.	1860.
Moonsiffs'	14,468	9,257
Sudder Ameens'	1,297	1,141
Principal Sudder Ameens'	1,914	685
Judges'	1,471	1,898
Total ...	19,150	12,981

showing in the number pending on the last mentioned date a decrease of 6,169 suits and appeals. This may be considered satisfactory, when regard is had to the greater number of suits instituted in the past, as compared with the preceding year.

2. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the past two years, as per margin, exhibits an increase in the year under review of 25,543 original suits, and 2,874 appeals. This increase, which is general throughout all the Courts, arises, of course, from the fact of 1858 having been an entirely exceptional year, during which, in many parts of the country, the administration of civil justice had but just re-commenced. It will be more fair therefore to compare the year under report with the year preceding the mutiny, and the result is as follows:—

Comparative Statement of original Suits and Appeals.

	Court.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.
1858...	Moonsiffs'	37,776	0	37,776
	Sudder Ameens'	1,229	0	1,229
	Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	3,580	134	3,714
	Judges'	336	2,695	3,031
	Total ...	42,921	2,829	45,750
1859...	Moonsiffs'	59,659	0	59,659
	Sudder Ameens'	2,182	0	2,182
	Principal Sudder Ameens' ...	6,223	115	6,338
	Judges'	400	5,588	5,988
	Total ...	68,464	5,703	74,167

	1856.	1859.	
Moonsiffs'	68,695	59,659	Original Suits.
Sudder Ameens'	1,919	2,182	"
Principal Sudder Ameens' ..	4,047	6,223	"
Total ..	74,661	68,064	

It will be seen that the litigation in the Moonsiffs' Courts has not yet recovered the effect of the recent convulsion, though some allowance must be made for the figures of 1856, including the income of the Delhi Territory, since removed from the Court's jurisdiction. In the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens the income of 1859 exceeds that of 1856 by 2,167 original suits, while in the department of appeals, taking those preferred in the Courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens together, the institutions in 1859 were 5,703 to 7,426 in 1856, or a decrease of 1,723.

3. The number of suits and appeals decided on their merits, and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the margin. This statement exhibits an increase under both heads, in the latter year of 29,863, and 19,002 suits and appeals respectively. These figures indicate that the Courts have striven well to meet the greater demand upon their exertions, caused by the larger income of suits in the past year, and it is creditable to them that at the close of it the

Comparative Statement of Suits and Appeals decided on their merits

	1858.		1859.	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
Moonsiffs' ...	23,710	54,255	48,512	66,672
Sudder Ameens'...	1,241	2,388	2,258	3,924
P. S. Ameens' ...	2,878	6,145	5,823	9,347
Judges' ...	1,131	3,841	2,230	6,186
Total ...	28,960	66,627	58,823	85,829

arrears on their respective files, with the exception only of the Zillah Courts, were, as shown above, smaller than at the close of the preceding year. As contrasted with 1856, the outturn of work in 1859 was less under the head of "decided on trial," but greater under the head of "finally disposed of," as the following figures will show :—

	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of
1856	64,481	81,847
1859	58,823	85,829
Increase	0	3,982
Decrease	5,658	0

Ratio of confessions of judgment to the total number of cases which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

4. Out of the number of original suits and appeals decided on trial in the year 1859, in all the Courts, 11,492 were *ex-parté*, and 19,733 on confession of judgment. Distributing these figures in detail over the Moonsiffs' Courts, as being the tribunals in which the mass of the litigation is disposed of, the following table shows what proportion of suits decided in confession bear to the total number which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Division.	Zillah.	Number of Suits decided for Plaintiff in the Moonsiffs' Courts. On the merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	Total.	Proportion of Column 4 to Column 5.
Meerut	Seharunpore	670	746	996	2,412	41·91
	Meerut	670	416	1,300	2,386	54·40
	Allygurh	898	906	1,731	3,535	48·96
Rohilcund	Mooradabad	1,593	832	2,106	4,531	46·47
	Bareilly	576	524	719	1,819	39·52
	Shahjehanpore	1,445	1,394	2,058	4,897	42·02
Agra	Agra	946	1,044	1,834	3,824	47·96
	Mynpoorie	563	533	1,394	2,490	55·97
	Furruckabad	1,406	1,250	1,399	4,055	34·50
Allahabad	Cawnpore	363	236	520	1,119	46·47
	Futtehpore	78	49	106	233	45·49
	Bundlekund	351	82	104	537	19·36
	Allahabad	587	493	521	1,601	32·54
Benares	Goruckpore	623	386	2,012	3,021	66· 6
	Azimghur	657	226	472	1,355	34·83
	Jounpore	968	227	7	1,202	0·56
	Mirzapore	871	212	425	1,508	40·17
	Benares	634	309	239	1,182	20·30
	Ghazeepore	1,303	482	157	1,942	8·08
	Total ...	14,722	10,347	18,100	43,169	41·92

Comparision of certain districts Fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, not as the rule.

5. It will be seen from the above statement that the general average (about 42 per cent.) is very greatly exceeded in the Moonsiffs' Courts of Zillahs Meerut, Allygurh, Agra, Mynpoory, and Goruckpore. In the last mentioned District suits decided on confession of judgment bear the large proportion of 66 per cent. to the total number of cases

disposed of in favor of plaintiff. The Jounpore return shows the other extreme, 7 suits only having been decided on confession throughout the whole year; if this be correct, it offers a singular contrast with the results indicated in the returns of two neighboring Zillahs, Azimgurh and Mirzapore; but in Ghazeepore also the average of confessions is small. The Court repeat on this occasion what has so often before been asserted by them, as being the general impression of all experienced Officers who have looked into the subject, that fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, and not as the rule. They add that *ex-parté* decisions and confessions occur generally in cases of trifling amount, in which the debtor, acknowledging the justness of the claim, does not think it worth while to oppose his creditor and incur a further charge of costs. The object of the practice of obtaining a confession before making an advance, which is prevalent in some parts of the country, is the security of the lender rather than an intent to defraud, and would seem to point out the necessity of some summary procedure or system of registration, which should have the effect of a "*cognovit*" under the English system, by enabling parties to go before a public officer and register a memorial of their transaction, which being conclusively binding on the parties, shall enable the creditor to issue out execution without further suit, on the occurrence of default. The Court anticipate that the provisions of Sections 73 and 272, Act VIII. of 1859, which empowers a Civil Court to make parties not before it, parties to the suit; and, further, to satisfy from the proceeds of attached property a *bonâ fide* decree-holder in preference to a fraudulent one, will tend much to stop collusive decrees.

Result of Appeals.

6. The following statement exhibits the result of regular appeals from the decisions of the several local Civil Courts, the percentage of appeals admitted to suits decided and of reversals to appeals tried and determined during the year under review:—

Court.	No. of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed and modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of reversals to appeals tried.
Moonsiffs'	64,839	4,301	1,188	2,161	6·63	35·47
Sudder Ameens'	3,473	412	132	189	11·86	41·12
Principal Sudder Ameens'	7,673	996	262	505	12·98	34·15
Judges'	2,704	394	6	1	14·54	85·71

These figures are, on the whole, most favorable to the Moonsiffs, from whose decisions the proportion of appeals admitted was less than from the decrees of the other Courts. In comparison with 1856 the statement shows no improvement as regards the proportion of reversals to appeals tried, excepting only in the instance of the Principal Sudder Ameens, whose average has diminished from 40 to 34 per cent. In the other Courts the average of 1859 is higher than that of 1856; but it is only just to the Zillah Judges to remark that their high average of 85 per cent. is based

on the result of so few appeals which were heard and decided, that the Court will not accept it as a fair criterion of their decisions. The Court have no doubt that, under the operation of the new Code of Procedure, which so largely curtails the facilities of appeal afforded by the old system, the return for the current year will exhibit a great advance for the latter upon its predecessor.

Suits which have been pending for a longer period than one year.

7. On the 31st December 1859 there were pending in all the Courts 115 suits and appeals, which had been under trial for a longer period than a twelve month, to 95 on the 31st December 1856. The year 1858 is not considered a fit period for comparison, as at the close of it there were in most zillahs very many suits on the files, which had remained undisposed of, solely from the suspension of all civil business, consequent on the rebellion, the period of suppression being counted within the period of duration of suit. Of the number of suits of long standing at the close of the past year, no fewer than 81 appertain to one District, *i. e.* 40 on the file of a single Judge, and 40 on that of a single Principal Sudder Ameen in the same District. Had it not been therefore for the neglect of these two gentlemen, only 34 suits of long standing would have remained pending at the close of 1859, a result which cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

8. The marginal statement shows the average duration of suits in the several classes of Courts for the two past years, and also for the year antecedent to the mutiny. Excluding from consideration the averages of 1858 by reason of their being effected by divers modes of calculation, and other causes, it will be observed that, as compared with 1856, the averages of the Courts of the Moonsiffs and Zillah Judges have risen, in 1859, from two months and 20 days and 4 months and 26 days to 3 months and 3 days and 6 months and 7 days respectively; while in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens the period of duration has diminished by 22 days, and in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens by 23 days. The increased duration of cases before the Zillah Judges is fully accounted for by the press of criminal work created by the disturbances, and the employment of many of the Judges in special Commission duties, both Civil and Criminal. It must be remembered that the full effect of the new Code of Civil Procedure, in shortening the time of litigation, has not yet been felt. Act VIII. of 1859 having been in force only for the last six months of the period under review, the Court anticipate the exhibition of more favorable results in the returns of the current year.

Duration of Suits.

Courts.	1856.		1858.		1859.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Moonsiffs' ...	2	20	4	28	3	3
Sudder Ameens'...	4	28	7	28	4	6
Principal Sudder Ameens'...	5	0	5	28	4	7
Judges' ...	4	26	6	19	6	7

9. The follwing table, compiled from the Annual Statement No. VIII., exhibits the degree of success attained in the execution of their decrees by the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces :—

Result of execution of Decrees.

Division.	Zillah.	Number of Applications for Execution of Decree.				Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
		Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	
Meerut ...	Saharunpore ...	1,104	1,120	2,800	5,024	21·97
	Meerut ...	748	770	1,814	3,332	21·24
	Allygurh ...	963	1,019	2,675	4,657	20·67
Rohilcund ...	Moradabad ...	2,384	0	3,608	5,992	39·78
	Bareilly ...	498	228	1,316	2,042	24·38
	Shahjehanpore ...	1,031	858	3,718	5,607	18·38
Agra ...	Agra ...	894	867	2,791	4,552	19·63
	Mynpoorie ...	572	543	1,025	2,140	26·72
	Furruckabad ...	1,147	827	2,211	4,185	25·78
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	470	175	618	1,263	37·22
	Futtehpore ...	215	94	197	509	42·40
	Bundlekund ...	348	0	739	1,087	32·01
	Allahabad ...	632	447	1,573	2,652	23·83
Benares ...	Goruckpore ...	1,770	351	2,009	4,130	42·85
	Azimgurh ...	928	319	1,074	2,321	37·98
	Jounpore ...	789	86	892	1,767	44·65
	Mirzapore ...	427	172	742	1,341	31·84
	Benares ...	454	383	905	1,742	26·06
	Ghazeepore ...	1,082	465	1,362	2,909	37·19
	Kumaon ...	347	135	300	782	44·38
	Total ...	16,803	8,859	32,369	58,031	28·78

10. The following tabular statement is intended to show for each District the different descriptions of original suits instituted in the several Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder

Classification of Suits.

Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1859, classified under the heads of Land Rent, Real Property, Debts on Bond, and other suits :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Division.	Zillah.	Number of Suits instituted for					Proportion of column 5 to column 7.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	Total.	
Meerut ...	Saharunpore	54	202	3,377	216	3,849	87·73
	Meerut	243	264	2,770	278	3,555	77·90
	Allygurh	361	239	3,494	828	4,922	70·96
Rohilcund ...	Moradabad	612	393	5,459	625	7,089	77·
	Bareilly	133	179	2,482	299	3,073	80·11
	Shahjehanpore	435	268	5,815	439	6,952	84·09
Agra	Agra	784	210	4,368	367	5,679	76·91
	Mynpoorie	123	197	2,405	457	3,182	75·58
	Furruckabad	267	390	3,772	844	5,273	71·53
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	106	147	1,051	366	1,676	63·06
	Futtehpore	60	143	249	189	641	38·84
	Bundlekund	179	147	892	274	1,492	59·78
	Allahabad	841	261	1,874	240	2,716	65·31
Benares ...	Goruckpore	290	1,895	1,998	467	4,650	42·96
	Azimgurh	398	883	1,164	184	2,629	49·27
	Jounpore	483	303	598	333	1,717	34·82
	Mirzapore	219	111	858	293	1,481	57·93
	Benares	236	131	971	246	1,584	61· 3
	Ghazeepore	761	634	1,385	489	3,269	39·92
	Total ...	6,035	6,992	44,968	7,434	65,429	68·72

The entries under the head of "Land Rent" are only for seven months of the year, as on the 1st August Act X. of 1859, which has withdrawn from the Civil Courts all *original* jurisdictious in suits relating to arrears and exactions of rent, come into operation. The extent to which this law will diminish the work of the civil tribunals in these Provinces will be fully seen at the close of the current year. It will be observed that suits for real property are more frequent in the Districts comprised in the Benares Division than in other parts of the country, and that the largest proportion of debts on bonds was in the Districts of the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions; the fact of 44,968, out of a total of 65,429 suits, being for debts on bond, shows that the litigation is ordinarily simple.

11. The memorandum in the margin exhibits the revenue derived by Government from the sale of judicial stamps in the Civil Courts of these Provinces, exclusive of the Sudder Court, during the past year. The diminished sale in the latter half of the year is of course attributable to the Courts having been closed for a month or more for the Mohurrum and Dusserah vacations, perhaps also in some degree to a decrease of income of suits consequent on the charge of procedure under Act VIII. of 1859.

Revenue derived from the sale of Judicial Stamps.

Period.	Aggregate value of Stamps filed.	Refunded on Razeenama.	Net Total.
From January to June 1859 ...	4,27,779 0 0	28,463 8 0	3,99,315 8 0
From July to December 1859 ...	2,66,964 11 0	27,786 8 0	2,39,178 3 0
Total ...	6,94,743 11 0	56,250 0 0	6,38,493 11 0

12. The following memorandum shows for each class of Court (Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs) the total value and costs of all suits (original and appeal) disposed of in 1859, the average value and costs of each suit, and the percentage of costs to value:—

Value and costs of Suits, and percentage of costs to value.

Court.	Total number of Suits disposed of (original & appeal).	Total value of ditto.	Total costs of ditto.	Average value of each Suit.	Average costs of each Suit.	Percentage of costs to value.
Judges'	2,614	34,04,296 9 4	1,74,378 3 0	1,432 18 5	72 4 2	11·65
P. S. Ameens'	6,693	54,61,984 8 6	6,45,854 11 10	1,273 11 0	134 14 10	11·66
Sudder Ameens' ...	1,962	7,49,570 5 2	1,22,542 15 3	448 6 1	65 2 5	15·
Moonsiffs'	65,094	38,21,687 5 6	7,02,105 6 8	59 8 8	11 5 1	18·48

As might be supposed, the percentage of costs to value is heavier in suits of small than in those of large amount, in the Courts of the Moonsiffs than in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Zillah Judges. The great discrepancy in the percentage of costs of suits has attracted the attention of the Court, who are prosecuting enquiries on the subject, and it will form a point of special comment in the next Annual Report.

13. The former of the two statements entered in the margin shows the number of regular and special appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in the years 1856 and 1859, and the latter exhibits the *manner* in which the appeals were disposed of. No comparison is instituted with 1858, as throughout that year the Court was virtually closed, in so far as regards the decision of regular and admitted special appeals, for the decision of which, under the then existing law, a Court of three Judges was requisite, while there were two Judges only present in the Court. It will be observed that, though the income of regular appeals was nearly one-half less in 1859 than in 1856, the number pending at the close of the former exceeded the number pending at the close of the latter year, (the decisions being about equal,) and this may be attributed to the very large balance with which the year under report commenced.

Comparative Statement of the number of Regular and Special Appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the years 1856 and 1859, and the manner in which the Appeals were disposed of.

Appeals.	Pending.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular	102	177	135	75	108	102	150	150
Special	53	291	161	578	167	145	47	724

Appeals.	Dismissed on default.		Adjusted or withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended		Reversed.		Remanded.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859
Regular ..	10	36	2	2	54	38	17	6	23	17	2	3
Special .	3	30	0	1	34	38	24	11	33	41	73	24

So also in the special appeal file. At the beginning of 1859 there were 291 admitted special appeals awaiting decision to 53 only at the corresponding date of 1856, while

in the course of the year 578 were brought on the file, which, with a total number of 145 disposed of, left a balance on the 31st December last of 724 cases. The very large number of cases brought upon the special appeal file is entirely due to the operation of Act VIII. of 1859. This law came into force on the 1st July last, and as it was ruled that all applications of special appeals pending on that date must be disposed of under the new Code of Procedure, there was no alternative under the law, but to bring at once upon the file of special appeals all applications of this nature then awaiting disposal, and this without any reference to their merits. It has been also held that the summay power of rejection or return given by Section 375, Act VIII. of 1859, can be exercised only in respect to the formal correctness of the application for the admission of a special appeal, and that no enquiry into the nature of the objections urged in it can be made, but at a regular hearing by the Court. This defect in Chapter X. of the Code, and the manner in which it affects this department of the work of the Court, has been made the subject of a separate reference to the Legislative Council.

Turning back to the second of the two statements entered in the margin of this paragraph, the marked difference in the result of the regular and of the special appeals preferred to the Court will be perceived. Under the former head the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 38 instances, and reversed in 17, while under the latter the reversals exceeded the confirmations by 3. But it is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases remanded in special appeal was much smaller in 1859 than in 1856.* This may partly arise from the modification under Act VIII. of 1859, of the former practice, which obtained of remanding a case when the Lower Court had decided it on a preliminary point, without giving any opinion on other points, although evidence had been filed by the parties on all the issues raised This was a needless prolongation of litigation, and Sections 351 to 353 of the Code very properly restrict the power of remand to those cases only, where the decision upon the preliminary point being set a side, there does not appear sufficient evidence on the record, on the other points, to enable the Appellate Court to decide at once; but when the evidence is sufficient, the Appellate Court must determine the case, though the Lower Court has decided on other grounds. As connected with the subject of remands, a memorandum is entered in the margin, showing the number of appeals decided by the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in the years 1856, 1859, the number of remands, and the proportion of remands to appeals disposed of. The provisions of the Code above noticed will, of course, operate as a check on this unsatisfactory mode of deciding appeals too prevalent in the Lower Appellate Courts.

* 1856 73
1859 24

Court.	Year.	Number of appeals decided.	Number of remands.	Proportion of remands to appeals decided.
Judges'	1856	3,940	366	9·28
	1859	2,616	161	6·15
Principal Sudder Ameens'	1856	4,492	447	8·95
	1859	2,420	248	10·47

Chapter X. Act VIII. of 1859 having brought about so complete a revolution in the previous practice of hearing applications of special appeal, the Court do not notice that department of their work further than to say, that from the 1st January to the 30th June 1859, 304 applications were disposed of, of which 71 were admitted for trial on certificate, and 233 rejected, without admission on certificate. As remarked above, this file has merged entirely in the file of admitted special appeals.

Act VIII. of 1859 promises to work well.

14. The Court think it too early as yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the operation of the Code, or to point out what may be considered defects in it. They merely state that the accounts submitted by the Zillah Judges generally lead to the conclusion that most important benefits have resulted, and will result from this Act, in the administration of the law; and that more may be expected when the Civil Courts shall have been brought to practice more in accordance with its fundamental principle.

Results of the Civil Administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

15. The report submitted by the Civil Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories shows that the average duration of suits which, in 1854, 1855, and 1858 (no return having been made in 1856) was 68 days, has been reduced to 42 days during the past year, and a still further improvement may be looked for during the present year. The Judge also says that whether, as suggested by his *locum tenens* in his last report, from the primary Courts being more efficient than in former days, or from other causes, there can be no question of the fact that common appeals have decreased in a very remarkable manner. In the year under report, the income of common appeals was 427 to 553 in the year 1856, being a decrease of 126 cases.

Other returns call for no remark.

16. The returns from the other jurisdictions subordinate to this Government call for no special remark.

Alteration in the rules for the examination of Candidates for the post of Moonsiffs.

17. There has been a question of some importance under consideration during the year relating to the alteration of the present rules, under which a man is ineligible for the office of Moonsiff, unless he holds the diploma of a vakeel.

18. It is a matter of notoriety that respectable men of family dislike the office of Pleader, and will not undergo the vakeely examination: and it has therefore been determined that there shall be a separate examination for the post of Moonsiff, the respectability and fitness of the candidate to be certified of his own personal knowledge, in the first instance, by a local officer of standing. The candidate will be called upon to pay a preliminary fee of 50 Rupees, and the examination will be conducted under two heads, the first to test the candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him in the judicial branch; the other, which will be conducted *viva voce*, to ascertain his acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

19. It is confidently expected that, under this arrangement, an abler and more respectable body of men will be obtained, in due time, to fill the post of Moonsiff, than can be found upon the bench at present.

Proposal to amend the law in respect of perjury and forgery.

20. A proposal to amend the present law in respect of perjury and forgery was forwarded to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, for the consideration of the Council during the past year.

Under the law, as at present constituted, if perjury be committed in the Court of a Moonsiff, and that Officer refuse to prefer the charge to the Criminal Court, the aggrieved parties are left absolutely without redress, as the law admits of no appeal from the Moonsiff's decision. As too much power is obviously left in the hands of this class of Officers, under such circumstances this Government, at the instance of the Court, has proposed that the law as at present constituted be modified.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. There were for trial during the year the cases of 36,767 persons, all of which, with the exception of the cases in which 1,683 persons were concerned, were disposed of by its close. Of the prisoners under trial on the 31st December 1859, 808 were in jail and 875 on bail. The year 1858 having been of an exceptional nature in most of the Districts of these Provinces, the Court have selected for comparison with the past year, the year 1855, the last previous to the mutiny, of which statements are in existence. Judged by this standard, the number of persons under trial for offences of every description, for both crimes and misdemeanors, in the year under review, falls short of the same item for 1855 by 29,351 persons.

Persons under trial during the year.

Year	Total number of cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Number of persons under trial at close of the year.		
			In jail.	On bail.	Total.
1855 . .	48,890	101,798	1,075	1,052	2,127
1859 . ..	36,767	72,447	808	875	1,683

Proportion of acquittals to persons tried—returns altogether exceptional

22. The difference between the number on trial at the close of the two years respectively was 444 persons. Of the 72,447 persons under trial, the cases of 35,250 terminated in conviction, of 3,699 in commitment for trial before the Sessions Court, and of 29,844 in acquittal—the proportion of prisoners disposed of in this latter way being 43 38 per cent. to the total number tried. These figures embrace offences of every description. But from a Tabular Statement submitted by the Court, it appears that 11,933 prisoners were convicted of heinous offences in 1855, and 8,125 in 1859; 4,106

prisoners committed in 1855, and 3,003 in 1859, and 11,951 prisoners acquitted in 1855, to 10,633 in 1859, the general proportion of acquittals to persons tried for heinous crime being, for the first year, 42·69 per cent., and for the second year 48·86 per cent.

23. The Court regard the returns of the year under review to be, in this respect, altogether exceptional, because included in them appear a large number of persons who were arrested on charges connected with the late disturbances, and whose cases were compromised, or prosecution dropped, under the general instructions of Government, and also from the great difficulty experienced by District Officers in obtaining reliable proof in cases in which proceedings were necessarily so long delayed.

24. As noticed above, the average proportion of acquittals in all cases, to the total number of persons tried, was for 1855 about 36½ per cent., and for 1859 about 43¼ per cent. Upon this average the Court confidently anticipate future improvement, both in regard to heinous and petty cases.

Number of witnesses under examination during the year and period of the detention of each.

25. The following Table shows the number of witnesses examined in the Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces during the year past, and the period of their detention, from 1 day to 4 days and upwards. To this are added the similar figures of 1855 for purposes of contrast:—

Years.	Total number of witnesses summoned.	Period of detention.				Remarks.
		1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days and more.	
1855	323,346	287,487	23,818	6,939	5,102	
1859	233,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003	

Duration of cases.

26. The period of duration of a case in which Police investigation formed a part, was 1 day and 16 hours at the thannah, 17 days and 8 hours at the Magistrate's Court—total, 19 days. In cases in which the Police had no concern, that is in petty cases, the period of duration was 14 days.

1855.
Cases with Police agency 13½ days.
Cases without ditto 9 days.

These averages are greatly in excess of those of 1855, the year selected for comparison, and even after allowance is made for the disturbing influences arising from the rebellion, must be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It may, however, be observed, that the districts in which the highest averages have occurred, and which have materially affected the general average of the whole

provinces, are those of the Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions, in which order had hardly been restored, and the District Officers of which had constantly to take the field suddenly against the rebels, leaving ordinary matters pending a quieter season. It may further be noted that the want of civil buildings in which to transact business, accounts in a great measure for the extended duration of cases, and especially for the prolonged detention of witnesses. In the Districts noted in the margin the civil offices were totally destroyed, and had not been re-built during the year, while in the five Districts of Bareilly, Azimghur, Jhansie, Jounpore, and Mooradabad, they were occupied by troops.

Futtehpore.
Cawnpore.
Banda.
Allyghur.
Muttra.
Boolandshuhur.
Moozufferuugger.

27. There has been a marked increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment in 1859, as compared with 1855; in the first year 1,372 persons were flogged, in 1859, 4,242. This is of course due to the operation of certain stringent enactments passed by the Legislature, in consequence of the mutiny, rendering resort to that mode of punishment more necessary than heretofore. The salutary effect of this innovation has been commented on by more than one Sessions Judge and Magistrate, and the Court are inclined to think that the perpetuation, in a modified form, of the provisions of Act XI. of 1858, which expired on the 4th April 1860, would be advantageous, and that corporal punishment might, to a great extent, be substituted with benefit for imprisonment, in the punishment of all crimes of a disgraceful nature.

Increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment. Its salutary effects.

28. Three thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, of whom 1,364 were convicted, 723 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, and 1,333, or a proportion of 38·97 per cent. acquitted; 151 prisoners died or escaped under trial, and the commitments of 172 were cancelled. Contrasted with 1855, the figures show as follows:—

Results of Committals to the Sessions Courts.

Year.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, &c., &c.	Commitments cancelled.	Proportion of acquittals to persons tried.
1855	2,753	672	997	57	145	22·54
1859	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	38·97

29. The Court, however, are not disposed to regard a large proportion of acquittals to convictions when shown in these returns, as being in every case conclusive indication of want of proper judgment in the Magistrate.

30. The result of the appeals preferred to the Sessions Court during the past year, from the orders of the Magistrates and their subordinates, shows that for criminal

trials the general proportion of reversals to appeals was 37·05 per cent., and for miscellaneous cases 30·76 per cent.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut.

31. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as also in the year 1855, is shown below:—

	1855.	1859.
Death	80	129
Transportation	160	198
Imprisonment for life	25	1
Above 12, and not more than 21 years	64	64
Above 5, and not more than 12 years	145	57
Not exceeding 5 years	307	46
Total ...	781	495

Average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under report was 142 days from the date of the apprehension of the prisoner—the average in 1858 was 191 days.

Sentences showing the number of persons convicted to those brought to trial.

33. An abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial and convicted in the several Districts in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix No. I. Its most marked feature is the want of success in bringing serious crimes home to the offenders, and the earnest attention of the Court will be called to the subject.

Proposed rules for limiting the number of Mookhtears practising in the Courts of Magistrates and Collectors, and for securing the services of more efficient and respectable men in that capacity.

34. A correspondence has taken place during the year, having for its object the limitation of the number of mookhtears practising in the Courts of the Magistrates and Collectors, and the improvement of the general character and attainments of these men.

The proposals generally are—

1*st.* That the Magistrate and Collector shall be authorized to impose a limit on the number of mookhtears who shall be permitted to practice in his Court.

2*nd.* That he shall be at liberty to exclude from future practice such of the mookhtears now employed in his Court as may fail, within the period of six months, to satisfy the Magistrate and Collector, either by the production of certificates, or in such other manner as he may require, that they are persons of respectable character,

and may be unable to prove, by passing the examination prescribed below, that they are qualified to practice as mookhtears in the said Courts.

3rd. That whenever the number of practising mookhtears has been reduced to the limit prescribed, the number so prescribed shall not be exceeded, new candidates being admitted only as vacancies occur, after they shall have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability, and shall have obtained a certificate of qualification, as below prescribed.

4th. That subject to an appeal to the Commissioner or to the Sessions Judge, as may be, the Magistrate and Collector shall have authority to dismiss any authorized mookhtear for general disrepute, or for any misconduct in the execution of his duty, such as fomenting litigation, neglect of his client's interests, &c., recording in a proceeding his reasons in detail for such dismissal.

5th. That persons who may have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability shall be examined before the Judge of the District, and the Magistrate and Collector upon points of Criminal and Revenue law and practice, and on such other matters relating to the duties of a mookhtear as may be thought necessary.

6th. That the officers above-named shall ordinarily meet in committee once in six months, due notice of the day being given, for the purpose of examining candidates for the office of mookhtear.

7th. That to those who may pass the examination successfully, certificates of qualification shall be given, and they shall have a right to be admitted as authorized mookhtears in the Court of the Magistrate and Collector of the District, on vacancies occurring.

The scheme, however, has not yet been matured, and may involve a reference to the Legislative Council.

Introduction of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

35. The system of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases has been introduced in the Non-Regulation Districts of these Provinces. The petty cases referred to are those of the nature specified in Section VIII., Regulation VI. of 1803, *viz.* abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults and affrays, as well as cases of simple theft and burglary, under Rupees 50, when not attended with any aggravating circumstances; the measure being purely tentative, it was thought right to try the experiment in the first instance in "*corpore vile.*" If its success be marked, its sphere can be easily extended. If it fail, no irreparable injustice will have been caused by it. The system was confined, in the first instance, to Courts presided over by European or East Indian officers, the record was ordered to be made in English, and by the hand of the presiding officer himself. It was ruled that one consecutive English proceeding

should suffice for each case, at the head of which the presiding officer should enter the names of the parties, and the charge, and afterwards a concise abstract of the evidence material to the issue given by each successive witness; the proceeding to conclude with the grounds of the decision, and the sentence or order passed in the case. It was subsequently determined that the system should be extended to Courts presided over by such of the Native Deputy Magistrates as the Commissioner of the Division and the Sessions Judge might concur in recommending, by reason of their ability and integrity, to be entrusted with these powers. A report on the working of the system has been called for at the end of the year.

SECTION III.—MILITARY POLICE.

Military Police.

36. The report of the Commissioner of Military Police shows that during the year under review the Military Police have been heavily taxed. They have performed with cheerfulness and alacrity and steadiness much harassing and wearisome duty, and have, besides, in some parts of the country, distinguished themselves by sustained effort in making long marches in pursuit of rebels, and by much enterprize and gallantry in various engagements. Their conduct in quarters has, for the most part, been highly commendable. Serious crime has been very limited, and has arisen out of circumstances which the European officers could hardly have controlled. The account given of the drill and discipline of the several battalions is creditable, especially when their extensive employment in escort and outpost duties, detaching them from their head quanters, is borne in mind.

Extension of Act III. of 1859.

37. During the year a few of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been vested with powers under Act III. of 1859; but a sufficient period has not elapsed to enable the Government to form a judgment on the working of the Act.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates successful in the recovery of stolen property.

38. It is remarkable that a much larger average of stolen property is recovered within the jurisdictions of Cantonment Joint Magistrates, than within the ordinary criminal jurisdictions of the Magistrates of the Districts.

A remarkable case of crime in the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor.

39. The wondrous peculiarities of native character and ideas are remarkably exemplified in a case of rape which occurred within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor. It appears that a syce, attached to the battery of Artillery stationed there, detected another syce in adulterous intercourse with his wife. The

adulterer was apprehended and lodged in the quarter guard. A conclave, however, of the chowdrees and syces assembled, and induced the officer in charge to render him up to them, to be dealt with according to their usages. Having got possession of the adulterer, these men declared that the proper penalty for his crime was that the injured husband should have intercourse with his (the adulterer's) wife, and this determination was at once carried into execution. The unfortunate woman was dragged out, in open day, from a house in which she had vainly endeavored to conceal herself, and violated in the presence of her husband, by the man whom he had previously injured, and this with the cognizance, if not actually in the sight, of from fifty to one hundred men. A more wonderful instance of the *lex talionis* was perhaps never recorded. It is also most extraordinary that they failed to perceive the cruel injury and injustice perpetrated on the innocent wife, who was not only wronged by her husband, but had also to pay the penalty for his crime.

Operations against the Meenas.

40. During the past year a most important blow has been struck against the robber Meenas of the Kherar. A combined force from the Meywar, Joypore, and Boondee States, accompanied by Captain Beynon, marched against these marauders, who were taken completely by surprise. Four of their principal villages were destroyed, and several of the chief leaders taken, and summarily executed. The effect was such that the tribe at once surrendered their arms, and promised to behave peaceably for the future. To ensure this, thannahs have been placed in the Kherar, and along the high roads, and a strong force posted in the vicinity. The result has shown that it was the vigorous and determined action of the Native States alone that was required to stay the depredations of these tribes; and it may now be confidently expected that the Neemuch District, which has been a chief sufferer from their incursions, will enjoy a season of tranquillity and repose.

Increase of theft by poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road.

41. It is to be regretted that the crime of poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road has revived. The efforts of the Police to detect these criminals have, with the exception of one instance, been unsuccessful. The reason for their failure is obvious. If the poisoned people die at once, there is no evidence against their murderers; and, if they survive, they are generally left insensible, and do not recover sufficiently to enable them to bear testimoney for several hours. In this interval the criminals have ample time to escape. The only way of suppressing the crime is to depute an officer with an organized establishment on this especial duty; and Major Harvey, the Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been asked whether he can detach a skilful and experienced officer for the purpose.

Measures successfully taken for the reclaimation of certain predatory tribes.

42. Measures have been in progress under the supervision of Mr. Strachey, the able Magistrate of the Moradabad District, to reclaim the wandering and predatory tribes of Nuts and Sanseeas. About eighty families have been located in estates on the Ramgunga and Kosee Rivers, where waste land is available, and up to the present time the experiment has been successful.

43. The following is an abstract statement of the more serious offences committed in the several divisions of these Provinces during 1859, as compared with 1855:—

Abstract Statement of crime

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of serious predatory offences committed in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, during 1855-56 *and* 1859-60.

Description of Crime.	Meerut.		Agra.		Rohilcund.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie and Jubbulpore.		Kumaon.		Nimar.		Neemuch.		Ajmere and Mhairwarra.		Total.		Remarks.
	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	
Dacoities with murder	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	5	3	9	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	9	22	
Ditto torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	12	9	
Ditto simple	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	2	10	26	5	11	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	18	52	
Highway robberies with murder	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	
Ditto torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	6	12	10	5	7	7	13	5	5	5	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	58	46	
Ditto simple	2	29	9	8	5	13	2	11	10	33	50	107	0	0	0	15	0	34	0	16	78	266	
Burglaries with murder	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury ...	11	7	20	2	16	11	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0		57	30	
Thefts with murder, including murders of children for the sake of their ornaments...	4	11	11	14	12	7	13	8	12	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	47	
Ditto with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	19	23	19	17	11	8	1	18	7	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	91	68	
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Ditto wounding or serious injury	4	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	9	

44. It will be seen that in the Meerut Division a larger number of highway robberies and thefts occurred during the past year than during the year 1855. This result is rightly ascribed to men concerned in the rebellion, who have no means of livelihood, and have therefore no alternative but to pillage or to starve.

Results in the Meerut Division.

45. The only remarkable point in the Agra Division is the occurrence of dacoities which were unknown in 1855. This crime, it is to be hoped, has now been suppressed by the death of the leader of an organized gang which committed these depredations. In two cases the dacoits came from the Gwalior Territory, across the Chumbul.

Results in the Agra Division.

46. In the Rohilcund Division it is satisfactory to perceive that, with the exception of simple highway robbery, crime of a serious nature is on the decrease. The same may be said of the Allahabad Division.

Results in the Rohilcund and and Allahabad Divisions.

47. The dacoities and other heinous crime which, in the Benares Division, bear such a large preponderance over the results in 1855, may be ascribed to mutineer Sepoys. The band which followed Kooer Singh were slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the amnesty; and

Results in the Benares Division.

when they did at last return to their homes it was only to be the terror of the well-disposed. Hardly an outrage occurred in which some of the perpetrators were not reported to have been fully accoutred and armed with percussion muskets.

Results in the Jhansie and Jubbulpore Divisions.

48. The returns for the Jhansie and Saugor Divisions are altogether exceptional. It may be noted, however, that the District Officers, in some instances, have entered a case under the heading "dacoity with torture," in which blows only passed—the return under that heading is, consequently, not trustworthy. But during the year to which this Report relates, the Districts of the Jhansie Division were in an abnormal state. They were run over by rebels who committed plunder, murder, and mutilation; and who, composed of different bands, under separate leaders, wandering in strength through different and distant parts of the several districts, and finding asylum always, and active assistance sometimes, in the adjacent native states, could not be encountered by the ordinary Civil Police. To retain our hold upon the Districts every civil officer was compelled to hold himself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, to pursue marauding bands, to resist anticipated attacks, or to accompany Military expeditions.

49. In such a state of things it is obvious, Police Administration, in the ordinary sense of the term, could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by Military Force, guided by officers acquainted with the country, and determined to restore peace. It is due to the energy and unsparing exertions of the officers attached to the Districts of this Division, no less than to the activity, zeal, and gallantry of the officers of the Military Police, that the Commissioner was enabled to report, at the end of the year, that the rebel bands had been dispersed, that their inroads had almost ceased, and that, except in the newly acquired Pergunnah Morowrah, of Shahgurh, and the Pergunnah Balabuhut, of Chundeyree, and except in a part of Jeitpore, of Humeerpore, tranquillity and confidence had been restored.

Vistas cut through the jungle.

50. Broad vistas have been cut through the rebel-infested jungles of Balabuhut and Jeitpore. These vistas are in all 50 miles in length, and from 220 to 150 yards broad: the measure has been productive of the best effects, and the District Officers have been enjoined to take care that the avenues are not suffered to be closed by the reproduction of the jungle.

Conduct of Native States.

51. The difficulty with which the Police have to contend in the pursuit and apprehension of proclaimed offenders, and in the execution of their duties, generally, is attributed to the proximity of Foreign States, and the intermixture of foreign villages with our own, and also to the lukewarmness and the want of co-operation on the part of those States. The experience of the past year has put these facts beyond question. The power which the Native States can exert, if they please, is shown incontestably by Major Pinkney, who points out that, as soon as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India fined the Duttea State, they refrained at once from assisting the rebel Burjore Singh; and his family, who were living there, were secured. Since then Burjore Singh has not resorted to the Duttea Territory.

52. To turn to general results, it is satisfactory to find that affrays are less prevalent, and that in hardly any case have the combatants had recourse to lethal weapons, which shows that, if the disarming operations have not been entirely successful, at least the people are afraid to use those which remain to them.

Diminution in the number of affrays: its causes.

53. A statement, showing the number of arms collected in these Provinces, will be found in Appendix II, an abstract of which is entered in the margin: this estimate is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords, and 159 bayonets, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers and rebels. It is calculated that about 1,432,906 weapons of all descriptions remain unsurrendered.

Result of the disarming operations.

	Pieces.
Ordnance	795
Fire Arms	307,372
Swords	1,421,223
Spears	6,64,015
Daggers and other lethal weapons	1,215,275
Total ...	3,631,180

54. The want of success in the detection of petty crime, and in the recovery of stolen property, justify the remark of Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, that the failure of the Police is only what must be expected in the present state of the law, under which the people allow thieves to live among them, sally out to steal, return with the property, and dispose of it; and not only do not attempt to assist the Police, but thwart them. The same officer observes, "The marked comparative success in tracing out and prosecuting "to conviction the criminals in cases of assault with wounding, homicides, wounding "with intent to murder, and even murder of children for their ornaments, shows what "even the present Police can do when the people help them, as they do in these cases. "The universal failure when the people have to deal with thieves of all classes would "indicate that the people should be made to interest themselves in the prosecution of "such offenders also."

Want of success in the detection of petty crime: its causes.

55. Murder and assaults by European Soldiers on the march is a novel and painful feature in the criminal returns. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recently issued stringent orders for the regulation of troops on the march, which, it may be trusted, will have the desired effect. No fresh instance of crime has been reported since the promulgation of these orders, which have been made known to every Police Officer throughout the country.

Outrages by European Soldiers.

56. The only Division in which female infanticide prevails to any extent, is that of Benares, where it appears that this crime is as prevalent as it was before the rebellion. The question of bringing before the Legislative Council a Bill to enable the Government to take measures for the repression of female infanticide was placed in obeyance by the outbreak of the disturbances, and has been since laid by, owing to the pressure of more emergent matters. The subject will be brought under re-consideration as soon as possible.

Female infanticide.

57. A novel description of offence has been brought to notice by the Magistrate of Allygurh. European travellers passing up and down the Grand Trunk Road have reported to him the theft of property from their carriages while they were asleep in transit. In one instance a pistol was taken from under the pillow of the sleeping traveller: the thieves are supposed to be of the wandering tribe of Aheryas. They get up behind the carriage, through the back window of which they can see whether the traveller is asleep, and act accordingly. The obvious remedy is for the syce, who ordinarily sits on the coach box, to take up his position behind. The attention of the several Dâk Companies has been directed to the subject by the Commissioner.

Robbery of European travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

58. Two suttees have been reported in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. In the one case the corpse was left burning while the performers of the funeral rite went to bathe; the widow took the opportunity of their absence to throw herself on the pyre. She was removed, taken to her house, and tied down to a cot. Her relatives then, instead of watching her, went about their own buisness. She extricated herself, returned once more to the pyre, and was burnt. The case is still pending. The other case is very similar. An old woman, it appears, went to her husband's pyre, after the relatives had left, and burnt herself upon it. These cases show how deeply the desire of self-immolation must have been inculcated in the minds of the women, as in neither case was any artificial stimulus had recourse to, to excite them, first to entertain the idea of the crime, and afterwards to carry it into effect.

Suttees.

59. A murder, accompanied by singular circumstances, occurred in the Meerut District. A Jât, named Hurdyal, who has incurred emnity owing to his gallantries, and for having purchased other shares in his village, was met by a man in the garb of a chupprassee, who told him that the Magistrate was coming, with a party, to his well, and advised him to hasten there. Hurdyal went, and on leaving the well, the pseudo chupprassee told Hurdyal to collect all his family, and light a good fire. This was done, and eight of Hurdyal's relatives and servants were gathered round the flame. In a short time a tremendous explosion took place, three men were blown to pieces, and two others severely burnt, Hurdyal himself escaping with a slight scorch. On an examination of the place, it appeared that a large and thick earthen vessel had been filled with powder, and pieces of kunkur, and placed directly under the spot where the fire was usually lit, and then covered over with ashes and cinder, and as these became heated, the powder ignited. The efforts of the Police to detect the perpetrators of this crime have hitherto proved unavailing. There can be little reason to doubt that it was designed by a man of whose share in the village Hurdyal became the possessor by purchase, who was seen in the vicinity at the time, and who has absconded.

Singular murder in the Meerut District.

60. Suicides appear to be very prevalent in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. It may be, however, that the subject receives more attention from the district officers here than elsewhere, as in almost every instance they are attributed to ordinary causes, such as distaste of life

Suicides.

from disease or old age, or fear of the disgrace attendant on the detection of an intrigue.

Proposition to enhance the efficency of Thannadars, by awarding Annual Khilluts to the three best and most successful among them during the year.

61. A difficulty which is felt more or less all over the country, appears to be peculiarly felt in this division, which is a *terra incognita* to most natives instructed in our system. By some their inefficiency has been ascribed to the lowness of their pay. Others declare it to be almost impossible to procure the services of qualified men in those distant parts. The matter has seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to call for some special action. The object should be to make the department of the public service more honorable and more attractive; and this he considered might be in some degree accomplished by selecting every year, out of the whole number of thannadars, the three who have been the most successful in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and in the performance of their duties generally, and whose conduct, at the same time, has been open to no blame, and awarding to each of the three, on the part of the Government, in open durbar, a khillut of 350 Rupees.

62. The selection is left to the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government, on report; and sanction being given, the Commissioner will present the khilluts in as public and marked a manner as possible. That officer has been given to understand that the intention is not to give three khilluts every year, as a matter of course, but to hold out an incentive to exertion and good behaviour. If it should be found that none has so conducted himself as to deserve this mark of honor and favor, then no khillut will be given. The whole annual expense cannot exceed 1,050 Rupees; and if the measure have the effect of inducing the thannadars to exert themselves in the performance of their duties, and to be circumspect in their conduct, the result will be cheaply purchased.

Proposed Act for enforcing the responsibilities of landholders for the suppression of crime, and the arrest of criminals.

63. Act X. of 1858 having expired, the necessity of providing some law for enforcing the responsibility of landholders forced itself on the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is evident that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the Police they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the landholders, and that they *can* aid the Police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be made to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own, and in native legislation, and, although the landholders have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves under our rule, as they may have had under Native Government, still they are just as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal; and ensure his apprehension. A Draft Act to effect the above objects has been submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

64. The provisions of Act III. of 1857 have been introduced generally into these Provinces during the past year, with varying results. In the majority of the Districts the pounds are self-supporting, and in the Jubbulpore Division the proceeds are so large as to afford a considerable surplus for the construction of Public Works. In the Benares and Agra Divisions, on the other hand, the income of the pounds does not cover the outlay or their construction, and the pay of a pound-keeper. Of the utility of the Act, and of the satisfaction it has afforded to the people, there can be no doubt. But it is also certain that its very efficacy, by preventing the straying of cattle, tends, after a time, to reduce the income derived from the pounds below the amount required to enable them to pay their expenses. In which case they must either be relinquished altogether, or the cost of their maintenance must be borne by Government. A further report on this subject, at the expiration of the present year, has been called for, and the result will be duly noticed in the next Report.

Result of operations under Act III. of 1857. Pounds.

65. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 have been introduced generally into the Regulation Districts under this Government, and have hitherto been found to work well. The surplus proceeds of the collections, after paying the chowkeedars, are devoted to Municipal improvements, which have already caused a striking change in the appearance of several of the large towns, and fraught with benefit to the health of their inhabitants. The assessment under the Act has been made, in the majority of cases, according to the circumstances and property of the person assessed.

Result of operations under Act XX. of 1856.

66. A saving of Rupees 24,474-1-9 has been effected during the year by the reduction of extra Police establishments, which had been entertained during the disturbances.

Reductions effected in the Civil Police.

67. The cost of the repair of the civil buildings in the North-Western Provinces, which the adjacent inhabitants had taken no pains to protect, and which were consequently destroyed during the mutiny, has been met by a cess levied on the inhabitants of the principal cities and towns, and their vicinities. The object has been to impress upon the people that this cess is not to be regarded as penal, but merely as a contribution on their part to re-construct buildings which had been originally erected, for the most part, with a view to their benefit. The people generally would seem to have acknowledged the justice of the demand, inasmuch as the cess has every where been collected without opposition, and without difficulty, and very few complaints have been received by the Government.

Cess levied on the inhabitants of Towns for the re-construction of Public Buildings, which they failed to protect during the mutiny.

68. It remains only to notice briefly the Police Administration in the Districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, and Nimar, which are separated from the Circle of the North Western Provinces, and present some peculiarities.

69. A feature common to them all is their isolation in Foreign Territory, and from this arise difficulties in the detection of crime, the pursuit and apprehension of

criminals, and the recovery of stolen property, which are not found in the same degree elsewere.

Ajmere.

70. There has been very little heinous crime in the Territory of Ajmere, and this is the more satisfactory, regard being had to the disturbed condition of some of the Native States. The State of Kishengurh marches with Ajmere for a continuous distance of about 70 miles, and for some three or four months of the year a portion of its subjects were in open rebellion against their own sovereign. Yet, notwithstanding this, and that the fort of Narayna, within 2 miles of the Ajmere Thannah of Hurmarah, was seized and occupied by the insurgents for a considerable time, no single outrage was committed in the Ajmere Territory, although numerous persons were plundered close to the border, and traffic was seriously impeded. The greater number of the robberies, and certainly all the highway robberies, are said to have been committed by bad characters belonging to Native States, the proof of which is, that the majority of these occur on the Border, and not in the interior of the District. These facts illustrate, in a gratifying manner, the contentment, the peaceable character, and the orderly conduct of our own subjects.

Neemuch.

71. The want of success in the apprehension of offenders, and the prevention of crime observable in this District, is due to its peculiar configuration, it being literally encircled by the ill-governed state of Meywar, and also to the inefficiency of the Police, which is not only numerically inadequate, but its form and constitution unsuited to a District surrounded on all sides by the subjects of Native States. The Agent to the Governor-General has been requested to exert his best influence to secure a complete reciprocity of intention and of action on the part of the Meywar and other neighboring States. That officer has himself expresed his intention of endeavoring to induce the Native States to allow our officers, in the pursuit of criminals, to enter their Territory. Upon this co-operation, and upon such assistance as Major Eden may be able to give, by placing detachments of the Meena Battalion at the disposal of the district officer, dependence must mainly be placed for suppressing, or at least checking the prevalence of the dacoities and highway robberies which disfigure the returns.

72. The Police Administration of Nimar calls for no observation beyond the remark that serious crime does not prevail, apparently to any great extent, in that District.

73. The paucity of heinous crimes in the Division of Kumaon is satisfactory, though, possibly, it is due as much to the character of the Hill people, as to the exertions of the Police.

74. No return of the state of crime in these Districts, during the year 1855, having been made, no comparison between the results of that year and of 1859 can be instituted.

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

Interruption of Prison Discipline by the Mutiny.

74. The system of prison discipline in these Provinces, so successfully matured by the late Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and continued with equal ability and perseverance by his successor, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, was suddenly interrupted by the destruction of almost all the jails, and the liberation of the prisoners in 1857.

Escape of Prisoners during the Mutiny.

75. During the mutiny about 19,217 prisoners escaped from jail. Of this number 4,962 are once more in custody; of these 1,183 surrendered themselves, and 3,779 were recaptured, so that about 14,267 of these men are still at large. It is generally supposed that a large portion of those liberated by the mutineers joined their ranks, and were either killed, or died of want and exposure. It is therefore most probable that fully one-half of those still alive are again in confinement: 124 men have escaped from jail within the year, of whom 62, or exactly one-half, have been re-captured.

Restoration of the Jails and employment of the Prisoners on out-door labor.

76. As order was restored, the jails that were not completely destroyed, or occupied by the Military, were very soon repaired and placed on their former footing. Where the old jails were not available, temporary places of confinement were selected; but, with the restoration of the jails, the old custom of employing the prisoners on out-door labor was re-introduced, and, with the exception of the Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad central prisons, scarcely a vestige of the discipline that obtained, antecedent to the mutiny, remained. However, by the end of 1858, these prisons were so far restored to their former state of efficiency, as to admit of the transfer of all the long term prisoners from the neighbouring Districts, and upwards of 3,248 were placed under strict discipline; and had the Bareilly central prison not been appropriated by the Military, a circumstance in respect to prison discipline and economy much to be regretted, it also would have been re-occupied as a jail, and thus four out of the six central prisons, commenced prior to 1857, would again, in the short space of a few months, have been in complete operation.

Incompatibility of out-door labor with sound discipline.

77. Past experience has clearly convinced all who have given the subject of prison discipline serious consideration, of the incompatibility of out-door labor, as enforced at the district jails, with any thing like sound discipline or deterring influences. The already onerous duties, independently of the variety of individual opinion on a still undetermined question, preclude the possibility of Magistrates taking an active interest in jail discipline, and the prisoners, instead of being under the superintendence of competent officers, are

scattered in detached parties all over the country, under the charge of petty officials and timid venal guards, always ready to relax discipline for the bribe of the wealthy, or the threat of the desperate.

Proper discipline can only be maintained in Central Prisons.

78. It is the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that proper discipline can only be maintained through the agency of central prisons, where the prisoners are under the constant supervision of able and energetic officers, whose sole duty must be confined to prison government. He is decidedly in favor of complete isolation at night, but considers the plan combining a certain degree of separation with association, on which the new central prisons are being constructed, well suited for carrying out a very good and economical system of discipline, and is of opinion that each central prison should have properly ventilated solitary cells for a considerable portion of the inmates, so as to afford the means of punishing any prisoner according to the nature of his crime and disposition.

Original proposition anent Central Prisons to a certain extent carried out.

79. The proposition of dividing the North-Western Provinces, including the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, into six Circles, with a central prison at the chief station of each, *viz.* Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Benares, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore, has, to a certain extent, been carried out with very satisfactory results. The Bareilly central prison, which is still occupied by the Military, will shortly, it is expected, be made over to the civil authorities, and re-occupied as a jail. The new buildings which were being erected at Benares and Jubbulpore fell into ruins during the mutiny; but it is intended to commence active operations on these two jails, and complete the original design, as soon as circumstances will permit. Independently of central prisons being a great saving to the State, it is the opinion of the most experienced that no permanent improvememt on the lax system already noticed, can be looked for without such places of punishment.

Labor in Central Prisons, discipline of.

80. The labor in the central prisons is in accordance with the original design, strictly *intramural* and chiefly in industrial products, such as paper-making, lithograph printing, manufacture of blankets, prison and other clothing of various kinds, cotton fabrics, carpets, boots and shoes, saddlery, &c., &c., and the system altogether, as enforced in these jails, renders the sentence of imprisonment, with hard labor, a very serious and deterring punishment.

Prison education.

81. Prison education has not received very marked attention since the restoration of order. Under the lax discipline in the district jails, already noticed, satisfactory results are hopeless; but there are classes in the central prisons for the instruction of young men and boys, and the system is gradually being extended to all the inmates. Out of 13,015 prisoners in confinement in the jails of these Provinces at the close of the year, only 956 could read and write—40 of these had learnt these arts since their conviction.

82. The influence of complete incarceration, with hard labor, in deterring from crime, though one of the first objects, is not the only advantage likely to arise from the *intramural* employment of criminals in industrial manufactures. It is to be hoped that many of the released prisoners will take back to their native villages something of the knowledge of handicrafts acquired during their incarceration, and thus be the means, in some measure of diffusing new ideas, and introducing new kinds of work, and even new kinds of machinery and its advantages, in distant parts of the country, where no new idea has penetrated for ages. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the concentration of prisoners in central prisons, while it secures a more perfect discipline, and a more effective punishment of the criminal, leads to a very large saving of expenditure.

Advantages of *intramural* employments of Criminals.

83. The ratio of mortality, *viz.* 10·73 per cent., which was higher than that of former years, may fairly be attributed to the wretched state of many of the prisoners at the time of admission. During the mutiny, not only the rebels and those who followed their fortunes, but a great many of the classes that fill our jails, were reduced to the most miserable condition, from exposure and want; and since that time a large portion of the prisoners are admitted with their general health at the lowest possible ebb, and they consequently fall a ready prey to any prevailing sickness, and suffer besides from the reaction that supervenes on long continued hardships. Many of the deaths were also aged and infirm subjects at the time of imprisoment. Want of proper accommodation, too, owing to several of the jails having been destroyed or occupied by the Military, and the prisoners consequently having been confined in old tombs, serais, and other places unadapted for the purpose has, doubtless, tended to increase the mortality. The best proof that the deaths are really ascribable to the above causes, is the proportion of deaths to sick, *viz.* 6·71 per cent.

Mortality.

84. The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year was 13,865, and the total expenditure, Rupees 6,41,933-12-3, or Rupees 46-4-9 per annum for each prisoner, which is a higher ratio per head than in former years. This, however, is due to the enhanced price of provisions, and to the whole cost of permanent establishment, guarding, repairs of buildings, transit charges of a much larger number of transported convicts, &c., having been debited to a smaller number of prisoners. These expenses would have been the same had the number of prisoners been 22,011, the avarage of the three years immediately preceding the mutiny. The higher rates of pay, too, of the Military Police, must be taken into consideration; the excess expenditure arising from this cause, on the aggregate number of men employed, amounts to the large sum of 52,752 Rupees. As many of the jails were unavilable, the old serais, courts, and other native buildings, selected as temporary places of confinement, required strong guards, and this will further help to explain the larger outlay on this account.

Number and cost of Prisoners.

85. The net profits on the sale of manufactured articles during the year were Rupees 30,115-11-7, and the value of manufactured goods in store, Rupees 18,807-6-9, which may be considered very

Profits on prison manufactures.

fair results, seeing that the value of convict labor on clothing and other articles made up for prison use, menial services within the jails, jail buildings, and other public works, are not taken into account.

86. The mortality among the prisoners in the Ajmere jail has been no less than 20 per cent. This unhappy fact is due to no want of care or vigilance or of practicable preventive measures on the part of the district officers. Neither has there been any inattention on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon. The unhealthy site and the crowded condition of the jail are alone in fault. The district officer has been directed either to remove some of the prisoners to other premises hired for the purpose, or to construct temporary buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners; and the Commissioner has been instructed to urge upon the Bombay Government the necessity of resuming work on the new jail buildings, which are under construction, at the earliest practicable period.

Emeute in the Nimar Jail.

87. During the month of August the life prisoners confined in the fort of Mundlaisur, in the Nimar District, overpowered their guard, closed the gates, and made themselves masters of the fort. The Superintendent, Captain Hawes, immediately proceeded to the spot with a detachment of the 19th Bombay N. I., and a fire was opened on the prisoners, who, having secured all the ammuntion, briskly replied to it. In about an hour, Captain Hawes, after having been slightly wounded, decided in sending to the Maharajah Holkar, who was then at Meheswur, for his guns. His Highness promptly responded to the call, and about five o'clock in the evening two were put in position to blow open one of the gates, but owing to their smallness of calibre, and the gates having been well barricaded inside, they made no impression. At this time. Captain Hawes was killed, and the fire from the fort became so hot that the artillery-men had to seek shelter behind a wall. Detachments of the 19th Bombay N. I. and burkundauzes were then placed all round the fort in the hope of keeping the prisoners in until guns should arrive from Mhow. Rain, however, set in, and in the darkness of the night 208 prisoners succeeded in making their escape, carrying with them 76,960 Rupees. Of these, however, 200 men, and 34,273 Rupees have been recaptured, owing to the exertions of the police, aided by 100 sowars placed at the district officer's disposal, by the Maharajah Holkar. Some of the ring leaders have been executed, and others sentenced to various periods of additional imprisonment.

Tabular Statements.

88. Tabular statistical statements showing the average cost of each prisoner in 1858 and in 1859, a summary of the total expenditure and of the financial results of the jails during the past sixteen years, or since the new system of management was introduced by Mr. Woodcock, the strength of the prisoners, and the ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, during the year 1858-59, will be found in the Appendices III. to VIII.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Season.

89. The result of the Revenue Administration during the year under report may be described nearly in the words of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

The rubbee crop of 1859, which depended upon the rains of 1858, and the showers of the succeeding winter, was generally good throughout the country; but the rains of 1859 were everywhere unfavorable. They set in early and irregularly; they continued to be partial and insufficient, and they broke up at an unusually early period. The deficiency was not made up by succeeding showers. The result has been an extremely scanty khureef. The rubbee crop of 1860 has, in many quarters, altogether failed, and the prospects of the current year are in several Districts gloomy, owing as well to the fact just stated, as to the very scanty falls of rain this season.

90. The Upper Doab and Rohilcund are the quarters in which the greatest scarcity has prevailed. On the other hand prices have been high in every direction, and some of the auxiliary products, as indigo and cotton, in Allygurh and Saugor, and cotton in Rohilcund, have made up by their profits for the dearth of cereals. The extent of the scarcity in Rohilcund may be judged of by the fact that, instead of grain being as usual, exported, it was imported by the western traders to the marts in this Division, in barter for sugar.

Land Revenue.

91. The total demand of the year was 4,18,59,982 Rupees (£4,185,998). Of this 4,08,82,217 Rupees were collected within the year, and 9,77,765 Rupees or 2½ per cent. remained uncollected. This is a material improvement on the preceding year, in which the balance amounted to nearly 6½ per cent. of the demand. But this was to be expected from the almost complete restoration of tranquillity during the past year. It will be remembered that the Districts of the Rohilcund Division were not fully re-occupied until after the middle of 1858, and those of the Jhansie Division not until a much later period. The Districts of the Jubbulpore Division also were not undisturbed. These circumstances could not but have affected the revenue collections. During 1859 disturbances were, for the most part confined to the Jhansie Division, and to the District of Saugor.

Of the balance a farther sum of 1,87,127 Rupees is expected to be realized, while the remaining 7,90,638 Rupees are doubtful, nominal, or irrecoverable.

92. The following table shows the percentage of balance on the demand for each District and Division:—

Division.	District.	Per centage of balances on demand.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	1·80
	Saharunpore ...	1·84
	Mozufferhugger	·81
	Meerut ...	·75
	Bolundshuhur	·59
	Allygurh ...	·18
	On the Division	·83
Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	·21
	Gurhwal ...	·78
	On the Division	·40
Rohilkund.	Bijnour ...	1·33
	Moradabad ...	2·33
	Budaon ..	·77
	Bareilly ...	1·58
	Shahjehanpore	1·44
	On the Division	1·54
Agra.	Muttra ..	1·75
	Agra ...	·41
	Furruckabad ...	·59
	Mynpoory ...	1·71
	Etawah ..	·0
	Etah ...	·41
	On the Division	·87
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	·29
	Futtehpore ...	·10
	Banda ...	18·97
	Allahabad ...	4·83
	On the Division	5·65

Division.	District.	Percentage of balance on demand.
Goruckpore.	Goruckpore ...	·55
Benares.	Azimgurh ...	·15
	Jounpore ...	·0
	Mirzapore ...	·17
	Benares ...	·76
	Ghazeepore ...	1·26
	On the Division ...	·59
Jubbulpore.	Saugor ...	8·99
	Dumoh ...	19·33
	Jubbulpore...	3·73
	Seonee ...	·14
	Mundlah ...	5·02
	Hoshungabad ...	·06
	Baitool ...	·0
	Nursingpore...	·0
	On the Division ...	4·39
Jhansie.	Jaloun ...	6·48
	Jhansie ...	2·84
	Chundeyree ...	25·20
	Humeerpore...	4·15
	On the Division ...	6·07
	Total on the North-Western Provinces ...	2·33

93. The nominal balances in the Districts noted marginally are mainly attributable to re-settlement operations, by which a reduction to that extent has been proposed, but had not, at the close of the year, yet received the sanction of Government.

Saharunpore ...	10,808
Bolundshuhur	6,458
Banda ...	2,91,147
Allahabad ...	54,369
Dumoh ...	34,064
Jaloun ...	49,150

94. In Moradabad the arrears have been swelled out by an item of 21,000 Rupees, due from the Pergunnah of Thakoordwara, which has been placed, with the sanction of the Government, under direct management, and will, it is hoped, under the able administration of Mr. J. Strachey, by degrees recover its prosperity. The means have not yet offered of establishing irrigation works on a small scale, and, until this be done, the progress of improvement will probably be slow.

The Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions have been, till very lately, disturbed by roving bands,—the last embers of the rebellion having lingered longest in the accessible

tracts abounding in that quarter. The financial difficulties in which some portions of these two Divisions were already placed have naturally been aggravated by the political state of the country, and it is not to be wondered that the land revenue balances should be heavy. The revenue settlement now in progress will shortly re-adjust the demand of Government in proportion to the assets, and restore these tracts to a more healthy condition. Meanwhile, wherever the revenue was found to press with undue severity, a summary revision of the demand has been effected, and old balances have been either suspended, or remitted with the sanction of this Government.

95. It remains only, as respects this branch of the Report, to offer a few remarks on the variation of the demand as compared with that of the previous year.

96. There has been a decrease in twenty Districts, amounting to 3,48,574 Rupees, and an increase in fourteen Districts, aggregating 2,25,939 Rupees, leaving a net decrease in the demand of 1,22,635 Rupees.

97. Excepting the few items to be noticed below, the variation is caused by the assessment of resumed lands, by deluvian and alluvion, by the occupation of lands for public purposes, and such like causes.

98. The revenue of the District of Chundeyree has been increased by about 90,000 Rupees, arising out of the confiscation of the Banpore Chiefship.

99. The following large items of decrease arise from errors of account in the previous year's Report, the revenue of transferred Pergunnahs having continued to be erroneously exhibited in the several Districts, after the transfers had been carried out.

100. Furruckabad shows a decrease of 74,122 Rupees, in consequence of the transfer of Pergunnah Azimnugger to Etah. When Etah was constituted an independent District in 1857-58, the transfer was neglected to be made in the Annual Report for Furruckabad. The demand has, accordingly, appeared for two years in the accounts of both Districts.

101. A similar double entry of 2,33,044 Rupees has, for four years, appeared on the administration Statement of Jalaun, on account of Pergunnahs Mote and Bhandere transferred to Jhansie.

102. The last two items of decrease are consequently nominal, and so is a sum of 85,131 Rupees, by which the jumma of Meerut and Bolundshuhur has been increased, in consequence of the transfer of the "Eastern Pergunnah" from the Dehli to the Meerut Division.

103. Deducting the three nominal items just enumerated, the aggregate decrease of demand is reduced from 3,48,574 Rupees to 41,398 Rupees, and the aggregate

increase from 2,22,939 Rupees to 1,37,808 Rupees. There has therefore been an actual net increase in the demand of 1859-60, as compared with that of 1858-59, amounting to 96,410 Rupees.

104. It will have been observed from paragraphs 93 and 94, that extensive operations have been in progress during the year in various parts of these Provinces, for reducing the revenue where it has been found to press with injurious severity. In Banda, for example, a revision of the assessment, most ably and judiciously carried into effect by Mr. Mayne, resulted in the reduction of nearly three lakhs of Rupees, or about 18 per cent. on the revenue. The reduction of demand consequent on all these measures, which are in some places still incomplete, will probably not fall short of four and a half lakhs of Rupees. On the other hand a large gain to the revenue, estimated by the late Senior Member of the Board, at about six and a half lakhs of Rupees, may be looked for in the re-settlement of Goruckpore, now going rapidly forward. In the re-settlements of Saharunpore and Bolundshuhur it is probable that the net result will be a small gain to the Government; but in many of the Districts which, in a few years, will become open to revision, it is likely that the application of the liberal rule of settlement at half the assets will, to some considerable extent, affect the revenue. Against this, however, may be placed the general tendency of the revenue to advance from the lapse of maafee tenures and the settlement of confiscated jageers. Upon the whole then, it is not expected that the land revenue of these Provinces will materially vary from its present amount.

Measures by which the Revenue of the past year were collected.

105. The measure by which the revenue of the past year was collected call for no particular remarks.

Dustucks.

106. The number of dustucks, as compared with the previous year, has fallen from 1,42,788 to 1,25,633 Rupees.

Coercive measures.

107. Excluding the Divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, which are exceptionally situated, and in portions of which the proprietary right in the land has not yet been admitted and defined, the following is a comparison between the coercive measures of the two past years:—

Year.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.		Kham Tehseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees transferred.	
1858-59.	12	38	25	92	4
1859-60.	15	38	27	63	2

108. The sales (especially in Banda and Humeerpoor) are mainly those of rebel or deserted villages, sold in order to procure a full title, or purchased by Government for the purpose of reinstating the former occupants, or other party best entitled to the property.

109. The farms in the Jubbulpore Division continue numerous. It is hoped that the proprietary settlement in that Division will confer a value upon land in those quarters, which it certainly does not now possess.

110. The sale process has been introduced during the past year into the Saugor and Jhansie Divisions. Captain Browne, the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, attributes an advantage to it in leading the malgoozars to see that persistent default and neglect of their estates will be followed by this severe penalty. But the process will be limited to the few examples which will suffice for this end. The Commissioner states that there is difficulty in finding purchasers.

111. Upon the whole, it is a matter of congratulation that the revenue has been realized with so great a degree of punctuality, and so small a resort to punitive measures. In very many Districts there was need for neither sale nor farm, transfer nor sequestration.

Summary Suits and Suits under Act X. of 1859.

112. The Summary Suit Court was not closed till the 31st July.

113. From 1st August the provisions of Act X. of 1859 were introduced. The Act is almost unanimously praised by Commissioners and Collectors in its working. The following is an abstract of the number of cases instituted and decided under the new law, during the nine months it was in operation :—

Divisions.	Number of cases instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Meerut	1,709	1,390	319
Rohilcund	2,828	2,411	417
Agra	2,561	2,265	296
Allahabad	1,632	1,381	251
Benares	3,619	3,032	587
Jhansie	82	74	8
Total ...	12,431	10,553	1,878

114. This is a great decrease in comparison with the average of summary suit cases before the mutinies, ranging as they used to do from 30,000 to 33,000 cases. But it is almost premature to form a judgment on the extent to which the law will be brought into operation, as it is still new to the people.

115. The great majority of the cases, it will be observed, are suits for arrears of rent. In the following Statement they are arranged according to their several classes:—

Class of Cases.			Total number instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Class	I.	Pottahs and Kabooleyts	765	583	182
"	II.	Illegal Exaction	895	839	56
"	III.	Excess or abatement	620	527	93
"	IV.	Arrears of rent	7,446	6,326	1,120
"	V.	To eject tenants	669	568	101
"	VI.	To recover possession	1,444	1,357	87
"	VII.	Suits connected with distraint	1,020	789	231
"	VIII.	Suits against agents.	72	64	8
		Total ...	12,431	10,553	1,878

116. These, as was to be expected from the returning peace and tranquillity of the country, have very greatly increased under almost every heading, whether of enforced or private transfers. Transactions belonging to the period of disturbances are still said to have added to the aggregate in some Districts.

Mutations.

117. While lamenting the number of sales in execution of civil decrees, some officers have given their testimony to the practical benefits of the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, by which the Collector may obtain the sanction of the Civil Court to stay the sale in prospect of a satisfactory adjustment between the decree-holder and defendant. The attention of Collectors has been recently called to this provision of the law, and its enforcement will, it may be hoped, lead to a diminution in the number of these sales, without detriment to the interests of the judgment-creditor.

118. This branch of the revenue continues rapidly to rise. The actual collections are not only four and a half lakhs in excess of last year's revenue, but are higher than they were the year preceding the outbreak of disturbances. The only two Districts in which a decrease has occurred are Furruckabad and Cawnpore. The attention of the Commissioners will be requested to these two Districts. The abkaree mehal of the Sudder Stations, in both Districts, is under charge of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Abkaree.	
1855-56	... Rs. 20,89,631
1858-59	... " 16,80,146
1859-60	... " 21,29,247

119. Similar success has attended the stamp revenue, which is also in excess of the income for 1855-56. This branch of revenue is capricious in its details. For example, the establishment of the Special Commission Court, under Act IX. of 1859, at Moradabad, has caused the receipts for that District to rise to 85,826 Rupees. The income in the previous year was 38,568 Rupees, though in that preceding the mutiny it was 75,252 Rupees.

Stamp Revenue	
1855-56	... Rs 13,56,060
1858-59	... " 10,42,696
1859-60	... " 13,68,808

Sayer.

120. The sayer revenue has fallen from 1,14,658 Rupees to 1,11,550 Rupees.

Scheme for the better administration of the Terai Purgunnahs.

121. A scheme for the better administration of the Terai Purgannahs has been submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, but it has not yet received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

Statistical Precis, showing the work which has devolved upon Nimar.

122. The statistical precis in the Appendix No. IX. affords at one view the means for judging of the very heavy labor which has devolved upon the Commissioners, the District Officers, and their Assistants. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 306,941, and 40,789 were pending at the close of the year.

Satisfactory results of the management of confiscated estates.

123. Among special and extraordinary duties may be noticed the charge of the numerous estates which, in consequence of confiscation, has devolved upon the revenue authorities. The following statement, though incomplete, will give an idea of the extent of these estates, and of the profit derived to Government from their direct management. The statement is also satisfactory, as showing indirectly the lightness of the assessment which, even under the unfavorable circumstances attending confiscation, allowed of so large a surplus as 2,36,068 Rupees being realized by Government beyond the proper jumma of 7,91,256 Rupees.

1266 *Fuslee or year ending September* 1859.

Districts.	Number of Villages.	Government demand.	Collections.	Charges.	Surplus credited to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	283	1,86,246	2,35,998	3,147	46,605
Bolundshuhur	163	80,288	1,40,456	7,865	52,303
Bijnour	513	89,727	1,20,175	8,133	22,315
Budaon	228	26,020	49,248	5,551	17,677
Bareilly	401	1,59,555	2,62,759	63,673	39,531
Shahjehanpore	254	4,74,983	74,309	2,245	24,566
Agra	21	2,007	27,276	4,378	2,825
Etawah	37	21,909	35,800	2,427	11,464
Cawnpore	176	89,920	1,35,883	18,159	27,804
Banda	38	66,007	61,981	8,603	0
Futtehpore	21	4,013	8,112	472	3,627
Total ...	2,135	7,91,256	11,51,997	1,24,653	2,48,717
Deduct deficiency of collections and charges in Banda ... ... Rupees					12,629
Net surplus Revenue ... ... ,,					2,36,088

Operations under Act IX. of 1859.

124. Another department of very great labor and responsibility has been the conduct of suits brought in the Courts established under Act IX. of 1859, to try the validity of orders of confiscation. A note is given below of the number of cases in each District, and also of the result

of the trials, so far as yet ascertained, which may, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory. In the Districts of Rohilcund it will be seen that this duty has pressed very heavily:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.	Number disposed of			
		By compromise.	For Government.	Against Government.	Partially for and against.
Meerut	56	15	18	4	2
Bolundshuhur	95	13	25	11	0
Sabarunpore	7	4	2	0	0
Mozuffernuggur	4	1	0	0	0
Allyghur	57	6	8	4	2
Furruckabad	28	5	7	8	1
Mynpoory	3	0	8	0	0
Etah	5	2	0	0	0
Agra	2	0	2	0	0
Muttra	8	1	0	0	0
Moradabad	455	168	244	19	12
Kumaon	4	1	8	0	0
Bareilly	445	156	230	28	10
Budaon	211	89	103	8	2
Bijnour	165	56	98	8	5
Shahjehanpore	153	43	86	9	0
Allahabad	18	5	11	2	0
Banda	2	0	2	0	0
Futtehpore	8	3	5	0	2
Cawnpore	25	8	13	0	0
Jounpore	5	2	3	0	0
Azimgurh	15	4	9	2	0
Goruckpore	253	86	143	12	7
Total ...	2,019	650	1,015	105	43

Financial results of the year as compared with the preceding.

125. The following Table shows the Financial results of the year's operation in the various departments, as compared with those of last year.

The customs revenue (separately reported) is added, but the considerable receipts for land revenue carried to profit and loss, as not being in the touzeeh, do not appear. The Revenue in all Departments has increased from £4,579,334 to £4,855,944.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land Revenue	3,92,87,626	4,08,82,217
Abkaree	16,80,146	21,29,247
Stamps	10,42,696	13,68,808
Sayer	1,14,658	1,06,947
Customs	36,68,214	40,70,223
Grand Total, Rupees ...	4,57,93,340	4,85,59,442

Land made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

126. At the close of the official year, territory, bearing a jumma of 1,28,542 Rupees, was transferred to the Nawab of Rampoor in fulfilment of His Excellency the Viceroy's grant, from the Districts of Bareilly and of Moradabad.

127. The Collector of Benares brings to notice an extraordinary increase of indigo cultivation among the natives during the last three or four years:—"The class who principally cultivate," he says, "are not the old hereditary zemindars, but the bankers, bunneeahs, and other such "like interlopers. The article they turn out is of a very inferior quality, and not to "be compared with that manufactured by the European Planters; but they are not "bound by the same rules of etiquette which confine the latter to cultivate only "within limits, and thereby prevent any possibility of encroachments and consequent "misunderstandings."

Increase of Indigo cultivation in the Benares Division.

128. During the past year the Government of India has acknowledged the principle that the officer who has administrative charge of a District should be entrusted with the re-settlement of it. The former settlements were conducted by separate officers, who were in all cases junior to the Collectors of the Districts under settlement; and these latter, who had eventually to work the settlement, were without a voice in its operations. The tehseeldars suffered, owing to having to obey two officers with concurrent authority, both of whom pressed for the execution of their orders; and the establishment of the Settlement Officer, knowing that their tenure of office was only temporary, were not to be depended on, as much as if they had belonged to a fixed and permanent establishment. It has therefore been determined that the Collector of each District, as the settlement lapses, shall undertake the re-settlement.

Formation of a separate Settlement Department.

129. With the view of giving assistance to the few Collectors who are now engaged on this duty, but more particularly with the view of providing young officers with the means of obtaining a knowledge of settlement work, and qualifying them for the re-settlement of the many Districts, whose settlements will terminate within the next five or six years, a separate department has been formed, with the sanction of the Government of India. At present there are but five officers attached to this department, partly because the field of operations is yet circumscribed, and partly because, in the paucity of officers available in these Provinces, it is difficult to spare more from the work of administration. But it is intended to extend the department as the settlements approach the end of their term, and as the means permit.

130. The rainy season in Ajmere was favorable to agricultural industry, and the crops were but little damaged by the vicissitudes of the season.

Result of the Revenue Administration in Ajmere.

131. The irrigation works which were constructed in Ajmere, under the auspices of the late Colonel Dixon, have not only been the means of the retention of a sufficient supply of water, but they would actually seem to have caused a supply. "Certain it is," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "that water is now to be found "in Mhairwarra within a few feet of the surface, in high ground, where formerly "it was wholly unattainable; and wells are now sunk with ease and success in "places where, but a few years ago, all efforts to obtain a supply of water would have "proved vain."

132. The field maps and the record of rights which were framed at the settlement, are undergoing revision, in order that the changes in the distribution of the area, and the mutations of property which have since taken place, may be traceable. This measure will be most beneficial to the people, and to the officers of Government,—to the former in the protection which it will afford to their rights and their interests, and to the latter in the facility which it will give to the equitable decision of disputes regarding possession, and the incidence of the Government demand. The re-distribution of the jumna, where it is proved to press unequally, will be a necessary and important sequel to this measure. The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the past year amount to only Rupees 3,634-6-1. The balances were caused by over-assessment, which will be remedied by the measures now in progress.

133. The Istimradar Chiefs who occupy so large a portion of Ajmere were nearly all visited by the Deputy Commissioner on their own estates; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that they are generally in improving circumstances, and endeavoring to improve their property. The Thakoor of Mussooda has just completed a magnificent new tank of pucca masonry, which will rival, it is said, some of the large Government works in Ajmere. Every encouragement is given to such Chiefs as desire to improve their estates, in the shape of tuccavee advances, and the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to hold out further indirect encouragement to agricultural enterprize and useful exertion, by presenting yearly to one or more, who have particularly distinguished themselves, an honorary khillut, on the part of Government, as expressive of its satisfaction with their exemplary attention to the duty of furthering the material improvement of the estates which they hold, and the condition of the people who inhabit them. This distinction will be jealously guarded, and sparingly given,—only in cases of marked merit, particularly in those where works of permanent value and utility, or substantial improvements, have been carried out without the aid of Government.

134. The reclamation of the wild and predatory race of Mhairs, who now form a body of contented and successful cultivators, forms one of the most pleasing features in a review of the Revenue Administration of this interesting District.

Result of the Revenue Administration in Neemuch.

135. The Neemuch District is also prospering under the moderate assessment of the new settlement—1,693 beegahs have been brought under irrigation during the year—524 new wells have been sunk, and the population has increased by 3,720. This last is an important fact, as the sparseness of the population is the chief obstacle to the improvement of this District. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates being able to report even more favorable results in the present year.*

* *The Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Ajmere and Neemuch Districts shows the following results:—*

	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
Ajmere, Co.'s Rs. ...	4,78,851	4,78,240	611
Neemuch, " " ...	2,69,975	1,76,308	93,667

An explanation will be called for regarding the large amount uncollected from the Superintendent of Neemuch.

Demand, Collections, and Balances in Nimar.

136. The land revenue demand of British Nimar, for the past year, was 33,292 Rupees, of which only 24 Rupees remained uncollected. In Scindiah's British Nimar the demand was 1,10,757 Rupees, of which all, with the exception of 420 Rupees, has been realized.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Aggregate Income.

137. The aggregate income of the year from all sources was 67,76,843 Rupees, of which about 40¾ lakhs were realized in the Divisions under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and above 20 lakhs in that under the Punjab Government. Of the entire sum about 58¾ lakhs were collected for salt. The following table gives further details:—

	North Western Provinces.	Punjab.	TOTAL.
Salt	36,35,272	22,38,834	58,74,106
Sugar...	2,66,587	4,52,357	7,18,944
Sundries	1,68,364	15,428	1,83,792
Total ...	40,70,223	27,06,619	67,76,842

Percentage of cost of collection.

138. The percentage of the costs of collection of every kind was 20 $\frac{5}{16}$; but certain extra charges of establishment belonging to the preceding five years, and brought to account only in the year under report, as well as the expense of restoring property destroyed in 1857-58, have swollen the charges of the year. Deducting these extra items, the cost of collection would fall at only 18 per cent.

Comparison with preceding year.

139. Compared with the preceding year, the aggregate results are as follows:—

	TOTAL COLLECTION.		
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase in 1859-60.
North-Western Provinces	36,66,878	40,70,223	
Punjab	27,63,102	27,06,620	
Total ...	64,29,980	67,76,843	Rs. 3,46,863

140. While there has thus been a slight falling off in the Punjab Division, the receipts in the North-Western Provinces have increased by above 4 lakhs, and on the whole line there is a net increase of 3,46,863 Rupees.

General Result.

Salt.

Income from N. W. P. and Punjab.

141. Taking now the article of salt separately, we have the following results:—

	Collections in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1858-59.	1859-60.		
North-Western Provinces	33,01,896	36,35,272	3,33,376	...
Punjab	23,95,086	22,38,834	...	1,56,252
Total ...	56,96,982	58,74,106	Net increase, Rs. ...	1,77,124

Gain to the Revenue from increase of duty.

142. There is a net increase in the present year of 1,77,124 Rupees. What portion of this is attributable to the enhanced duty enforced since December and January last, cannot be exactly stated, as the former rates varied in different parts of the line. But it is evident that, had it not been for that enhancement, there would have been a very considerable deficit. For if we look to the *quantity* of salt imported, we find that, compared with the preceding year, the amount is less in the present year by nearly 2¼ lakhs of maunds. A detail by customs houses is given in the margin.

Customs House.	Quantity of Salt which paid Duty.		
	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	
Sirsa	15,464	11,157	
Hansie	6,39,423	3,77,661	Great decrease.
Delhie	5,46,820	6,23,654	Increase.
Muttra	5,13,152	4,14,030	Considerable decrease.
Agra	8,47,533	7,77,988	Ditto ditto.
Allahabad	4,83,703	3,78,539	Ditto ditto.
Jhansie	40,788	1,48,306	Increase.
Saugor	1,35,924	2,61,998	Ditto.
Seonee	54,851	60,676	Ditto.
Total ...	32,77,658	30,54,009	Net decrease, 223,649 Mds.

Deficit in the Revenue—its causes.

143. Of the gross diminution, it will be seen, that above a hundred thousand maunds belong to Allahabad, and represent (at the special duty of 8 annas a maund) above half a lakh of Rupees. The remainder appertains to the upper part of the line, and is equivalent to a deficit at 2 Rupees per maund of about 2,37,000 Rupees, which, added to the loss int he special line, makes a total of about 2,90,000 Rupees; so that, if the enhanced duty had not been imposed, instead of showing an increase of 1,66,000 Rupees, the accounts would have exhibited a falling off of nearly a lakh and a quarter.

Salt Collections.

1856-57	...	...	62,54,131
1857-58	...	...	anomalous.
1858-59	...	...	56,96,879
1859-60	...	...	58,74,110

144. The results of the past year appear still more unfavorable if contrasted with the income of 1856-57, showing a decrease of 3,80,000 Rupees. But 1856-57 was an unusually successful season.

145. The diminution, it will be observed, has been mainly in the Division of Hansie, where the importation fell from 6,39,423 maunds in 1858-59 to 3,77,661 in 1859-60. The collections of this custom house began to fall seriously in the month of November, and never rallied. The cause of this decrease is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of receiving drafts on Calcutta in lieu of money for rowannahs. The merchants found this a profitable way of making their remittances, and rowannahs to a large extent were purchased. These were employed in covering the trade of other Divisions, and no sooner was a stop put to this than Hansie was deserted, and its collections reverted to the Divisions to which the trade legitimately belonged.

146. As regards the Districts of the North-Western Provinces, several reasons have been assigned for the fluctuations and general decline of revenue.

147. In the first place the rumour of coming changes unsettled the minds of the traders. There was an expectation that the special 8-anna line at Allahabad would be removed, and speculators held back their eastern despatches in anticipation of that event. When this hope was frustrated, it was too late in the season to repair the damage. The Jumna had fallen too low, and hundreds of boats have grounded between this and Agra, or been forced through with only half their freight. Salt has been also brought down by the Grand Trunk Road; but this route is too expensive to be much resorted to. Hence the collections at Allahabad, instead of reaching their legitimate limit, three lakhs of Rupees, have stopped short at 1,89,594 Rupees, and every lakh of Rupees at Allahabad represents four or five lakhs in the western line—all the salt that passes the special line having already paid four times, and since December, five times the same duty, on the former line.

148. The same cause, by reducing the amount of western salts in the markets of the Benares Division, encouraged the advance westwards of the Bengal salts; and when once introduced, they maintain their position for a time.

149. Next the sudden rise of duty in December checked for a short time the trade, but the check was no doubt only temporary, and the trade will eventually resume its former limits.

150. One remarkable result followed the above measure. The term of a month's grace was permitted in the southern portion of the line, where a lower scale of duty had formerly prevailed. The merchants perceived the opportunity for throwing across the line a mass of salt at the lower rates during this period of grace, knowing that they would reap a rich prize by the great enhancement of price which would surely and immediately follow from the sudden rise of duty from 1 Rupee 8 annas and 1 Rupee,

to 2 Rupees 8 annas per maund. During the month of January accordingly, there was a run upon the customs house of Saugor, the collections of which suddenly rose from 1,80,000 Rupees (the aggregate collections for the eight preceding months) to 3,38,378 Rupees. The salt thus brought in by Saugor was probably diverted from some upper parts of the line, where it would have paid the higher duty.

151. Another drawback to the salt trade is ascribed to the amount of capital sunk in unsuccessful speculation on cotton during the past year, and the consequent tightness of the money market.

152. The enhanced duty has also undoubtedly given a fresh impetus to smuggling, especially in the Jhansie Division and the southern part of the Agra Division. This matter has formed the subject of a special reference to the Government of India, and the line has been strengthened at these points. The tide of the salt trade, no longer diverted southward by a lower scale of duties, will set strongly in across the Jhansie line, and this promises to be hereafter the most important Division of the whole Department.

153. Another and very important drawback in the past year has been the unsettled state of the country between the Jumna and Saugor. The line of posts has been constantly broken by parties of rebels sweeping to and fro; and even now the establishments are in some places exposed to peril. It is not long since that one chupprassee lost his life, and a chowkee was burned to ashes by the rebels.

154. It has, as a matter of course, been impossible to guard the line perfectly under such a state of things. And the result has been not only that smuggling has been facilitated, but honest trading has also been checked. The mass of salt which has been passed across, duty free, during the rebellion, has also stocked the market to the east of the line; and this must for a time have a depressing effect upon the trade.

155. It may, however, be remarked that whatever causes have affected the income of the past year, they are only temporary. There is no apparent reason why in succeeding years the salt revenue should not rise to 75 or even 80 lakhs of Rupees per annum.

The unfavorable causes only temporary

Sugar.
General Result.

156. The returns of the sugar revenue are very favorable, as the following comparison will show :—

1856-57.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Rs. 4,65,397 0 0	5,42,133 0 0	7,18,946 0 0

Great increase in the Punjab Division.

The chief increase has been in the Punjab Division:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Sirsa	20,290	37,409
Hansie	94,675	1,47,222
Dehlie	1,93,095	2,67,728
All 5 Divisions in the North Western Provinces...	2,34,073	2,66,587

Proposed increase of Duty on Sugar.

157. The Commissioner of Customs recommended an increase of duty on refined sugar from eight annas to one rupee a maund, and on unrefined from three annas, the present rate, to eight annas a maund. He pointed out that an increase of duty to the above extent would not be felt either by the trade or by the consumers, and that the measure would increase the amount of collection per annum in the North Western Provinces by about three lakhs of Rupees, and by about the same extent in the Punjab. The proposal has since been negatived by the Government of India.

Efficiency of the Customs Department.

158. The efficiency of the Customs line, as established by the results of the year, is highly creditable to the Department. The Officers have had many difficulties, and, in some quarters, actual dangers to encounter in its re-organization, but their determination and zeal have overcome them most successfully.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General Results of Educational measures.

159. In February 1860, 9,621 Colleges and Schools in the North Western Provinces contained 1,51,112 students, of whom 1,758 were found in 8 Anglo-Vernacular Government Colleges and Schools, 4,168 in 37 Missionary Eudcational Institutions, 15,109 in 257 *Tuhsili* Schools, 63,821, in 2,670 *Hulkahbundi* Schools, and 66,256, in 6,649 Schools maintained by the people, 465 native girls were receiving instruction in 7 Government and 10 private Schools. Three Normal Schools (at Agra, Meerut and Benares) trained and sent out in the course of 1859, 628 Tuhsili and Village School Masters.

Number of boys who have attended.

160. From data obtained by careful enquiry in the Benares circle, Mr. Reid assumes that 2,28,000 out of the 3,50,000 boys in the North Western Provinces have attended school for shorter or longer periods in 1859.

161. In the Government Colleges and High Schools attendance has increased from 1,332 at the close of 1858 to 1,610 at the end of 1859, as shown in the following Tabular Statement:—

Attendance at the Government Colleges and High Schools.

Year.	Agra.	Benares.	Bareilly.	Ajmere.	Saugor.
1858 ...	268	373	202	154	335
1859 ...	380	483	228	194	325

These returns are creditable to the Principals and Superintendents whose management has been so successful.

162. A common examination was held at the close of the year in all the subjects read during the Session. The results were satisfactory, considering the weak state of the instructive staff. In mathematics, for which native boys have considerable aptitude, the failure was most marked. But this may properly be attributed to the absence of all special provision for teaching the subject. The Bareilly College alone, the Principal of which (Mr. Kempson) is an accomplished mathematician, did fairly in this respect.

Results of Examination at the close of the year

163. The expenditure on the three Colleges and two High Schools amounted in 1859 to Rupees 1,62,170-15-2, the average cost per student being Rupess 122-1-6.

Expenditure on the Colleges and High Schools.

164. Eight candidates passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, two of them standing in the first Class.

Number of Candidates who have passed the Calcutta University Examination.

165. Government, and other employment, has been secured by seventy students, the highest, lowest, and average salary being Rupees 150, 5, and 33 per mensem.

Number of Students who have found employment under Government.

166. Rupees 1,054-8-0 per mensem, were sanctioned for 151 Government scholarships in 1859; sixty giving Rupees 520-8-0 per mensem, being assigned to English students, thirty-four scholarships valued at 262 Rupees a month to the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, and the balance, 272 Rupees a month, to the Vernacular and Oriental Departments.

Scholarships.

167. Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools. Of these there are three, located at (1) Allygurh, (2) Shahjehanpore, and (3) Pilibhit. They are intended to serve as feeders to the larger Institutions. The attendance of boys amounted to 177; the cost of the schools in 1859-1860 was Rupees 3,906-1-11.

Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools.

168. *Tuhseeli Schools.* The Tuhsili Schools (213 in number in the 4 large circles of Inspection) are now largely attended, the average attendance per school being 6,221. They contained in all 13,251 scholars. The attendance in the several circles is given below for the two past years.

Tuhseeli Schools.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
1st Circle	3,338	4,144	806
2nd ditto	2,554	4,922	960
3rd ditto	4,210	2,803	
4th ditto	1,295	1,382	87
Total ...	11,397	13,251	1,854

169. The expenditure on the Tuhseeli Schools amounted in 1859-1860 to Rupees 60,735-11-9, and the average cost per student to Rupees 5-3-8 a year.

170. *Hulkahbundi Schools.* A very considerable increase is shown in the number of, and attendance at, these unpretending, but, as far as the agricultural population are concerned, most valuable village institutions. They now amount to 2,651 with 63,705 scholars, of their total annual cost, Rupees 1,54,628-3-4, 87 per cent is defrayed by the Zemindars. The average cost per boy is 2-14-5 a year.

Hulkahbundi Schools.

171. The annexed Table shows how rapidly these schools have regained ground and favor.

	Close of 1857-58.		Close of 1858-59.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle	211	3,559	672	15,708
2nd ditto	439	5,724	931	26,214
3rd ditto	237	4,039	721	16,154
4th ditto	102	2,163	327	5,629
Total ...	989	15,485	2,651	63,705

172. The Indigenous Schools are independent of Government, and beyond Government control. But by friendly inspection and judicious encouragement, they are largely influenced by the Educational Department. The fact of their number increasing from 3,915 in 1857-58 to 6,646, with 65,583 pupils in February 1860, is satisfactory evidence of their recovery from the shock which they sustained in 1857.

Indigenous Schools.

173. The following table shows the number of these schools in the respective educational circles of these Provinces.

	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle	3,199	33,475
2nd ditto	1,335	13,625
3rd ditto	1,812	14,470
4th ditto	300	4,014
Total ...	6,646	65,584

174. Rupees 2,58,989-7-8 were expended by their private supporters on Indigenous schools in 1859-60, the average cost per school being Rupees 38-15-6 a year. It seems, however, that the Hulkahbundi frequently takes the place of the Indigenous school.

Normal Schools.

175. The Normal Schools have been in active operation throughout the past year. They turned out in 1859, 628 teachers at an average cost of 53-0-7 per man, the aggregate expenditure having been Rupees 33,307-5-1. They are intended to supply teachers for the 9,520 Vernacular Schools with their 142,539 boys, which are found in these Provinces, and their importance can hardly be over-rated. Since their establishment they have prepared 1,514 teachers and candidates for teacherships at an expenditure of Rupees 80,594-4-5.

Female Education.

176. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to resuscitate Female education in the Agra District. The girls' schools, which numbered 288 just before the mutiny, were swept away by the disturbances of 1857. In place, however, of proceeding on the system formerly adopted, *viz.*, the simultaneous establishment of a large number of girls' schools under untrained male teachers, Mr. Reid has enlisted the services of one of the native teachers, attached to the Agra College, Kaliyan Singh, a Jat of family and influence, who has undertaken to supply school-mistresses, principally of his own caste, duly trained and instructed. They are placed in charge of a school, as soon as they are qualified to teach the more elementary books. The Moonshee had, at the close of 1859-60, 8 schools, with 146 pupils, under his charge.

Grants-in-aid

177. Rupees 15,872 were expended in 1859-60 on grants-in-aid of 9 schools maintained by Christian Missions imparting "sound secular instruction" to 621 boys, the average cost to the Government of each pupil being Rupees 17-14-0, and to the private supporters of the schools Rupees 42-12-8 *per annum.*

Result of Printing operations.

178. Printing operations (in connection with the supply of Vernacular School-books) were resumed at the close of 1857, and have been carried on with activity during the past official year, in the

course of which 119 works, mostly reprints, consisting of 8,03,700 copies, have issued, or were passing through the Press.

Exertions of the Department.

179. Mr. Reid summarizes the results as follows:—"In February 1860, the "North Western Provinces could show 9,621 schools, "attended by 1,51,112 boys, of whom upwards of 80,000 "are found in schools which are either maintained by the Government, or are entirely "under the control and management of the Officers of Government." He attributes these results to the indefatigable exertions of the Inspectors of the Department and their deputies, aided by the cordial support and countenance which they have received from District Officers.

180. This Government is much indebted to Mr. Reid for his strenuous and unremitting exertions during the past year, the results of which cannot but be regarded as in the highest degree encouraging and creditable also both to himself and to his departmental subordinates, of whom Mr. Reid has specially mentioned Mr. Griffiths, Head Master, and Officiating Principal of the Benares College, Major Pearson, the Inspector of the 2nd Circle, and Mr. Cann, Inspector of the 1st Circle, Dr. Anderson, Principal of the Agra College, Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College, Mr. Fallon, Superintendent of the Government School at Ajmere, and Messrs. Wiggins and Platts, Officiating Inspector, and Officiating Head Master of the Saugor Circle.

Thomason College.

181. The Thomason College at Roorkee, though not under the Educational Department, may here be appropriately mentioned. It serves as much the purpose of a feeder to the Department Public Works, as that of a proper Educational Institution.

This College has prospered during the past year under the excellent administration of its Principal, Captain Maclagan. It was visited by the Lieutenant Governor in February last with great interest, and the impression left upon his mind was that no more useful institution (except perhaps the Medical Colleges) exists throughout the Empire. Some changes have been introduced during the year under review.

A scheme for the revision of the Establishment has been submitted.

182. A scheme for the revision of the College Establishment has been submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India. The effect will be to strengthen the staff of the institution, and materially to improve its efficiency.

183. The period at which Officers of the Army shall join the Senior Department of the College has been altered. The time formerly fixed extended from the 1st March to the end of June. Under this arrangement their first Session, up to the end of August, was too short; and one, two, or more of the periodical examinations of the Session having taken place before they joined, these Officers found themselves in arrears at the very outset. This disadvantage has been removed by admitting them at an earlier period of the year, between 1st January and the 1st March.

184. Captain Maclagan having represented that the College course did not afford students entering the English class of the first department, any opportunity of improving their general education by acquiring a practical knowledge of English, and so qualifying themselves for a commission in the Army by passing the examination prescribed for Cadets before their admission, or for professional employment as Probationary Assistant Engineers, evidence of a good general education being among the tests required by para. 37, chapter II. of the Public Works Code from candidates for that grade, it was determined to add this general education test to the present mathematical requirement for admission into the English class of the First Department of the College.

185. Other minor alterations and improvements have been made in the curriculum.

186. Racket Courts and a Gymnasium would have been under construction but for the restriction on Public Works Expenditure. A rowing boat on the Ganges Canal, which Captain Maclagan has asked for, will nevertheless be supplied for the use of the Europeans attached to the institution.

187. The Roorkee College Press, under the superintendence of Mr. Lynch, and the Wood-Engraving Department, under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, are most useful institutions, and are receiving every encouragement. Some of the native lads instructing in the art of wood-engraving have been transferred to the Government Press at Allahabad.

Proposed Observatory.

188. The want of Observatory in Northern India has been felt by scientific bodies in England, and the conditions of the atmosphere at Roorkee will probably admit of more continuous observations than are practicable at Madras (where the only Observatory in India exists) or in most other parts of India.

Major Tennant, the Astronomer at Madras, has pointed out the aid which scientific research would derive from a series of continuous observations in Northern India, and has indicated Roorkee, or its neighbourhood, as the most fitting place for the desired Observatory. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the two objects of instruction and of scientific usefulness, may be combined with greater advantage at Roorkee in connection with the College, than at any other place in Northern India, and that while the first outlay in the erection of a suitable building, and in the purchase of instruments will be insignificant, when compared with the large interests which the Observatory would promote, the maintenance of it, to which the press and the various existing establishments at Roorkee will contribute, would be inexpensive. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore asked Captain Maclagan, in consultation with Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor General, to draw out a complete scheme, showing the buildings, the instruments, and the establishments that would be required, together with a statement of first outlay and cost of future maintenance, and a sketch of the instructional course that might be followed, as well as of the scientific observations which it should be the duty of the Professor of Astronomy (who would of course be

indispensible) to make a regular continuous series of, and to record. Furnished with these data, the Lieutenant-Governor will bring the scheme under the consideration of the Government of India, not doubting that it will be followed by results beneficial alike to the interests of science, and to the usefulness of the College.

A Cadetship bestowed annually on the College, by Sir P. Cautley, K. C. B.

189. During the past year Sir Proby Cautley, K. C. B., placed an annual Cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College, to be confered upon the student of the English class of the first department, passing at the annual examination the standard prescribed for the College Certificate, who should have attained the highest proficiency, both in the professional studies pursued by the College, and on the subjects of examination laid down as the test of qualification of Cadets in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Shortly afterwards, however, Sir Proby Cautley was compelled to announce that owing to the suspension of the private patronage of Members of the Indian Council, he, was no longer able to bestow this prize. But on the matter being referred to the Government of India, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council at once recommended Her Majesty's Government to carry out Sir P. Cautley's design in its integrity, and, in the meantime, in anticipation of the sanction of the Home Government, authorized the competition for this year to be proceeded with.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Constitution of the Department of Public Works.

190. The Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, during 1859-60, was composed of eleven Divisions of Public Works, and four of roads, extending over 928 miles.

Expenditure.

191. For the several works in the above fifteen Divisions, the Government of India fixed the limit of expenditure (during 1859-60) at 51,08,885 Rupees. Of this sum 50,97,000 Rupees have been actually expended.

Relative cost of Establishment to expenditure.

192. The sum above mentioned as actually expended includes 4,11,068 Rupees, which were drawn for fixed establishments and for the contingencies attached to them. This, therefore, shows that the cost of establishment, as distributed over the several works, amounts to 8,075 Rupees per cent. on the whole expenditure of 50,97,000 Rupees.

Expenditure on Military works.

193. Two-thirds of the above expenditure may be taken as showing pretty closely the expenditure on Military *works*, and of these Military works, the Sub-Division known as "Accommodation for Troops" must be considered as absorbing the largest share of the expenditure.

Military Cantonments.

194. The roads in the Cawnpore Cantonments were improved and put in order agreeably to estimates sanctioned to the extent of 33,223 Rupees.

Accommodation for Troops.

195. At the stations of Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Shahjehanpore, Ghazeepore, Ooraie, Gwalior, Lullutpoor and Jhansie, barracks of the description termed "Semi-Permanent," were either completed at the close of the year, as may be seen by reference to the Appendix No. X. At the station of Jhansie seven iron-framed barracks, each to accommodate half a company, were in course of erection, and have, it is believed, been completed before this.

196. At the stations of Azimghur, Goruckpore, Jounpore, Bustee, Banda, Humeerpore, and Mooradabad, temporary shelter was provided for troops, and in some instances civil and native buildings were appropriated for this purpose. Banda and Humeerpore have been abandoned as stations for European troops, and the semi-permanent barracks, which were to have been erected at Mooradabad, for a wing of European Infantry, have, within the current year, been countermanded.

197. It will be borne in mind that at each of the stations noted in Appendix No. X. large sums had to be expended to afford camp shelter, so to speak, until semi-permanent accommodation could be completed. The state of the country required that troops should be maintained at those stations, and this necessity involved a *double* expenditure for the one object; or, in other words, shelter, the most temporary, had to be provided before that of a more permanent kind could be undertaken. These remarks also apply to the stations of Seronj, Seepree, and Goonah, in the Gwalior district, with this difference that, while the stations mentioned in Appendix No. X. are to be retained for European troops, those in the Gwalior district, just mentioned, are to be abandoned.

198. At Cawnpore the permanent barracks commenced before the mutiny, and temporarily fitted up to shelter Europeans, are being gradually completed, according to the original intention of having upper stories. The iron beams which were ordered for these barracks from England before the mutiny, have now reached Cawnpore. The barracks would have been completed this year; but owing to the reduction of the Budget grant from three lakhs to one lakh for the current year's expenditure, the work has already been stopped.

199. At Roorkee semi-permanent barracks had been completed for a regiment of European Infantry in 1858-59; but they have been occupied only since March last. A small expenditure has been incurred in fitting up some of the barracks to supply the place of subsidiary buildings, such as canteen, Serjeants' mess room, &c., as also quarters for Officers. But should it be hereafter decided to retain European Infantry permanently at Roorkee, a considerable expenditure will be necessary to complete the buildings according to the authorized scale.

200. At Meerut an expenditure of 6,077 Rupees has been sanctioned for fitting up the permanent rum godowns for the accommodation of a troop of Royal Artillery; and at Allahabad (in the Fort) the Ellenborough barracks are being completed, with verandahs, at a probable cost of 62,954 Rupees.

Military Ordnance.

201. The powder magazine at Futtehgurh is approaching completion. Work was retarded owing to the difficulty in getting bricks. The cost of this work has been estimated at 25,191 Rupees.

At Allahabad, (in the Fort,) workshops for the arsenal are being constructed. The probable cost will be 28,943 Rupees.

Military Commissariat.

202. The remarks under the heading "Accommodation for Troops" are applicable to this Sub-Division. Semi-permanent sheds have been constructed at Gwalior, and the cost, according to the revised estimate, will be 11,920 Rupees. At Meerut the Sapper barracks have been fitted up for the accommodation of rum, *i. e.* to supply the place of the regular godowns taken up for the accommodation of troops. The estimate for the work amounts to 8,163 Rupees.

Revenue.
Land and Miscellaneous.

203. At Allygurh and Muttra cutcherries for the Collector and Magistrate have been sanctioned. The cost of both buildings has been estimated at 49,358 Rupees.

The building at Allygurh has been well advanced, and will soon be ready; but some doubt as to a proper site has prevented progress in the construction of the building sanctioned for Muttra.

Revenue—Opium.

204. The expenditure at Ghazeepore on the Opium Agency buildings has been very large, owing in some instances, to the failure of walls.

Ecclesiastical.

205. The old church at Futtehgurh has been abandoned, after an expenditure of 4,877 Rupees on repairs. The materials of the old church will cover, or nearly so, the sum expended in these repairs. A new church has been sanctioned at a cost of 20,000 Rupees.

206. The church at Muttra has been restored, and is now being supplied with furniture—the estimated cost of this work was 11,946 Rupees. But the actual expenditure will be considerably less, as the required amount of accommodation has been secured, without increasing the length of the building. A large temporary church has been constructed for Protestants at Gwalior, at a cost of 4,532 Rupees, and trifling sums have been expended at other new stations for fitting up temporary places of worship, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Communication—Metal Roads.

207. The whole of the Grand Trunk Road, with the exception of the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpore, has been kept in repair. This latter portion was abandoned for a few months, owing to the financial pressure; but as near the close of the official year a balance seemed likely to remain of the sum granted for expenditure, and as it had been represented that the traffic between Allahabad and Cawnpore was impeded, the Executive Engineer received orders to resume charge of the road.

208. Two new lines of road were almost completed within the year, the one leading from Meerut to Roorkee, 66 miles; and the other from Bewar (on the Grand Trunk Road, near Mynpoory) to Futtehgurh, 23 miles. The cost of the former is roughly estimated at 1,70,000 Rupees, and of the latter at 64,344 Rupees.

209. The road between Allahabad and the Sohagee Pass was taken charge of by the Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division. Repairs to make it a fair-weather road were commenced; and the total expenditure on this account will be about 16,523 Rupees.

Communication—Boat Bridges and Ferries.

210. The boat bridges at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra were made over to the Public Works Department by the Civil or Local Authorities. They are formed of country boats, (that at Agra having a number of iron pontoons in addition,) and are as complete and efficient as such bridges are usually found to be.

211. Several complaints have been made regarding the bridges at Allahabad and Agra; at the former place, more with reference to the want of a proper tramway; and at the latter station, in respect to the roadway of the bridge itself, which is old, and requires extensive renewal. For Allahabad a new tramway has been sanctioned. The cost will exceed the amount of the estimate (58,567 Rupees); but when the tramway is laid down, and other minor improvements made to the bridge itself, there will be no cause for complaint. At Agra it its proposed to construct a permanent bridge. In the meantime instructions have been issued to carry out such repairs and renewals to road-planking, &c., as may be necessary.

212. At Cawnpore the bridge over the Ganges, was much improved; but improvements are still practicable, and will be carried out as soon as the iron anchors, purchased at Calcutta for Rupees 31,106-7-9, are received.

Communication.—Accommodation for Travellers.

Ghazeepore	...	...	Rupees	3,599
Ghurmooktesur	...	...	"	2,961
Futtehgurh	...	...	"	5,075
Lullutpore ...	...	...	"	2,133

213. The staging bungalows at Ghazeepore and Futtehgurh have been completed, and those at Ghurmooktesur and at Lullutpore are now ready. The estimated cost of each is noted in the margin.

Electric Telegraph.

214. Piers to support the Electric Telegraph wire over the Ganges, at Ghurmooktesur, are under construction. The probable cost will be 6,637 Rupees.

General Remarks.

Rates.

215. These have been very much affected since the mutiny, but except at the stations of Cawnpore and Allahabad, not to a greater extent than can be accounted for, by the fact that labor and material, though not produced in larger quantities than before the mutiny, were enhanced in price, owing to the great demand, both by Government and private individuals; by Government for new barracks, &c., at stations destroyed during the mutiny, or created after its suppression; and by private individuals in restoring their dwellings, shops, &c.

216. At Cawnpore and Allahabad the rates are greatly affected by the working of the Railway and by other departments of the State.

CANALS.

Ganges Canal.

217. The year 1859-60 was an unusually dry one; the rains were very scanty, and the Ganges commenced diminishing in volume early in September, while during the rubbee season the usual fall of rain almost entirely failed. Thus the capabilities of the Ganges Canal, as it at present exists, were severely tried, and it may be considered as proved that, while the head works may, in seasons of drought, with difficulty be made to afford the supply now required, they will be utterly insufficient to meet the increased demands when the full depth of water, which the Canal is intended to carry, has to be admitted. Rough plans and estimates of the improvements at Myapore, proposed, in order to overcome this difficulty, have been lately laid before the Government of India.

218. In other respects, the works in the Northern Division, with the exception of a failure in the masonry ghâts of the Solani Aqueduct, which will be presently adverted to, were found during the years under report to fulfil their purposes admirably.

219. Towards the close of the rubbee, the water in the canal was turned off, in order that such urgent repairs as might be found necessary might be effected, and simultaneously with the lowering of the supply, a portion of the left ghâts, immediately above the Solani Aqueduct Proper, were observed to settle. But after most careful examination, the failure of the ghâts was found not to threaten, in any way, the safety of the canal, and the supply was re-admitted on the 2nd May. Since that time the masonry has again filled, and the proceedings of a Committee, specially convened to enquire into the causes of the accident, have been laid before the Government of India.

220. Extensive repairs are required to the Muhmudpore Falls, but the impossibility of closing the canal in such a year, for a period long enough to allow of the work being satisfactorily done, had compelled its postponement. Meanwhile the stability of the work is not endangered, and materials have been collected with a view to carry out the repairs at the earliest feasible opportunity.

221. In the Upper and Lower Central Divisions the only works requiring special notice are the falls at Sulawa, Bhola, and Dasna. The whole of these works have been considerably injured since the canal was opened. Repairs have, from time to time, been made, but hitherto with little good effect, in consequence of the new brick-work never having been allowed sufficient time to consolidate. To remedy this evil, blocks of stone and kunkur have been collected and partially used with success in filling up the broken spaces in the chambers, and as soon as a diminished demand for water enables the canal to be closed for a lengthened period, the remainder of the injuries will be made good.

222. In the Etawah and Cawnpore Terminal Division good progress was made towards preparing the main canal for receiving its full supply. Indeed, in the lower portions of each of these Divisions, a full supply was maintained during the greater part of the year under report. All that is now required is to complete the channels

of distribution or rajbuhas, and these are being constructed as rapidly as the funds placed at the disposal of the Department will admit.

223. The terminal works of the Etawah branch, for which large quantities of materials were collected early in 1857, were suspended by the outbreak, and are still in abeyance, with the exception of the Gurhaita first-class chokey, which was completed during 1859-60. The Superintendent does not look on these works as of any urgent importance, and they can stand over until more pressing claims on the attention of the Department have been satisfied.

224. The Kanakowa Bridge, in the Etawah Division, and the terminal chokey in the Cawnpore Division, are the only works injured during the outbreak, which have not been yet restored. The former was destroyed by neighboring zemindars, who threw an earthen bund across the canal above the bridge, to raise the level of the water for facilitating irrigation. It was decided by this Government that the cost of re-building this work should be defrayed by the State, and it will be restored during the ensuing cold season.

225. The Cawnpore terminal chokey was destroyed by the Military authorities, as interfering with the new intrenchments at that station. The ruins will be cleared away.

226. The chief work done during the year under report was the remodelling of old and construction of new rajbuhas. New lines constructed during the year 1859-60.

In the Northern Division	1¾ miles.
Ditto Upper Central Division	6 „
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	55 „
Ditto Etawah ditto	50 „
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	130 „
Total miles ...	242¾

Total mileage of rajbuhas to close of 1859-60.

In the Northern Division	186 miles
Ditto Upper Central ditto	182 „
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	409 „
Ditto Etawah ditto	249 „
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	209 „
Total miles ...	1,235

Rupees 4,90,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the completion of the rajbuha system of the Ganges Canal; and more money has been promised, should the Superintendent General of Irrigation find himself in a position to execute more work.

227. The officers on the Ganges Canal have been directed to take such measures as the funds placed at their disposal for plantations will allow, to extend the nurseries of Keekur trees, with a view to providing fuel for Railway purposes.

228. The grafted mangoe gardens on the canal are generally in a thriving condition, but not as yet in a sufficiently forward state to yield any returns. In the Etawah and Cawnpore Terminal Divisions several of these gardens were originally formed in unfavorable soil, and either perished during the outbreak, or were found, on inspection, this year, to be so unpromising, that their abandonment was recommended. The number of gardens has been now reduced to two in the Etawah and three in the Cawnpore Division, and it is not proposed to extend the number, until the native community in their neighborhood give signs, which they have not yet done, of a desire to benefit by them, and make use of the grafts which they so abundantly produce.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

229. Very little original work was done on this canal. The most arduous duty of the Superintendent has been this year to satisfy the enormous demand for water from so many cultivators during such a season of extreme drought. In spite of the great want of rain, however, the Jumna has kept up its supply, and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal has been maintained with regularity.

230. In the Saharunpoor District, the swamp, called the Sooltanpore swamp, has had a main drainage channel cut into it as far as the water would allow; lateral cuts are now being pushed out from the main line; and it is confidently expected that during this season the whole of this mass of water will have been drained off, and that probably rice cultivation will be carried out over a large extent of ground now covered with stagnant water. Another drainage cut below the village of Nanonta, to the Khirsumni River, has been in progress since January 1859. The masonry works, with the exception of plastering, have been completed, and about 2 miles of the line are in operation.

231. It is expected that the revenue from this canal will be unusually large this year; it will probably be not less than 2,40,000 or about 60,000 higher than it was last year.

232. The works of the Eastern Jumna Canal have been singularly free from damage during the past season, owing, probably, to the lightness of the rains. The only accident of any consequence was the falling in of the Raipoor Bridge; and this was attributed to the excessive slope originally given to the canal bed and the gradual retrogression of levels.

DOON CANALS.

Rajpore Canal.

233. The only work done on this canal, during 1859-60, was the building of a new silt trap.

Beejapore Canal.

234. The side walls of the channel along the Punhulwala Cliff, on a length of 2,800 feet, have been raised a foot, so as to increase the supply by a fourth. A module, the first of its kind, has been put up by Mr. Forrest, for the supply of water by contract to the Hurbunswala Estate.

Kutta Futhar Canal.

235. The portion of the canal between the Julalnawala and Daghunwala Aqueducts was found to be too low, and the side walls, over a length of 1,000 feet, were raised to admit of a large supply.

Kullunga Canal.

236. The works of the main channel, consisting chiefly of heavy embankments, from 17 to 30 feet in height, with an aqueduct, have been finished, which will enable the canal to be opened this year. The new masonry supply channel at the head has been completed on half its length.

Jakhun Canal.

237. The masonry channel has been completed from the Rooa Khala to within a short distance of the Raneepokri Village, where water is greatly needed, even for drinking purposes. The whole length of this line is 9,840 feet, of which 1,370 run along the side of the hill, where digging was difficult—4,970 formed the main channel on the table land of Bhogpoor, and 3,500 is a portion of the Raneepokri Branch. On this line there are 14 falls, varying in descent from 3 to 14 each. A distributing reservoir has also been built where the Raneepokri and Burkole Rajbuhas bifurcate.

Hurdwar Road.

238. During the year under report, this road, with the exception of certain bridges, was completed. It consists of 8 miles of entirely new road, which has been gravelled and opened out; 4 miles of it have been cut through heavy forest, and 4 bridges, each of 10 span, besides 5 saucer drains, have been constructed.

239. Where the line descended the different steppes of the country there have been some tolerably heavy cuttings. On a length of 600 feet in one place the depth of cutting was 14, and 800 feet of embankment, 8 in height were thrown up beyond. A protective wall, 230 feet long, has been built, and heavy crib work put up to prevent the incursion of the Sooswa River on the road.

240. The road for 8 miles has been widened from 15 to 30, and ditches added. The road has, in short, been made passable from end to end, 30 miles—and a large traffic has passed along it for the first time.

Rohilcund Canals.

241. The original work in Rohilcund was entirely confined to the East Bygool Canals, which may be briefly described as follows:—

One mile of the East and two half miles of the West Choorylee Branches excavated. These lines were far advanced prior to the outbreak, and it became

necessary to complete them, as they were useless until the tail water could be properly disposed of.

242. Choorylee Dam, The heavy crib work and piling at tail completed.

Bhanpore Dam, two additional openings to Sissowna Dam and Ghurame Dam.

243. The blocks have been sunk to their full depth at Bhanpore, and the foundations of the Sissowna and Ghurame Dams have been nearly completed.

244. The extent of land irrigated and revenue derived from the canals in Rohilcund, during the period under review, are considerably in excess of any former years, and double that of the preceding season.

Agra irrigation works.

245. The expenditure for the year under report was concentrated on the Futtehpore-Sekree works, comprising an earthen bund and masonry weir, against which the bulk of the outlay is chargeable. These were to be finished by the middle of June. The remaining portion of the project is confined to a main outlet and first-class chokey at Futtehpore-Sekree, together with the works on the Bhurkoli line, consisting of three masonry dams, pucca inlet drains, excavation and embankment, all of which have been entirely completed.

Railway. Account Current.

246. A note on the revenue account current of the East India Railway, in the North-Western Provinces, for the half year ending the 30th December 1859, will be found in the Appendix No. XI.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Works executed from Local Funds.

247. The returns of the several Local Committees and their proceedings during the past year, which was the first since the restoration of order, are necessarily imperfect. Generally, however, the Committees have not lost sight of the fact, that the money which the people contribute is held by them in trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are bound to make such a conscientious distribution of the funds placed at their disposal, as shall produce the largest possible amount of benefit to local traffic and local communications. Some portion of the funds have been devoted to roads and other works of general public utility. But the principle borne in mind by the Committees has been, that due regard must be had to the interests of the people primarily, and, having sufficiently provided for these, they then proceed to vote the remainder of the available funds, as judiciously as they can, on works of general public benefit.

248. The state of the roads between Saharunpore and Roorkee, Saharunpore and Dehrah, and Roorkee and Dehrah, have been the subject of the personal examination of the Lieutenant-Governor. The line between Roorkee and Dehrah has been declared by the Supreme Government to be imperial, and will be constructed from the State revenues, and not at the cost of the Local Funds. The road *viâ* Kylaspore to Roorkee has been abandoned, and a new line determined on, which will be taken off from a point beyond the Hindun, on the Saharunpore and Dehrah road, and carried across the country to Sekundurpore, or Bhugwanpore, which the road contemplated from Roorkee, along the right bank of the Solani Nuddee, will touch. The advantages of the new scheme are, that the Hindun will need to be bridged at one point only, near Hurowrah, instead of two, to accommodate the traffic both to Roorkee and towards Deyrah; that, as the new road to be taken out from beyond the Hindun to the point of junction near Bhugwanpore, on the projected road from Roorkee to Mohun, will be considerably shorter than the existing line from Kylaspore to Roorkee, there will be a less length of road to be annually repaired, and that this gain or saving will be greatly enhanced by the fact that the road from Roorkee, as far as Bhugwanpore, will be part of an imperial line, the cost of which will be met from the general revenues, not from Local Funds, while the portion of road towards Deyrah, from Saharunpore, as far as Hurowrah, will answer a double purpose.

Division.	District.	Amount.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dhoon	6,246	0	0
	Saharunpore	27,226	0	0
	Mozuffernugger	25,847	0	0
	Meerut	32,144	0	0
	Bolundshuhur	73,344	0	0
	Allygurh	81,172	0	0
Rohilcund ...	Bijnour	32,534	0	0
	Moradabad	24,866	0	0
	Budaon	32,460	0	0
	Bareilly	1,02,954	0	0
	Shahjehanpore	42,610	0	0
Agra ...	Agra	13,800	0	0
	Muttra	72,333	0	0
	Furruckabad	75,967	0	0
	Mynpoory	71,598	0	0
	Etawah	27,785	0	0
	Etah...	13,344	0	0
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	90,800	0	0
	Futtehpore	60,654	0	0
	Allahabad	48,000	0	0
	Banda	32,097	0	0
Benares ...	Benares...	33,653	0	0
	Jounpore	21,224	0	0
	Mirzapore	23,136	0	0
	Ghazeepore...	27,718	0	0
	Azimgurh	24,250	0	0
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore...	36,670	0	0
	Total ...	11,54,432	0	0

249. In the margin is a Tabular Statement, showing the amount which has been expended in Public Works in each District of these Provinces Proper during the year.

250. The amount available is far larger than in ordinary years, owing to the large balances which had accumlated in consequence of the small amount of work which the Committees were able to execute during the year 1858.

251. The following are some of the more prominent works to which the sums realized from the Local Funds have been devoted.

252. The construction of a serai in the town of Mozuffernuggur, which is urgently required for the convenience of travellers, has been sanctioned at an

estimated cost of 11,000: Rupees 6,000 Rupees of this will be met from the Ferry Funds, and the balance will be paid from the Nuzool Funds of the City.

253. The road from Ghurmooktesur to Dehlie carries a very large proportion of the surplus produce of Rohilcund and the Upper Doab, and the metalling of this has been contemplated. But the Local Committee have not sufficient funds at present to undertake the work, and all their available money has been devoted to the line from Ghurmooktesur to Meerut, which is a military and postal line. The assignment made in the Public Works Budget, in aid of the Local Committee for this road, has been disallowed by the Government of India.

254. Rupees 12,000 will be expended from the Bohundshuhur Funds on the road running in that District from Anoopshuhur and Coel, and a bridge will be erected on this road, at the village of Rajoor, at a cost of 3,759 Rupees.

255. Rupees 16,862 has been devoted to the metalling of the road between Hattrass and Kasgunge, from the funds of the Allygurh District.

256. In the Moradabad District attention has been directed to the improvement of the road from Chundowsee to Anoopshuhur, by which the traffic from the southern part of the Moradabad District seeks the Doab. Next to that, from Moradabad to Ghurmooktesur, this road is the most important to the interests of the people in the District, and it was thought by this Government that aid might be given to the Local Committee from the Imperial Funds. But the assignment entered in the Public Works Budget with that object has been disallowed.

257. The Budaon Committee has devoted the sum of 11,500 Rupees to the construction of a new road to connect Bilsee with Kuchlaghat.

258. Rupees 19,000 has been appropriated to metalling and bridging that portion of the road from Agra *viâ* Shekohabad and Sirsagunje, towards Etawah, which lies in the Mynpoory District. Rupees 8,000 more has been devoted towards re-metalling the road from Mynpoory to Keraolee.

259. Rupees 5,000 have been authorized for the repair of that portion of the road between Etawah and Agra which lies in the Etawah District. It is a road to the repair of which the Government may hereafter be expected to contribute.

260. In the Cawnpore District 10,000 Rupees have been set aside for the construction of roads intended to accommodate Railway traffic. Rupees 36,000 have been devoted from the funds of the District towards metalling and bridging the important road to Humeerpore.

261. In the Futtehpore District 8,000 Rupees have been appropriated for the repair of the road to Banda, and 25,000 Rupees towards constructing a new metalled

road from Futtehpore to opposite Dalamow. This road is most important, being the connecting link between Bundelcund, Saugor, and Oudh. Rupees 9,465 are held available for the construction of roads for the accommodation of Railway traffic.

262. Rupees 9,000 have been devoted to re-metalling and widening the road between Benares and Ghazeepore, and 6,000 Rupees to constructing the road from Jounpore towards Lucknow.

263. The work on the road between Ghazeepore and Doargaottee, which connects Ghazeepore with the Grand Trunk Road, and with the Railway, is being vigorously pushed forward by the Local Committees; and a sum of 5,468 Rupees has been allotted for repairing and bridging the road from Ghazeepore *viâ* Muhmedabad to Kotwah. Rupees 6,712 has been devoted to the repair of the roads from Ghazeepore to Benares and Goruckpore.

264. The sum of 6,406 Rupees has been sanctioned for constructing a raised causeway over the Mahasra Jheel, in the Goruckpore District, for want of which a large bridge of five arches, erected four years ago, at a cost of 8,000 Rupees, has been hitherto useless.

265. Rupees 6,000 has been devoted to the repair of the important road between Oraice and Calpee, in the Jaloun District.

266. Hitherto the repair of serais has fallen upon the Ferry Funds of the respective Districts. The Humeerpore Committee thinking it but fair that the Bhutteearas, or people in charge, who reap all the profits from travellers, should pay the cost of the repair of the serai, at that station, offered the charge of the building to them, provided that they paid for the repair. On their refusal they took the serai under direct management, and it has been made to yield a fair monthly profit. The attention of the Commissioners of Divisions have been called to this circumstance, in order that serais generally may be made to sustain the cost of their own repair, in the same manner.

Works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own expense.

267. A statement, showing the works of public utility, constructed by private persons, at their own expense, during the year, will be found in Appendix No. XII.

SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

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268. Nothing calling for special notice has occurred in these departments within the jurisdiction of the Government during the past year.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL.

Reduction in the Military Police.

Name of Corps or Establishment.	Saving per mensem.
Goruckpore Recruiting Depôt	429 10 5
Mynpoory Auxiliary Force	15,529 8 10
Goruckpore Police Levy	4,375 6 0
Etawah Yeomanry Levies	8,843 15 10
Corps of Jezailchees	9,800 0 0
Total per mensem ...	38,978 9 1
Grand Total per annum ...	4,67,742 13 0

269. The reductions effected in the extra establishments of Civil Police have already been exhibited in Section III. of this report. Those which have taken place in the Military Police Establishments are shown in the margin.

Establishment of a Branch Treasury at Roorkee.

270. The magnitude of the monetary transactions at Roorkee, and the interests of the large establishments located there required that there should be a local Treasury for the conduct of all business connected with them; and the presence of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate on the spot afforded the ready means of establishing it without delay, and at a trifling expense. It was shown that the additional outlay would be much more than counterbalanced by the removal of the délay which had heretofore been unavoidable in the submission of the Saharunpore treasury accounts, in which District Roorkee is situated, to the Accountant, and in the preparation, consequently, of the returns required from him by the Government of India, for incorporation in the accounts of the Empire. On a representation to the above effect being made to the Governor-General, His Excellency was pleased to sanction the proposed establishment, at a cost of 225 Rupees per mensem.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Abolition of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

271. No new point connected with the navigation of the Gogra has been brought to notice during the past year. The Pilot Establishment experimentally entertained has since been abolished.

Ganges Establishment.

272. The Ganges Establishment continues to work with satisfactory results.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland placed at the disposal of this Government.

273. During the past year two Ministers of the Church of Scotland have been placed at the disposal of this Government; the one, the Reverend J. Williamson, has been posted to the station of Allahabad, and the other, the Reverend J. M. Thomson, to Meerut. A suitable establishment has been sanctioned for each. The former has been required to visit the station of Benares occasionally, and, recently, at his own suggestion, he has been permitted to visit Cawnpore and Lucknow once in three months. The latter has it in charge to pay periodical visits to Delhi.

Repair of Churches destroyed in the Rebellion.

274. The churches at Agra, Allygurh, Azimgurh, Etawah, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore, which were injured during the disturbances, have been repaired mostly at the cost of the State.

Projects for enlarging the Churches at Muttra and Benares.

275. Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares, which afford inadequate accommodation for European troops, now for the first time stationed there, have been under consideration, and will shortly be executed.

New Church at Bareilly.

276. For the same reason it has been resolved to build a new church at Bareilly, the old church being too small, and its enlargement impracticable.

Restoration of the Church at Cawnpore.

277. The church at Cawnpore, destroyed during the disturbances, has been almost entirely restored with funds derived from the cess levied on the city.

Memorial Church proposed to be erected at Cawnpore.

278. Large subscriptions have been raised for the erection of a Memorial Church at this station, on the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, under the encouragement given by His Excellency the Viceroy. The project has not yet come before the Government in a definite shape.

Cost of a new Church at Furruckabad, defrayed from the cess levied on that City.

279. A sum of 25,000 Rupees has been reserved from the cess levied on the city of Furruckabad, for the erection of a new church, of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the European troops and the residents, in place of that destroyed by the rebels.

Proposal to erect a Church at Jhansie in abeyance.

280. The question of constructing a church at Jhansie came under consideration, but was placed in abeyance, owing to doubts as to the continued occupation of the station by a European garrison. Temporary accommodation was provided.

Temporary accommodation provided at Gwalior.

281. At Gwalior also similar provision has been made.

Marriage Registrars appointed where necessary.

282. Marriage Registrars, under Act V. of 1852, have been appointed in all the Stations of these Provinces, which seemed to require them.

SECTION XII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Military operations against the Rebels in Bundelcund.

283. In July last year, with reference to the approaching relief of the Madras Troops in the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories, this Government represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the urgent necessity which existed for the dispersion or annihilation of the rebel bands which infested that locality. It was pointed out that, owing to their being suffered to remain unmolested, the minds of the people were in an unsettled and excited state, and that the lives and property of those who were engaged in peaceful industry, were placed jeopardy. The result was that in the cold weather a force under Brigadier Wheler completely scoured these Districts, and with the best effect, as no rebel leader of note has since shown himself in those parts, although a few men, if of minor repute, are of desperate character, such as Dowlut Sing, still find a haven in the neighboring jungles, from which they sally out to plunder and destroy.

Results of the Proceedings of Special Commissioners.

284. Up to the 31st December 1859 no less than 136 cases has been submitted by the several Special Commissioners for the confirmation and final orders of Government; and as all of these were connected with the rebellion, and of more or less importance, and many of them involved the lives of the prisoners, they formed a very onerous and responsible addition to the already sufficiently heavy duties which ordinarily devolve upon the head of this Government. Amongst these was the case of Hickmutoollah Khan, the late Deputy Collector of Futtehpore, who was supposed to have been concerned in the murder of the Judge, Mr. Tucker. He was not tried on that charge. But being tried for being a leader in rebellion, and convicted after a very laborious inquiry, was sentenced to transportation for life. Since the expiration of the year three rebels of note have been captured, tried by Special Commissioners, and sentenced capitally. The one was Khan Bahadoor Khan, the notorious Nazim of Bareilly, who was delivered up by the Nepalese. Another was the hardly less infamous Rummust Singh, who was the chief of the band who murdered the two Railway Engineers, Messrs. Evans and Limnell, in the Banda District, and who was surrendered, owing to the exertions of Captain Osborne, through the medium of the Maharajah of Rewah. The third was Joala Pershad, who was concerned in the massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.

285. More recently the Ex-Nawab of Nujeebabad, Mahmood Khan, who had escaped into Nepal, and surrendered himself to the officers on the frontier, returned to

Moradabad in disguise and under a feigned name. He was discovered at Rampoor, and delivered up by the Nawab to justice.

286. A statement is subjoined, showing the results of the cases referred to Government.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Number of cases referred.	Number of cases in which sentence of death was recommended.	Number of cases in which the penalty of death was remitted by Government.	Number of cases in which sentence of transportation for life was recommended.	Number of cases in which sentence of transportation for life was remitted or mitigated.	Number of other cases.	Number of cases in which the sentence recommended was remitted or mitigated.
136	33	16	22	4	81	10

287. The special Acts of 1857, which have been more than once renewed, will expire at the end of the current year; and it is hoped that, before that time, all cases for the trial of which they provide, will have been disposed of.

288. Of the sums unauthorizedly collected by the Native States during the disturbances, 4,285 Rupees have been recovered from the Rajah of Berondah, and 9,646 Rupees from the Rajah of Punnah; and similar claims against the States and persons noted in the margin are in course of liquidation, or under investigation by the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

Sums collected unauthorizedly by Native Chiefs during the rebellion.

Native States.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Tehree Duttia ...	2,06,345	0	0
Chutterpore ...	2,430	0	0
Sumpthur ...	4,260	0	0
Chief of Goorserai ...	22,500	0	0
Thacoor of Chirgaon ...	17,760	0	0
Thacoors of the Jhansie District ...	25,308	0	0
Total ...	2,78,603	0	0

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Out-turn of Tea. Government Tea Plantations.

289. The following is a detailed Statement, submitted by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens in the North-Western Provinces, showing the working of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Deyrah Dhoon, &c., during the last season, 1859-60.

290. The out-turn of tea by the different factories was as follows :—

KUMAON PLANTATIONS,

HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.

Black Teas—							
Souchong	...	...	...	lbs.	1,554 4		
Bohea	...	...	...	„	722 8	=	2,276 12
Green Teas	...	...	...	„	5,228 8	=	5,228 8
					Total, lbs.	...	7,505 4

AYAR TOLI FACTORY.

Black Teas—							
Souchong	...	...	...	lbs.	1,499 0		
Pouchong	...	...	...	„	320 0		
Bohea	...	..	...	„	165 0	=	1,984 0

BHIMTAL FACTORY.

Black Teas—							
Souchong	...	...	..	lbs.	1,151 8		
Pouchong	...	...	...	„	76 10		
Bohea	...	...	...	„	247 11	=	1,475 13

GURHWAL PLANTATIONS,

PAOREE FACTORY.

Black Teas—							
Souchong	...	...	...	lbs.	4,596 15		
Pouchong	...	...	...	„	4,184 10		
Bohea	...	...	...	„	710 0	=	9,491 9

DEYRAH DHOON PLANTATIONS,

KOLAJSIR FACTORY.

Black Teas.							
Fine Souchong		...	...	lbs.	1,962 0		
Souchong	...	...	...	„	1,063 0		
Pouchong	...	...	...	„	16,026 0	=	19,051 0
Green Tea	...	...	...	lbs.	3,768 0	=	3,768 0
					Total, lbs	...	43,275 10

Add to this the yield of the

KANGRA PLANTATION.

lbs.	...	29,312 0
Grand Total, lbs.	...	72,587 10

which shows an aggregate yield of lbs. 72,587-10 ozs., being a considerable increase on the preceding year, and by each plantation an increase has been produced.

Disposal of the Tea.

291. Of the Tea, lbs. 62,000 have been packed for the Commissariat Department, and the remainder reserved for sale to private parties, there being a great demand for the Teas prepared in the Government factories.

Distribution of Seeds and Seedlings.

292. In addition to Tea a vast quantity of seeds has been yielded, which has enabled Dr. Jameson to distribute to Tea Companies and private Tea cultivators upwards of two thousand seven hundred maunds, or one hundred tons, which, if valued at the market rate, would produce upwards of Rupees 80,000.

293. Seedling plants, too, to the extent of nearly two and a half millions, have been distributed to applicants, which, with the seed, have been given gratis.

Result satisfactory.

294 The above report of the result of the cultivation in these Provinces shows that the object aimed at has been achieved. It proves that at certain altitudes, and in a certain climate, both of which are to be found in the Hills and neighboring localities, the Tea plant can be cultivated with just as much success as in China itself, while it has been found a matter of no difficulty to instruct the natives of the country in the process of manipulation and manufacture.

Desire on the part of European settlers to embark in this branch of agriculture.

295. There has been during the year under report, a very manifest indication of a desire on the part of European settlers to engage in this branch of agriculture and trade. Both in the Deyrah-Dhoon and in the Kumaon Hills new plantations have been commenced upon land, either granted under the published rules, or purchased from the native proprietors, and there can be no doubt that the success which has attended the experimental operations of the Government has satisfied the public at large that there are few undertakings in which capital can be embarked with better prospects of profitable return than the cultivation and manufacture of Tea.

The plantations have ceased to be experimental.

296. It cannot now be doubted, that the Tea plantations have altogether ceased to be experimental. It is a fact that Tea, equal in every respect to that grown and manufactured in China, can be produced in certain regions of India. It is a fact that Indian Tea is fully appreciated not only in the local market, but in the home market likewise, and it is proved by the rates of sale at the auctions which were periodically held for the sale of Indian Teas before the present practice of supplying the Commissariat was introduced, that these Indian Teas commanded a very large remunerative price.

Proposal to sell certain of the plantations and factories at upset prices at auction.

297. It is presumably due to the known success of the experimental Tea planting commenced many years ago by the Local Government that, in the course of the year 1858, an application was received from a gentleman in England, announcing himself as the representative of a Company for the transfer to the said Company of all the Government Tea

plantations in India. Upon this application ensued the consideration of the question, whether the time had not arrived when the primary object of the Government in establishing Tea plantations had not been accomplished, and the Government might not properly withdraw from the undertaking altogether and leave the prosecution of it to private enterprize. It was thought that a few of the Government plantations and Factories being reserved to enable the Government to fulfil its promise of supplying seeds and plants gratuitously to planters, the rest might be advantageouly exposed for sale at upset prices, fairly representing their market value, and specific proposals on this point have been laid before the Government of India, who have not as yet expressed their pleasure on the subject.

Cultivation of the Himalayan Silkworm.

298. With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, an experiment was instituted at Mussoorie, in July 1858, having for its object the eventual cultivation of the wild Himalayan silkworm, known as *Bombyx Huttoni*, and for this purpose Captain Thomas Hutton was instructed to form a plantation of the indigenous mulberry trees, three years being granted in which to finish the work.

Result unsuccessful.

299. In November last, however, Captain Hutton reported unfavorably of the chance of future success, having been led to form an unfavorable opinion from the following circumstances, *viz.* that the wild mulberry tree on which alone the worms will feed, when reared from cuttings, was found to be of very slow growth, and would require at least double, if not treble the time allowed, in order to bring it to a size large enough to nourish a sufficient number of worms to ensure a tolerable return in silk.

300. Trees of the wild species, which were estimated by the Hill men to be five and six years old, were not large enough to feed more than a dozen worms. Captain Hutton therefore pointed out that, while the worm was fed on the trees in the open air, there never could be a crop sufficiently large to pay for the trouble and expense of cultivation; while, on the other hand, so untractable was the worm, that it was quite impossible to induce it to remain in the feeding trays in the house like the Chinese species. He considered, therefore, that, both as regards the tree and the insect, the experiment had failed.

Proposal to try further experiments for the cultivation of the Cashmere worm negatived.

301. Captain Hutton, however, represented that experiments already tried with the domesticated *Bombyx Mori* of Cashmere, and with Madrassee *(B. Cræsi. Nob.)* of Bengal, had proved, beyond a doubt, not only that the worms throve well in the climate of Mussoorie, but that there was also a ready and remunerating market for their silk.

302. Although, therefore, nothing could be effected with the wild species of Bombyx, he suggested that the Government might find the cultivation of the Cashmere Worm well worth pursuing, for:—

303. 1*stly*.—The trees upon which it feeds are of rapid growth, attaining in one year to a height of from 6 to 10 feet; and,

304. *2ndly.*—The worm thrives admirably, and would be sure to produce a handsome return in silk, if cultivated, not as a limited experiment, but in good earnest, on an extended and liberal scale. A ready market, he said, may be found for any quantity of the article either at Mussoorie or at Delhi, at 25 Rupees per seer, or 1,000 Rupees per maund, while even in Calcutta the same silk would probably bring in from 20 to 22 Rupees per seer. To carry out Captain Hutton's suggestions, however, it would have been necessary to purchase a large tract of land, with soil suited to the purpose, and likewise to prepare rearing and reeling houses, as these worms must be fed within doors, and the Government, therefore, in the existing financial pressure, did not consider itself justified in prosecuting any further experiments for the introduction of silk cultivation on the Hills north of Deyrah.

Flax Cultivation.

305. In 1854 the late Honorable Court of Directors desired that certain experiments for the production of the flax fibre might be set on foot in the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

Experiment put in abeyance by the events of 1857.

306. The necessary instructions were issued, the experiments were made, and their result reported by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of the Gardens, in 1857, but apparently the intervention of the disturbances forced the subject into abeyance.

Proposal to continue the experiment on the part of Dr. Jameson.

307. In September last Dr. Jameson again strongly urged the continuance of these experiments on a wider footing, and suggested measures, whereby he was confident that flax cultivation would be successfully introduced into parts of these Provinces.

The probable success which awaits it.

308. It appeared that not only would an excellent paying crop be obtained from the seeds alone, but that the fibre, prepared under proper management, would be admirably fitted for the home market. This was proved to be the case, not only by the result of Dr. Jameson's experiments, but also by the result of those conducted on a larger scale in the Punjaub; the flax which was there produced having been declared by competent house authorities to be even superior to the Russian flax.

Its importance.

309. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance both to the interests of Government and the people, of introducing new products into the country; and the increasing demand in the home markets for flax, pointed it out as one which it was the duty of Government to encourage. But it was evident that it was vain to hope for success with the means at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal. Instruction from Europe is indispensably necessary before native cultivators will be able to carry on the somewhat difficult process described by Dr. Jameson. Good seed and good implements are both required for the production of flax, and the manufacture of the fibre which could compete with that now supplied to the home market. The promise of reward for successful cultivation and manufacture would be needed, in order to stimulate the efforts of natives, who are not of themselves prone to adopt novel experiments.

310. The Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to the financial pressure, declined in the first instance to ask for sanction for the requisite expenditures, which in the beginning of the experiment would not be inconsiderable; but having afterwards been encouraged by the late Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson to re-open the subject, it was suggested to the Government of India that, as proposed by Dr. Jameson, the engagement of two competent European instructors, and the importation of the necessary implements and seeds, might be authorized, it being left to private speculators to carry out the scheme to perfection, when once fairly proved to be successful. This matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Proposal submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

311. As regards the population in the North-Western Provinces, the Government is not in a position to make any specific statement or any profitable remark. The last census was made on 1st January 1853. The intention is believed to have been that the same operation should be repeated decennially. It may, however, be assumed that the population certainly has not decreased since the last census, which returned it at 30,271,885.

Population.

312. Within the time which has passed since the last census, there has been no season of remarkable scarcity, no famine certainly, except within the current year. No destructive epidemic, or distress arising from agricultural depression. It remains to be seen what effect the extremely unfavorable rains of the present season may leave upon the population of these Provinces.

SECTION XIV.—FORESTS.

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313. The management of the Chilkea forest tracts have been transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon. The revenue, which is now about 2,500 Rupees, is calculated to reach 10,000 Rupees in three or four years, and it may rise to 15,000 Rupees.

Transfer of the Chilkea Tract to Kumaon.

314. The result of the sale of the timber in the Kumaon forests, after deducting all expenditure on account of the preparation of timber, establishments, and transport, was a clear gain to Government of 1,03,631 Rupees in round numbers.

Result of the sale of timber in the Kumaon Forests.

315. A proposal for the appointment of a Superintendent of Forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has been sanctioned, and measures have been taken to give effect to it.

Superintendent of Forests appointed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

SECTION XV.—MINING.

Iron Mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh cannot be worked for want of fuel.

316. The Superintendent of Neemuch has reported that a careful examination of the iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh has forced on him the reluctant conclusion that no hope exists of their ever being worked to an amount that would prove beneficial to our Railway interests. The ore, in its purest state, is said to exist in inexhaustible quantities, but the fuel for smelting purposes is wanting.

SECTION XVI.—SURVEYS.

Operations progressing satisfactorily in the Jhansie Division.

317. The survey operations in Jhansie, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vanrennen, have been progressing satisfactorily.

A Survey party sent to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from Nagpore.

318. A survey party has been detached from Nagpore to commence opperations in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

SECTION XVII.—VACCINATION.

319. The following section is epitomized from the reports of the Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Surgeons Pearson and Currie, of the results of their operations during the past year.

Operations in Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal.

320. The establishment of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt consists of six (6) vaccinators, whose sole duties are to keep up a constant fresh supply of vaccine virus, sufficient to meet all demands that may be made upon them. During the past season the supply has, at all times, been fully ample; and every application for virus has been responded to without delay. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (6,925) crusts, six hundred and forty-nine (649) points, and eighty-eight (88) glasses have been distributed throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and Bengal; and the accounts received as to the efficiency of the virus are most satisfactory.

321. The above establishment of six vaccinators being quite inadequate to keep the whole of Kumaon and Gurhwal protected by vaccination, the Superintendent confined their operations to Gurhwal alone, dividing the Districts into six divisions, and allotting one to each man, each division being of such a size, that it was possible for the vaccinator to visit every village during the vaccine season. The result has been most successful, for the population has now become so thoroughly protected, that small-pox is practically extinct; and a firm belief in the efficacy of vaccination has been established in the native mind.

Operations confined to Gurhwal.

322. The numbers vaccinated in Gurhwal, during the past cold season, with the results, are given below. In these returns reliance may be placed,—for the system pursued removes all cause for false entries. Vaccinators are judged and awarded solely by the number and goodness of the Vaccine Crusts supplied. These can only be reared by good vaccination, so there can be no source of delusion on this point. Moreover, a copy of the Vaccine Return, of the names of the persons vaccinated in a village, is left with the head-man of that village as a record, which is liable to inspection at any time by the Superintendent. Prizes are given to those vaccinators who furnish the best crusts.

Number of vaccinations and results.

Return of Vaccination in Gurhwal during the cold season of 1859-60.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.
October, from 15th	1,259	180	122	0	1,561
November	1,771	166	95	2	2,034
December	1,827	172	99	4	2,102
January	2,958	245	126	102	3,431
February	2,016	138	73	82	2,309
March	1,286	126	143	79	1,634
April, to 15th	255	37	21	22	335
Total ...	11,372	1,064	679	291	13,406

giving an average of 372 per mensem to each vaccinator. The result for 100 is very nearly 85 successful; 8 unsuccessful; 5 doubtful, and 2 result unknown

323. The Superintendent has printed a pamphlet in English and the Vernacular, for the two-fold object of forming a Manual for vaccinators, and for making the people of Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal acquainted with the object and nature of vaccination, and the means pursued by Government for placing it within their reach.

A pamphlet on vaccination, printed by the Superintendent in English and in the Vernacular.

324. The Vaccine operations in the Agra Division, for the year 1859-60, have been eminently successful during the season, and 2,77,957 cases of Vaccination were registered; and the following is the

Operations in the Agra Division.

result of vaccinations in each month and District, with total results in each, and grand total of the operations.

Agra and Muttra.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	465	309	119	893
December ditto	8,527	1,170	785	10,482
January 1860	15,343	2,036	1,302	18,681
February ditto	24,229	2,761	2,930	29,920
March ditto	19,053	1,995	4,958	26,006
Grand Total ...	67,617	8,271	10,094	85,982

Allyghur.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	90	707	156	953
December ditto	5,136	2,824	2,397	10,357
January 1860	19,051	6,232	5,501	30,784
February ditto	20,589	15,342	10,476	46,407
March ditto	21,489	8,781	6,133	36,403
Grand Total ...	66,355	33,886	21,663	1,24,904

Furruckabad and Mynpoory.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	180	53	59	292
December ditto	3,093	943	1,750	5,786
January 1860	12,637	2,998	3,732	19,367
February ditto	14,094	3,451	4,923	22,468
March ditto	9,659	3,055	6,444	19,158
Grand Total ...	39,663	10,500	16,908	67,071

Total in the Agra Division.

Months.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
November 1859	735	1,069	334	2,138
December ditto	16,756	4,937	4,932	26,625
January 1860	47,031	11,266	10,535	68,832
February ditto	58,912	21,554	18,329	98,795
March ditto	50,201	13,831	17,535	81,567
Grand Total ...	1,73,635	52,657	51,665	2,77,957

Proportion of persons vaccinated to the population.

325. The proportion of vaccinated to the population, as returned in the Census of 1854, in the different Districts, is as follows:—

Proportion of vaccinated during 1859-60 *to population.*

District.	Population.		Vaccinated.	Per Cent.
Agra	10,01,961		... ...	... ...
Muttra	8,62,909		... ...	... .
		18,64,870	85,982	4·61
Allyghur	... ...	11,34,565	1,24,904	11·00
Furruckabad	10,64,607		... ...	... ...
Mynpoory	8,32,714		... ...	... ...
		18,97,321	67,071	3·53
Grand Total ...	... ...	48,96,756	2,77,957	5·67

Age of the Vaccinated.

326. The ages of the vaccinated were :—

Birth to 6 months	38,457
„ 6 months to 1 year	49,499
„ 1 year to 2 years	53,415
„ 2 years to 3 years	48,036
„ 3 years to 4 years	35,681
„ 4 years to 5 years	26,477
„ 5 years to 10 years	20,470
Over 10 years	5,922
Total ...	2,77,957

327. The sexes of the vaccinated were as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agra and Muttra	46,242	39,740	85,982
Allygurh	69,116	55,788	1.24,904
Furruckabad and Mynpoory	36,287	30,784	67,071
Grand Total ...	1,51,645	1,26,312	2,77,957

Caste.

328. The castes or occupations were as follows :—

Chumar	... ...	52,110	Durzee	... ...	1,504	Joger	... ...	111
Kolee	... ...	44,451	Tamolee	... ...	1,259	Kunjur	... ...	106
Aheer	... ...	17,404	Malee	... ...	1,172	Munkar	... ...	103
Brahmin	... ...	17,393	Mahajun	... ...	1,146	Mullah	... ...	88
Dhakre	... ...	16,492	Pandey	... ...	1,138	Kussah	... ...	87
Kahar	... ...	16,395	Dhanuk	... ...	1,133	Tawaif	... ...	62
Thakoor	... ...	12,346	Bhoorgee	... ...	1,040	Raj	... ...	53
Mahomedans	... ...	10,849	Oreea	... ...	962	Joshee	... ...	50
Kachee	... ...	10,831	Koomar	... ...	744	Mochee	... ...	49
Jàt	... ...	8,789	Khateek	... ...	742	Christian	... ...	40
Lodha	... ...	7,512	Koormee	... ...	609	Ayaria	... ...	37
Bukkal	... ...	6,784	Dhoona	... ...	556	Sanara	... ...	36
Hujam	.. ...	5,032	Bhat	... ..	518	Putwa	... ...	32
Garirea	... ...	4,720	Birjee	... ...	361	Chobdar	... ...	22
Dhobee	... ...	3,469	Goolatoor	... ...	280	Bhand	... ...	15
Koomar	... ...	2,766	Nüt	... ...	278	Binjara	... ...	12
Goojur	... ...	2,644	Nujjar	... ...	266	Kazara	... ...	10
Tailee	... ...	2,490	Fakeer	... ...	232	Kudheera	... ...	9
Kyth	.. ...	2,443	Bhaleea	... ...	206	Bansphor	... ...	6
Karee	... ...	2,328	Cheepee	... ...	203	Siklegur	... ...	3
Nuddaff	... ...	1,889	Kalal	... ...	200			
Lohar	... ...	1,776	Bhutyeara	... ...	187	Unrecorded	... ...	5,866
Byragee	... ...	1,752	Branchee	... ...	141			
Sonar	... ..	1,730	Burkee	... ...	123			
Mehter	... ...	1,645	Ekjae ..	... ...	117	Total	...	2,77,957

Annual increase in success satisfactory.

329. It is satisfactory to remark that the operations are increasing in success, year by year. Last season the numbers compared with those of 1857-58 were as two to one, while this season, compared with last, they are as five to two, notwithstanding the number of men employed this year being reduced by two.

Excess in the number vaccinated at Allygurh—its causes.

330. The numbers vaccinated in the District of Allygurh much exceed those in either of the other two Districts. This is said by the Superintendent to be attributable to the people, these being remarkably willing to accept vaccination—the regular yearly visits have brought them to look on it as an institution. It is the only District in which the parents themselves, without persuasion, brought forward their children to the Superintendent, asking him to vaccinate them.

2*nd*. To the authorities taking and showing an interest in the success of the work ; and

3*rd*. To the active exertion of the Native Superintendent in that District.

Vaccination successfully performed in the latent stage of Small-pox.

331. The Superintendent observed some cases in which vaccination had been (through want of medical knowledge on the part of the vaccinators) performed during the latent stage of small-pox. These were all slight cases. Similar cases were reported to him on his enquiring into the point. In those he observed the vaccine vesicle was at about the sixth or seventh day, while the small-pox pustules were at the third or fourth day. And, as the average duration of the stage of incubation of small-pox may be stated as nine days, and that of cow-pox, or vaccinia, as three days. The Superintendent points out that it follows in theory that, up to six days, after small-pox infection, vaccination may be successful, so far at least, as to modify the small-pox, and to mitigate its severity.

332. The observed cases, just mentioned, go to prove that this theory is borne out by practice. This, if incontestibly established, will form a most important principle of practice in the treatment of small-pox.

333. Next season the Superintendent will proceed into such Districts of his Division as may be visited by small-pox, personally, to observe the point, while treating the cases. Should vaccination thus succeed in favorably modifying small-pox, he feels convinced it will be readily accepted, in an epidemic, *as medicine;* especially as the people are generally acquainted with inoculation.

Proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases is large—its causes.

334. As is seen from the Table of Results, the proportion of unsuccessful and of doubtful cases to the successful is, as has heretofore been the case, large. The unsuccessful are to the successful as 30 to 100. One of the best living authorities on vaccination, Dr. Husband, of Edinburgh, states his failures as 10 per cent., so that, with Native Vaccinators, not medical men, the proportion is satisfactory. Besides, the usual causes of failure, such as scratching, rubbing, applications, &c., &c., the number of unsuccessful cases is swelled by those, being most readily brought forward for vaccination, who have been formerly vaccinated. In Allygurh, where the proportion is very large, it is accounted for by the circumstance that there a number of grown-up and aged people came forward to be vaccinated. None of these were refused; but as almost all had had small-pox, most of the cases were unsuccessful. Still many such cases succeeded, and all such, there is every reason to believe, were liable to be seized with small-pox, the immunity resulting from a former attack having passed off.

335. The Superintendent rather encouraged grown up people to come forward, so as to show that the children were not being marked.

336. In the doubtful class are included all such as were vaccinated at gatherings, and not again seen,—as were vaccinated at the end of the season, but the result not ascertained or superintended before its close,—and as were found unsuccessful, re-vaccinated, but not again visited.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries

337. A return showing the income derived from the existing two dispensaries established in these Provinces, and the number of patients treated during the year, is given below :—

Divisions.	Income during the Year 1859.									Patients treated.		
	From Government.			European Subscription.			Native Subscription.			Total.			In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Meerut ...	11,985	0	2	194	0	0	60	0	0	12,239	0	2	888	36,761	37,649
Agra ...	15,850	5	8	0	0	0	18,583	8	0	34,433	13	8	1,392	33,732	35,124
Rohilcund ..	16,086	11	8½	95	0	0	1,843	2	5	18,024	14	1½	1,451	92,977	94,428
Allahabad ...	10,118	0	0	1,585	0	0	1,350	1	3	13,053	1	3	1,362	23,175	24,537
Jubbulpore ...	3,599	3	11	796	9	4	513	0	8	4,908	13	11	3,618	8,101	11,719
Jhansie ...	1,322	11	4	667	14	0	458	13	3	2,449	6	7	242	976	1,218
Goruckpore...	2,455	15	11	213	0	0	252	0	0	2,920	15	11	126	5,799	5,925
Ajmere ...	1,967	0	1	35	0	0	256	0	0	2,258	0	1	131	6,801	6,932
Kumaon ...	7,133	0	2	0	0	0	240	0	0	7,373	0	2	585	9,425	10,010
Nimcar ..	1,944	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944	4	8	0	0	0
Benares ...	15,463	15	2	334	0	0	1,874	0	0	17,671	15	2	859	67,043	67,902
Jawud Neemuch ...	548	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	1	2	6	806	812
Grand Total	88,474	5	11½	3,920	7	4	25,430	9	7	1,17,825	6	10½	10,660	2,85,596	2,97,256

The amount contributed by natives in support of these institutions for the benefit of the poorer portion of the community, is only 25,430 Rupees, of which 18,275 Rupees has been collected in the town of Muttra alone, so that the support given to the remaining sixty of the dispensaries is only 7,155 Rupees, and small as this sum is, it is a decided improvement on the amount subscribed during the previous year, and almost all the local officers speak hopefully of increased subscriptions during the coming year. Hukeem Saadut Alee Khan Bahadoor, in the service of His Highness the Nawab of Cawnpore, whose conduct during the rebellion was marked by such signal loyalty, has endowed and set on foot a dispensary at Aoula, entirely at his own expense, at an annual cost of 741 Rupees, such public spirit, of which unfortunately there are few, or no other examples, deserves to receive notice in this place.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Agra Medical School.

338. During the past year the Superintendent has been gradually introducing changes, diminishing the theoretical and increasing the practical proportion of the studies pursued at this institution, and which, when fully carried into effect, will make a student as practical a Native Doctor as

can be expected from the means at his disposal. The object arrived at is to instil a fair amount of general medical knowledge, and to ensure that the students shall be able to perform all the minor surgical operations, and to understand and be able to assist at these of more importance, that they shall know thoroughly the uses and doses of medicines, and acquire habits of accuracy in dispensing them; and that they be further instructed how to make tinctures, extracts, &c., so as to be able to avail themselves of the useful drugs to be found in every bazar.

339. On the 15th April eighty-five candidates presented themselves for examination; of these forty passed, and were admitted. The number of students attending the classes on the 1st May were,

Senior Class	19
Second ditto	22
Junior ditto	11
Newly admitted	36
Total paid students...	88
Free ditto	8
Total...	96

Which is the same number that were in attendance at the same time in the previous year. Doctor Playfair is sanguine that the school will be able to furnish the number of native doctors which is required annually to meet the demands of the service in these Provinces.

SECTION XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elliot's Glossary.

340. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the republication of this work at the press of the Roorkee College. The edition, when completed will readily sell at 6 Rupees per copy, and this price will, it is supposed, more than cover the whole expense of the republication of this book, which has now been some years out of print, contains much information, valuable both to Public Officers and to private individuals. The edition will consist of 600 copies, and will be printed in three different characters, as it was before.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings.

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Convicted. Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as insane.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
No. I.—Offences against the person.	Murder	1,247	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	0	0	9	0	1	0	21	3	0	0	60	24	85	218	4	961	50 Pending, 6 transferred, & 8 died.
	Wounding with intent to kill ...	39	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	18	4 Pending.
	Suspicion of murder ...	66	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	38	1 Ditto.
	Attempt to commit murder... ...	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	16	
	Homicide	396	0	10	20	14	24	15	35	0	18	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	149	2	245	
	Affray with Homicide	196	5	4	10	9	7	3	27	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	93	0	103	
	Assault with wounding	693	162	246	17	10	8	4	3	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	405	1	220	2 Pending, 4 transferred, & 1 died.
	Attempt to assault and wound ...	83	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	48	
	Suttee	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	17	11 Pending, 2 transferred.
	Suttee, aiding and abetting	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11 Ditto.
	Rape	86	0	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	65	4 Ditto.
	Attempt at rape	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	
	Child-stealing	53	0	5	1	1	8	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	28	
	Ditto for sake of ornaments... ...	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	4 Pending, 1 died.
	Ditto for the purpose of selling into slavery	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	26	5 Transferred.
	Poisoning	41	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	33	
	Sitting Dhurna	42	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	25	
	Abortion, &c.	77	3	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	62	
	Importation of slaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sale of married women	24	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	
	Illegal arrest	90	31	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	50	
	False imprisonment	67	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	40	
	Torture	353	190	27	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	132	
	Adultery	153	0	5	3	10	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	111	6 Pending, 4 died.
	Sodomy	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	
	Riot and assault	476	303	38	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0	113	1 Pending.
	Abduction	1,201	87	211	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	857	4 Ditto, 4 transferred.
	Deserting new-born infants ...	14	0	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	
	Affray	942	458	119	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	0	347	
	Resistance of process	1,740	845	152	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011	0	729	
	Making away with a person ...	47	15	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	17	
	Oppression	506	186	38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	280	
	Petty assault	8,722	3,061	519	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,507	0	4,196	13 Pending, 4 transferred, & 2 died.
	Accusation of kidnapping	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	
	Exposure of infants	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	
	Total ...	17,531	6,320	1,458	161	71	63	23	84	13	76	12	5	21	0	5	0	28	5	1	0	60	31	88	8,520	7	8,852	111 Pending, 25 transferred, & 16 died.
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.	Dacoity with murder	540	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	78	20	15	132	0	403	1 Pending, 2 cancelled, & 2 died.
	Ditto with torture	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	
	Ditto with wounding with personal injury ..	182	2	0	0	0	0	4	23	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	47	0	133	1 Pending, 1 cancelled.
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,344	181	0	0	1	2	5	7	1	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	2	3	0	224	0	1,102	15 Ditto, 1 transferred, 1 died, & 1 escaped.
	River dacoity with murder... ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	
	Highway robbery with murder ...	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	2 Pending.
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	144	0	2	0	2	8	1	8	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	105	3 Transferred, 1 died
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	265	13	0	1	7	15	1	14	11	20	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	99	0	161	2 Pending, 3 transferred.
	Suspicion of highway robbery ...	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	9	
	Burglary with murder	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	42	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	0	29	3 Pending.
	Theft with murder	91	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	1	9	25	0	65	1 Ditto.
	Ditto with wounding	95	7	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	22	0	61	1 Ditto.
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupifying drugs	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	28	
	Cattle-stealing with murder ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury ...	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	
	Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	59	15	15	4	1	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	8	2 Escaped.
	Carried over ...	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	31	0	4	0	93	27	31	670	0	2,168	

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Concluded.*)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, *and the result of the proceedings.*

	Offences.	Total number of offenders.	Convicted. Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years	Above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Above 14 years and not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years and not exceeding 16 years.	Above 16 years and not exceeding 21 years.	For life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	Remarks.
No. II.—Offences against property committed with violence.—(*Concluded.*)	Brought over ...	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	31	0	4	0	93	27	31	670	0	2,168	
	Affray with violent breach of peace, &c. ...	67	14	12	19	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	18	
	Attempt at dacoity ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	Ditto at river dacoity ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Plunder with violence ...	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Riot with assault and robbery, &c. ...	74	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	27	
	Suspicion of dacoity, &c. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments ...	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	5	
	Total ...	3,069	270	54	26	15	37	12	65	17	53	7	5	15	2	0	0	34	0	4	0	94	27	36	773	0	2,253	26 Pending, 7 transferred, 3 cancelled, 3 escaped, & 4 died.
No. III.—Offences against property committed without violence.	Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances ...	1,882	237	85	144	198	156	20	20	11	32	3	4	7	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	926	1	917	36 Pending, 2 transferred.
	Theft including cattle-stealing ...	9,753	2,142	1,449	729	653	482	52	17	1	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5,551	0	4,108	49 Pending, 39 transferred, 5 died & 1 escaped.
	Receiving stolen property ...	1,052	77	124	73	56	32	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	670	2 Pending.
	Fraud, Embezzlement, &c. ...	954	252	179	14	9	7	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0	471	12 Pending, & 1 absconded.
	Plundering ...	780	89	4	0	1	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	111	0	669	
	Trespass ...	2,553	870	83	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	0	1,544	42 Pending, 10 transferred.
	Suspicion of theft ...	699	70	44	6	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	565	
	False personation ...	19	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	
	Snatching ...	59	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	35	
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing &c. ...	466	95	142	32	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0	182	
	Forcibly taking away documents ...	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
	Accessory to theft ...	91	23	28	10	3	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	26	
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Apprehension with suspicious property ...	37	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	24	
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.,	40	16	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	17	
	Attempt at burglary ...	90	6	16	17	8	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	30	1 Pending.
	Forcible entry and detainer...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total ...	17,478	3,904	2,175	1,034	945	703	79	44	19	66	4	6	8	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	3	9,006	1	8,271	142 Pending, 51 transferred, 2 escaped, & 5 died.
No. IV.—Miscellaneous offences against property.	Arson ...	217	4	14	4	0	5	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	181	
	Attempt at Arson ...	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	
	Attack and plundering house, &c. ...	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle ...	89	30	10	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	40	
	Damaging Crops, &c. ...	1,282	511	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0	684	5 Pending.
	Total ...	1,613	551	110	9	2	8	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	0	919	5 Pending.
No. V.—Forgery offences against the currency.	Forgery ...	127	1	2	2	0	21	5	9	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	71	8 Pending.
	Counterfeiting coin ...	47	21	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	20	
	Having in possession counterfeit coin ...	43	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	5 Pending.
	Total ...	217	38	6	3	1	21	5	12	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	110	13 Pending.
No. VI.—Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation ...	251	0	19	18	19	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	47	0	171	0	80	
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons ...	737	55	142	99	71	36	0	14	0	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	2	1	469	0	220	13 Pending, 32 transferred.
	Perjury and subornation of perjury ...	197	2	1	8	10	33	5	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	111	3 Pending.
	Riot, sedition, &c. ...	486	353	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	132	
	Rescue, and refusing to aid, Peace Officers...	58	24	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	30	1 Pending.
	Felonies not included in above denominations	1,664	543	144	68	48	20	7	2	0	6	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	11	16	878	0	975	7 Pending & 4 died.
	Misdemeanors ditto. ...	9,261	5,361	870	115	42	7	1	4	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	15	20	6,478	1	2,760	19 Pending, 2 transferred & 1 died.
	Other offences not included in above ...	12,727	7,357	875	66	42	3	0	4	1	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	16	27	3	3,424	0	4,241	36 Pending, 23 transferred, 1 escaped, & 2 received by transfer.
	Total ...	25,581	13,695	2,054	374	232	114	15	47	2	58	6	2	7	2	0	0	22	1	1	0	110	102	40	16,384	1	8,549	82 Pending, 57 transferred, 5 died, 2 received by transfer, 1 escaped.
	Grand Total ...	65,489	24,778	5,852	1,607	1,266	946	135	254	54	262	30	18	51	4	7	0	91	6	9	0	264	160	172	35,966	9	28,954	379 Pending, 140 transferred, 3 cancelled, 30 died & 6 escaped.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENT of Arms surrendered in the several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces from the commencement of the disarming operations to the end of June 1860.

DISTRICT.	Adult males bearing arms.	Estimated number of Arms. Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound lattice, and other small arms or lethal weapons.	Total.	Number of Arms Collected up to end of June 1860. Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound lattice, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort. Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies Iron bound lattice, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort. Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound lattice, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
ROHILCUND DIVISION.																											
Bijnour ...	3,77,234	0	954	1,21,769	993	38,829	1,62,545	4	3,193	20,103	8,960	31,100	63,360	0	0	1,01,666	0	7,729	1,09,395	4	2,239	0	7,967	0	10,210	98,185	
Moradabad ...	2,41,000	6	18,160	72,700	21,540	36,000	1,48,406	6	11,680	56,249	19,709	37,658	1,25,302	0	6,480	16,451	1,831	0	24,762	0	0	0	0	1,658	1,658	23,104	
Budaon ...	2,71,427	7	73,900	1,30,500	68,900	89,600	3,62,907	9	5,763	33,902	14,212	26,382	80,258	0	68,137	96,598	54,688	63,218	2,82,641	2	0	0	0	0	0	2,82,649	
Bareilly ...	3,85,140	0	14,983	2,13,392	43,449		2,71,824	0	8,004	71,766	32,092		1,11,862	0	6,979	1,41,626	11,357		1,59,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,59,962	
Shahjehanpore ...	2,70,583	0	5,340	1,02,342	19,667		1,27,349	27	16,453	96,399	50,945		1,63,824	0	0	5,943	0	0	5,943	27	11,113	0	31,278		18,940	*	* Excess 36,475.
					91,433	1,64,429											56,519	14,057	5,82,703	33	13,352	0	8,279	4,358	30,808	5,27,425	
Total ...	15,45,384	13	1,13,337	6,40,703	63,116		10,73,031	46	45,093	2,78,419	74,973	1,46,085	5,44,606	0	81,596	3,62,284	11,357										
					3,18,978												81,933										
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.																											
Allahabad ...	2,75,959	0	Details not given ...			0	2,76,000	15	12,447	50,950	22,980	43,950	1,30,342	0	Details not calculable					0	Details not calculable					1,45,658	
Futtehpore ...	1,35,957	0	Ditto ditto ...			0	1,36,000	19	15,062	61,623	45,918	71,555	1,94,177	0	Ditto ditto					0	Ditto ditto					†	† Excess 58,177.
Cawnpore ...	2,34,911	0	Ditto ditto ...			0	2,35,000	* 31	11,913	64,531	11,483	13,524	1,01,482	0	Ditto ditto					0	Ditto ditto					1,11,018	
										Besides Major Bruce's collections of which the approximate total only is known.			22,500														
													1,23,982														
Banda ..	1,48,774	0	21,141	50,104	25,574	61,116	1,57,935	6	13,974	42,738	37,726	40,873	1,35,307	0	7,167	7,366	0	20,243	0	6	0	0	12,152	0	0	22,628	
Total ...	7,95,601	0	Details not calculable.				8,04,935	71	53,396	2,19,842	1,18,107	1,69,902	5,83,808	0	7,167	7,366	0	20,243	0	6	0	0	12,152	0	0	2,21,127	
BENARES DIVISION.																											
Azimghur ...	3,81,595	0	15,398	1,34,551	25,059	1,15,413	2,90,421	0	19,108	66,906	65,949	1,17,027	2,68,990	0	0	67,645	0	0	0	0	3,710	0	40,890	1,614	0	21,431	
Jounpore ...	51,000	0	18,750	37,500	9,375	9,420	75,045	0	11,174	39,761	9,608	13,600	74,143	0	7,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,261	233	4,180	0	902	
Mirzapore ...	1,92,843	0	11,778	34,907	8,381	16,763	71,829	0	2,635	13,329	8,868	9,853	34,685	0	9,142	21,578	0	6,910	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	37,144	
Benares ...	18,500	0	6,627	41,044	4,323	25,938	77,932	0	6,769	28,696	4,126	19,166	58,757	0	0	12,348	197	6,772	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	
Ghazeepore ...	5,52,516	8	11,992	2,70,350	50,740	59,389	3,92,479	8	21,510	68,648	57,910	1,05,871	2,53,947	0	0	2,01,702	0	0	0	0	9,518	0	7,170	46,482	0	1,38,532	
Total ...	11,96,454	8	64,545	5,18,352	97,878	2,26,923	9,07,706	8	61,196	2,17,340	1,46,461	2,65,517	6,90,522	0	16,718	3,03,273	197	13,682	0	0	13,370	2,261	48,780	52,276	0	2,17,184	

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

STATEMENT of Arms surrendered in the several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces from the commencement of the disarming operations to the end of June 1860.

DISTRICT.	Adult males bearing arms.	Estimated number of Arms.						Number of Arms collected up to end of June 1860.						Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort.						Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort.						Deficiency.	Remarks
		Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and other small arms or lethal weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasies, Iron bound latties, and others, &c., &c.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
AGRA DIVISION.																											
Muttra ...	1,30,937	0	22,036	66,115	0	0	88,151	15	10,986	53,915	5,268	10,399	80,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1,050	2,200	5,268	10,399	0	7,568	
Agra ...	1,53,096	0	17,660	90,748	22,293	25,455	1,58,156	0	17,850¼	59,314¾	16,533	23,419	1,17,117	0	0	31,433½	7,760	2,036	0	0	190½	0	0	0	0	41,039	
Furruckabad ...	2,86,514	0	17,311	1,54,291	0	27,981	1,99,585	32	19,121	1,16,286	16,718½	40,750	1,92,907½	0	0	38,025	0	0	0	30	1,810	0	16,718½	12,769	0	6,677½	
Mynpoory ...	2,10,839	0	13,035	62,819	23,035	52,819	1,51,708	57	6,044	60,521	26,096	38,077	1,30,789	0	6,991	2,298	0	14,742	0	57	0	0	3,061	0	0	20,919	
Etawah ...	1,37,558	0	13,582	58,123	20,751	49,070	1,41,526	89	12,753	51,845	18,351	47,692	1,30,630	0	829	6,278	2,400	1,378	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	10,896	
Etah ...	1,42,434	0	6,000	50,000	20,000	60,000	1,36,000	20	5,465	40,551	22,452	63,824	1,32,312	0	535	10,449	0	0	0	20	0	0	2,452	3,824	0	3,688	
Total ...	10,61,378	0	89,624	4,82,096	88,079	2,15,325	8,75,126	213	72,219¼	3,82,423¾	1,05,318¼	2,24,161	7,84,338½	0	8,355	88,483¼	10,160	18,156	0	211	3,050½	2,200	27,499½	26,992	0	90,787½	
MEERUT DIVISION.																											
Dehra Dhoon ...	0	0	1,470	5,650	10,470	0	17,590	0	1,339	5,004	2,397	7,527	16,249	0	131	646	8,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,341	
Saharunpore ...	1,80,778	0	1,361	86,620	814	31,495	1,20,290	9	4,664	23,759	10,323	39,962	78,717	0	0	2,861	0	0	0	9	3,303	0	10,509	8,467	0	41,573	
Mozufferuugger ...	1,86,831	0	Details not given.			0	1,65,402	257	6,297	26,245	12,917	22,242	67,858	0	Details not given.				0	257	0	0	0	0	0	97,544	
Meerut ...	6,15,301	0	24,612	76,912	92,295	1,84,590	3,78,450	52	18,253	69,793	83,948	1,65,163	3,37,209	0	6,359	7,119	8,347	19,427	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	41,241	
Bolundshuhur ...	2,27,352	0	22,735	1,13,676	0	90,941	2,27,352	106	9,292	48,450	37,503	68,565	1,63,912	0	13,443	65,226	0	22,376	0	106	0	0	37,503	0	0	63,440	
Allyghur ...	3,03,498	0	41,282	1,56,780	0	76,046	2,74,108	18	12,625	63,013	33,590	34,489	1,43,835	0	28,657	93,767	0	41,557	0	18	0	0	33,590	0	0	1,30,273	
Total ...	15,13,760	0	Details not calculable.				11,83,192	442	52,470	2,36,264	1,80,660	3,37,948	8,07,780	0	48,459	1,66,112	8,347	83,360	0	433	3,303	0	71,093	8,467	0	3,75,412	
GORUCKPORE DIVISION.																											
Goruckpore ...	2,44,906	6	29,227	92,777	19,844	41,871	1,83,725	15	22,998	86,926½	38,496½	71,662	2,20,098	0	6,229	5,850½	0	0	0	9	0	0	18,652½	29,791	0	*	* Excess 36,373.
Grand Total ...	63,57,483	27	Details not calculable.				50,27,715	795	3,07,372	14,21,223	6,64,015	12,15,275	36,31,181½	0	1,68,524	9,33,368	2,36,078		5,82,703	692	33,075	4,461	1,86,455	9,49,884	30,808	10,49,935	Excess 1,31,025

DIVISONAL ABSTRACT.

Division.	Estimated Number of Arms.	Number of Arms collected up to end of June 1860.	Deficiency.
Rohilcund Division...	10,73,031	5,44,616	5,28,415
Allahabad Ditto	8,04,935	5,83,818	2,21,117
Benares Ditto	9,07,706	6,90,522	2,17,184
Agra Ditto	8,75,126	7,84,343½	90,782½
Meerut Ditto	11,83,192	8,07,784	3,75,408
Goruckpore Ditto	1,83,725	2,20,098	*
Total ...	†50,27,715	36,31,181½	14,32,906½

* Excess 36,373.

† This is exclusive of 1,263 Muskets, 115 Rifles, 159 Bayonets or Swords Do., 57 Carbines, 273 Pistols, 135 Swords, 7 Lances, or Lanceheads, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers or rebels during the year.

APPENDIX No. III.

No. 1.

TABLE of the Total Expenditure in each of the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces under the following heads showing the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum during the year 1859.

1.			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
DIVISION.	Number.	NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	Cost of Police Guard for Jails.	Cost of Compensation in lieu of prison labor.	Cost of Contingent Jail Guard.	Cost of Miscellaneous charges including Doctor's travelling and reward for capturing escaped Prisoners, &c.	Cost of Native Medicines.	Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Total Jail Expenditure.	Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Police Guard per head per annum.	Average Cost of permanent Jail and Police Guards per head per annum.	Average cost of Contingent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Diet per head per day.	Average cost of Diet per head per annum.	Average cost of clothing per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum.	Average total Cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard and compensation.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard compensation and additions, alterations and repairs.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent Jail Establishment and Guard, Police Guard compensation, and additions, alterations and repairs.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
MEERUT ...	1	Deyrah Dheon ...	23,176	63½	360 0 0	0 0 0	1,548 0 0	0 0 0	398 2 0	176 5 3	38 3 10	834 13 9	363 8 9	72 15 6	3,792 1 1	0 0 0	24 6 0½	24 6 0½	6 4 3¾	7 13 2 2	5 11 7¾	59 11 5¾	35 5 5¼	35 5 5¼	34 3 0¾	28 8 4
	2	Saharunpoor ...	47,420	130	852 0 0	0 0 0	6,564 0 0	2,412 0 0	604 12 11	333 7 11	13 2 5	1,250 0 6	359 3 1	15 13 0	12,604 7 10	0 0 0	50 7 10½	50 7 10½	6 3 0¼	5 1 9 10	2 12 2¾	96 15 4	46 7 5¼	27 14 7	27 12 7¾	21 3 9¼
	3	Mozufferanggur ...	81,321	223	880 1 8	0 0 0	4,345 0 0	0 0 0	1,538 15 2	535 8 3	11 2 4	2,431 10 6	85 12 0	1 8 0	9,829 9 11	0 0 0	19 7 9	19 7 9	6 14 5	5¾ 10 14 7	0 6 1¾	44 1 3	24 9* 6	24 9 6	24 9 4¾	20 10 3
	4	Meerut ...	4,94,158	1,354	11,643 0 0	0 0 0	13,440 0 0	3,600 0 0	9,729 2 10	1,607 10 11	53 3 5	16,236 6 4	5,601 14 5	0 0 0	62,611 5 11	0 0 0	9 14 9¾	9 14 9¾	7 2 11¼	6¼ 12 8 1	4 2 2¾	46 3 10¼	36 5 0¼	33 10 6	33 10 6	25 0 11
	5	Bulandshuhur ...	58,157	159¼	639 0 6	0 0 0	3,457 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,142 12 11	205 6 8	0 13 6	1,837 9 2	143 12 0	0 0 0	8,626 6 9	0 0 0	21 10 9¾	21 10 9¾	7 2 7¼	6 11 8 7	0 14 5	54 1 4	32 6 6¾	24 14 2¾	24 14 2¾	20 14 1
	6	Allyghur ...	76,395	209¾	780 0 0	0 0 0	5,089 0 0	4,320 0 0	884 3 3	185 10 9	27 3 9	2,418 9 7	1 9 0	0 0 0	13,706 4 4	0 0 0	24 5 1¼	24 5 1¼	4 3 7¼	6 11 8 1	0 0 1¼	65 8 0¼	41 2 10¾	20 8 7	20 8 7	16 12 11¼
	7	Bijnour ...	62,280	170¾	651 0 0	790 6 5	1,488 0 0	0 0 0	1,734 11 4	370 4 5	28 12 3	2,497 13 7	538 15 6	30 12 10	8,130 12 4	4 10 0¾	8 11 5¼	13 5 6	10 2 6¼	7¾ 14 10 2	3 2 6	47 9 7	38 14 1¾	38 14 1¾	38 11 2¾	30 4 6
	8	Moradabad ...	1,27,649	349¾	1,667 13 5	0 0 0	1,294 0 0	0 0 0	2,003 12 4	453 13 2	44 0 1	3,940 4 8	844 10 0	50 0 0	10,298 5 8	0 0 0	3 11 2¼	3 11 2¼	5 11 8	6 11 4 1	2 6 7¾	29 7 7 1¼	25 11 10¾	25 11 10¾	25 9 7¼	20 13 4
BAREILLY ...	9	Bareilly ...	2,05,239	562¼	3,176 0 0	0 0 0	5,098 0 0	0 0 0	7,139 9 6	1,695 11 7	50 14 9	8,486 7 2	653 10 6	2,495 9 11	28,788 15 5	0 0 0	9 1 1	9 1 1	12 10 11¾	8 15 1 6	1 2 7¾	51 3 3	42 2 2	42 2 2	37 11 1¾	32 0 9¼
	10	Budaon ...	1,02,171	280	792 0 0	1,276 0 0	289 0 0	0 0 0	1,614 6 5	395 4 5	55 13 0	3,856 9 5	58 7 6	94 4 3	8,392 13 0	4 8 11	0 14 3¼	5 7 2¼	5 12 3	7¼ 13 12 2	0 3 4	29 15 7	29 1 3¼	29 1 3¼	28 11 11	21 5 9
	11	Shahjehanpore ...	1,07,189	293¾	1,592 10 1	3,198 12 11	738 0 0	0 0 0	1,762 2 11	775 4 6	12 1 0	3,071 0 1	1,097 14 6	25 11 9	12,288 9 9	10 13 11¼	2 9 3¼	13 7 3	6 0 0	5¼ 10 7 3	3 11 9¼	41 13 4	39 4 0¼	39 4 0¼	39 2 7¾	22 13 11¼
	12	Muttra ...	39,933	109¼	636 0 0	948 0 0	0 0 0	4,320 0 0	260 6 3	184 3 8	24 13 10	1,184 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,557 15 0	8 10 6¼	0 0 0	8 10 6¼	2 6 0¼	5¾ 10 13 4	0 0 0	69 0 4¼	69 0 4¼	29 9 1¼	29 9 1¼	15 1 6
	13	Agra ...	7,03,644	1,927¾	11,642 6 4	0 0 0	15,720 0 0	0 0 0	6,379 14 7	2,198 11 5	123 2 2	24,218 3 4	6,357 2 4	0 0 0	66,630 8 2	0 0 0	8 2 5¾	8 2 5¾	3 4 10¼	6¼ 12 8 9	3 4 9	34 9 0¼	26 6 6¼	26 6 6¼	26 6 6¼	20 5 11
AGRA ...	14	Etawah ...	59,157	162	672 0 0	1,892 0 0	0 0 0	2,088 0 0	289 0 11	617 9 2	18 5 8	2,215 3 6	105 7 0	0 0 0	7,397 10 3	8 9 5¾	0 0 0	8 9 5¾	1 12 6¼	7¼ 13 10 8	0 10 5	45 10 7¾	45 10 7¾	32 12 5	32 12 5	20 0 6¾
	15	Mynpoory ...	57,454	157¼	1,494 1 0	0 0 0	2,464 0 0	0 0 0	1,567 9 11	385 10 4	12 4 6	2,047 10 8	94 6 0	376 0 0	8,441 10 5	0 0 0	13 10 3¾	15 10 3¾	9 15 3¼	6¾ 13 0 0	0 9 7	54 8 9¾	38 14 6	38 14 6	36 8 3¾	26 1 3¼
	16	Etah ...	55,811	153	630 8 0	688 8 2	1,559 0 0	0 0 0	822 4 3	410 0 6	34 0 7	2,081 14 7	230 11 2	533 14 9	6,990 14 0	4 8 0	10 3 0¼	14 11 0¼	5 6 0	7¼ 13 9 9	1 8 1¼	45 11 1	35 8 0¼	35 8 0¼	32 0 2¼	23 6 3¾
	17	Futtyghur ...	99,825	273¾	1,345 15 6	1,469 1 0	2,090 0 0	0 0 0	1,425 14 2	1,079 5 4	37 0 9	3,931 7 3	655 15 3	73 1 0	12,107 12 3	5 5 11	7 10 3¼	13 0 2¾	5 3 5	7¼ 14 5 11	2 6 4¼	44 4 3¾	36 10 0¼	36 10 0¼	36 5 9¼	26 1 1
	18	Cawnpore ...	29,196	80	317 7 2	37 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	3,269 7 6	25 3 10	1,101 15 0	0 0 0	231 0 8	5,019 1 7	0 7 7	0 0 0	0 7 7	0 7 2¼	7¼ 13 12 3	0 0 0	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	59 13 7¼	55 6 6¼
	19	Futtehpore ...	31,035	85	252 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,800 0 0	838 14 5	15 6 6	0 0 0	1,141 10 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,047 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 13 11	7 13 6 9	0 0 0	47 9 11¼	47 9 11¼	26 7 1¾	26 7 1¾	23 7 8¼
ALLAHABAD ...	20	Allahabad ...	5,16,292	1,414¼	9,500 3 5	652 8 0	14,233 0 0	4,200 0 0	8,825 5 5	4,764 7 11	88 3 10	24,963 5 7	6,058 9 0	359 11 4	73,644 13 6	0 7 4¼	10 1 0	10 8 4¼	6 3 10	9¼ 17 10 3	4 4 6¾	52 1 0¼	42 0 0¼	39 0 6¼	38 12 5¾	31 9 7¼
	21	Banda ...	58,566	160¼	733 12 4	145 9 4	2,970 0 0	1,287 1 6	404 5 8	221 14 6	38 15 7	2,005 6 3	500 10 5	13 0 3	8,320 11 10	0 14 6	18 8 0¼	19 6 6¾	2 8 3¾	6¼ 12 7 10	3 1 11	51 13 5¾	33 5 5	25 5 1¼	25 5 1¼	19 12 1¾
	22	Humeerpore ...	35,336	97	648 0 0	1,728 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	344 7 1	516 10 11	23 7 9	1,472 4 2	304 2 0	19 10 0	5,056 9 11	17 13 0¼	0 0 0	17 13 0¼	3 8 9¾	8 15 5 4	3 2 2	52 2 1	52 2 2	52 2 2	51 14 11	27 6 11
	23	Mirzapore ...	1,38,734	380	1,178 8 0	0 0 0	5,340 0 0	0 0 0	2,587 6 5	452 1 8	41 14 0	6,335 6 3	543 8 0	0 0 0	16,428 12 2	0 0 0	14 0 10	14 0 10	6 10 10	8¾ 16 10 9	1 6 10¾	43 3 9	29 2 11	29 2 11	29 2 11	26 1 3¼
	24	Benares ...	4,00,544	1,097¾	2,580 0 0	0 0 0	8,808 0 0	0 0 0	12,237 4 4	1,264 5 5	108 6 0	23,466 4 7	2,063 2 4	3,702 7 6	54,229 14 2	0 0 0	8 0 4¼	8 0 4¼	11 2 4¼	11¼ 21 5 11	1 14 0¾	49 6 5	41 6 0¼	41 6 0¼	38 0 1	34 15 6¼
BENARES ...	25	Ghazeepore ...	2,34,026	641	1,692 8 8	0 0 0	7,010 0 0	0 0 0	4,066 6 10	444 14 6	62 7 10	10,579 15 5	2,416 8 7	98 1 0	26,370 14 10	0 0 0	10 14 11¾	10 14 11¾	6 5 6	8¾ 16 8 0	3 12 3¾	41 2 3	30 3 3¼	30 3 3¼	30 0 10	27 6 7
	26	Azumghur ...	1,00,564	275¼	1,500 0 0	4,092 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,698 4 1	778 9 2	116 5 9	4,769 7 8	878 3 10	24 6 10	15,857 5 4	14 13 7¾	0 0 0	14 13 7¾	6 2 7¼	9¾ 17 6 4	3 3 0	50 4 9¾	50 4 9¾	50 4 9¾	50 3 4¾	29 14 7¾
	27	Goruckpoor ...	2,15,586	590¼	2,940 0 0	0 0 0	9,334 0 0	0 0 0	3,921 14 7	521 0 8	88 14 5	10,035 7 7	662 2 9	164 3 6	27,667 11 6	0 0 0	15 12 11	15 12 11	6 10 3¼	9 16 15 11	1 1 11¼	46 13 8	31 0 9	31 0 9	30 12 3¾	25 12 7¼
	28	Jounpore ...	90,669	248¾	1,101 9 4	0 0 0	4,176 0 0	0 0 0	1,747 14 9	545 1 6	19 11 10	3,492 2 10	255 1 6	3 10 9	11,341 4 6	0 0 0	16 13 1¾	16 13 1¾	7 0 8	7¼ 14 0 9	1 0 5¼	45 10 11¼	28 13 9¼	28 13 9¼	28 13 6¾	24 6 7
KUMAON ...	29	Kumaon ...	58,044	159	660 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,285 1 7	284 12 10	55 0 3	3,019 5 5	502 14 4	5 8 9	6,808 11 2	6 4 2¾	0 0 0	6 4 2¾	8 1 3¼	10 18 15 10	3 2 7¼	42 13 1¼	42 13 1¼	42 13 1¼	42 12 7	32 5 11¼
		Total ...	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 0 0	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	7¾ 14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 0 11¼	26 4 7

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

JHANSIE ...	30	Jalaun ...	17,432	47¾	1,067 12 11	635 11 8	980 0 0	0 0 0	359 0 9	107 8 4	22 11 9	697 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,870 7 4	13 5 0¼	20 8 4¼	33 13 4¾	7 8 3¼	7¾ 14 9 7	0 0 0	81 0 11	60 8 6¼	60 8 6¼	60 8 6¼	24 13 6¼
	31	Jhansie ...	53,354	146	1,131 2 0	3,120 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,137 11 3	749 7 0	88 13 4	2,301 6 5	858 4 2	300 0 0	9,686 12 2	21 3 8¾	0 0 0	21 3 8¾	7 12 8	8¾ 15 11 10	5 14 0¼	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	64 4 8¼	35 2 9¾
	32	Lullutpoor ...	17,339	47¾	1,062 0 0	150 11 4	1,922 0 0	0 0 0	451 15 4	197 6 10	28 3 0	656 13 9	354 4 6	1 13 0	4,825 3 9	3 2 9	40 7 5	43 10 2	9 8 3	7¼ 13 11 3	7 7 4	101 9 4	61 1 11	61 1 11	61 1 3¾	35 8 10
	33	Saugor ...	1,20,394	329¾	1,290 1 6	0 0 0	5,327 0 0	0 0 0	2,134 7 6	596 8 1	115 7 7	3,778 2 6	681 13 5	117 9 6	14,041 2 1	0 0 0	16 2 5¼	16 2 5¼	6 7 6¾	6 11 7 2	2 1 1	42 9 3¼	26 6 9¾	26 1 1¼	22 2 6¼	21 1 7¾
	34	Damoh ...	50,755	139	648 0 0	2,504 0 1	792 0 0	0 0 0	868 15 8	362 4 11	36 6 7	1,313 1 5	352 7 0	0 0 0	6,877 3 8	18 0 2¾	5 11 2	23 11 4¾	6 4 0¼	5 9 6 10	2 8 7	49 7 7¼	43 12 5¼	43 12 5¼	43 12 5¼	30 5 7
	35	Jubbulpoor ...	1,35,276	370¼	2,136 0 0	0 0 0	8,088 0 0	0 0 0	4,196 13 4	1,626 10 2	395 15 5	3,856 7 3	1,168 5 0	46 0 0	21,514 3 2	0 0 0	21 13 3¼	21 13 3¼	11 5 2¾	5¼ 10 6 4	3 2 5¼	58 1 1	36 3 9¾	36 3 9¾	36 1 9¾	30 5 7
JUBBULPOOR ...	36	Mundlah ...	18,614	51	0 0 0	0 0 0	162 0 0	0 0 0	326 0 7	85 14 4	1 6 3	371 8 4	38 1 0	0 0 0	984 14 6	0 0 0	3 2 9¾	3 2 9¾	6 6 3¼	3¾ 7 4 6	0 11 11¼	19 5 0	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2
	37	Seonee ...	93,191	255¼	1,080 0 0	0 0 0	3,114 0 0	0 0 0	1,645 14 3	636 7 9	36 12 1	1,811 3 2	403 12 0	62 2 7	8,810 3 10	0 0 0	12 3 2¼	12 3 2¼	6 7 2	3¾ 7 1 5	1 9 3¾	34 8 2¾	22 5 0¼	22 5 0¼	22 1 1¾	17 13 5¼
	38	Baitool ...	78,089	200¼	1,080 0 0	45 0 0	3,330 0 0	0 0 0	1,155 9 3	381 4 2	65 4 1	2,023 6 8	121 7 0	11 7 0	8,213 6 8	0 3 7	16 10 0¾	16 13 7¾	5 12 3¾	5¼ 10 1 6	0 9 8¼	41 0 3	24 6 2¼	24 6 2¼	24 5 3¼	18 11 4¼
	39	Nursingpoor ...	88,522	242¼	1,020 0 0	520 0 0	3,900 0 0	6 0 0	2,180 2 10	664 4 11	185 15 3	2,010 2 8	719 1 3	187 6 9	11,387 1 8	2 2 3¾	16 1 4	18 3 7¾	8 15 10	4¾ 8 4 7	2 15 5¼	46 15 3¾	30 13 11¼	30 13 11¼	30 1 7¼	23 12 0¼
	40	Hoshungabad ...	83,285	228	1,224 0 0	0 0 0	5,200 0 0	0 0 0	1,502 4 11	313 11 2	182 5 0	2,011 6 9	287 5 3	12 1 0	10,733 2 1	0 0 0	22 12 11	22 12 11	6 9 5	4¼ 9 6 10	1 4 2	47 1 2¼	24 4 3¼	24 4 3¼	24 3 7¼	18 13 6¼
		Total ...	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 0 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 0 0	0 0 0	15,968 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1¼	19 5 4¼	7 12 1	5¼ 10 1 11	2 6 9	49 0 9¼	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5
		Grand Total ...	50,60,913	13,865	74,297 9 10	24,385 4 4	1,49,850 0 0	25,227 1 6	93,384 2 6	30,430 4 10	2,413 1 3	1,96,454 3 1	36,362 1 4	9,129 15 11	6,41,933 12 7	1 12 1¾	10 12 11	12 9 0¾	6 11 9¾	7¾ 14 2 7	2 9 11¼	46 4 9¼	35 7 10¾	33 10 9	33 0 0¼	25 14 4

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. IV.

No. 2.

TABLE of the Total Expenditure in each of the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces, under the following heads, shewing Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in the year 1858.

1.			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
DIVISION.	Number.	NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	Total aggregate number of Prisoners during the year.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	Cost of Police Guard for Jails.	Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison labor.	Cost of Contingent Jail Guard.	Cost of Miscellaneous charges including reward for capture of escaped Prisoners and Doctor's travelling, &c., &c.	Cost of Native Medicines.	Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.	Total Jail Expenditure.	Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head, per annum.	Average cost of Police Guard per head, per annum.	Average cost of permanent Jail and Police Guard per head, per annum.	Average cost of Contingent Jail Guard per head, per annum.	Average cost of diet per head, per day.	Average cost of diet per head, per annum.	Average cost of clothing per head, per annum.	Average total cost per head, per annum.	Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guards.	Average total cost per head, per annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guards, and additions, alterations and repairs.	Average total cost per head per annum exclusive of Compensation, permanent establishment and Police Guard, and additions and repairs.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
MEERUT ...	1	Deyrah Dhoon ...	26,886	73¾	360 0 0	385 0 0	1,115 0 0	0 0 0	876 0 5	420 10 5	23 11 8	919 5 2	419 6 9	83 4 0	4,602 6 5	5 3 6¼	15 1 10¾	20 5 5	11 14 0¾	6½ 12 7 8	5 11 0	62 6 5¼	47 4 6¾	47 4 6¾	46 2 6½	36 0 10¾
	2	Saharunpore ...	1,31,892	361¼	852 0 0	588 0 0	3,829 0 0	2,412 0 0	1,776 14 0	1,037 2 7	34 6 10	3,238 1 2	26 1 0	9 4 0	13,802 13 7	1 10 0¾	10 9 7	12 3 7½	4 14 8¾	4¾ 9 3 6	0 1 1¾	38 3 4	27 9 9	20 14 11	20 14 6	16 14 8¾
	3	Moozuffernugger ...	1,69,835	465¼	706 2 7	1,499 11 9	3,538 0 0	0 0 0	2,236 8 1	672 7 5	72 5 5	3,986 15 9	1,411 12 2	1,236 9 10	15,360 9 0	3 3 7	7 9 8	10 13 3	4 12 11	4½ 8 8 10	3 0 6½	33 0 3	25 6 7	25 6 7	22 12 0¾	18 0 2¾
	4	Meerut ...	3,12,146	855½	11,626 0 0	1,326 11 4	8,234 0 0	3,600 0 0	6,123 3 4	1,429 2 7	67 8 5	9,773 2 2	4,435 12 11	0 0 0	46,615 8 9	1 8 0¾	9 10 0¾	11 2 10½	7 2 6¾	6 11 6 7	5 2 11¾	54 8 1	44 14 0¾	40 10 8¾	40 10 8¾	25 8 4½
	5	Boolundshuhur ...	38,742	106	660 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,192 0 0	1,200 0 0	546 3 9	343 7 4	0 0 0	1,057 5 5	235 7 0	20 3 3	6,454 10 9	11 5 1¾	11 3 11	22 9 0¾	5 2 5¾	5½ 9 15 4	2 3 6¾	60 14 6	49 10 7	38 5 2¾	38 2 2½	30 9 5
	6	Allygurh ...	1,91,100	523¾	780 0 0	1,492 7 3	1,806 0 0	3,960 0 0	1,135 0 0	653 3 10	67 7 6	4,778 10 0	284 0 2	62 3 5	15,019 0 2	2 13 7¾	3 7 2¾	6 4 9½	2 2 8¾	4¾ 9 2 0	0 8 6¾	28 11 0½	25 3 10½	17 11 9	17 8 11	13 3 5¾
BAREILLY ...	7	Bijnoor* ...	41,550	151	401 10 4	717 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,068 15 7	435 0 6	25 5 5	1,446 10 5	700 9 0	139 14 5	4,936 0 8	6 12 5¾	0 0 0	6 5 5¾	9 7 0½	6½ 12 11 4	6 2 11¾	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	42 5 7¾	32 7 5
	8	Moradabad† ...	1,47,038	687	1,239 0 0	0 0 0	2,940 0 0	0 0 0	1,295 6 7	287 8 6	25 6 7	3,598 6 11	1,362 8 0	239 6 7	10,987 11 2	0 0 0 0	7 5 4	7 5 4	3 3 8¾	4¾ 8 14 11	3 6 4¾	27 6 7¾	20 1 3¾	20 1 3¾	19 7 9	16 4 10¾
	9	Bareilly‡ ...	1,17,713	480¼	1,728 9 3	0 0 0	3,192 0 0	0 0 0	4,022 12 10	1,746 11 3	15 11 7	3,731 4 10	2,384 14 7	2,823 3 7	19,545 3 11	0 0 0 0	9 15 5¾	9 15 5¾	12 8 11¼	6 11 9 2	7 7 4	60 5 2¾	50 5 9¾	50 5 9¾	42 8 9	37 2 5¾
	10	Budaon† ...	63,254	295¼	351 4 8	617 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	506 14 6	421 4 2	25 1 7	1,999 7 1	403 12 3	66 12 9	4,391 15 8	3 9 3¾	0 0 0	3 9 3¾	2 15 0¾	6 11 8 7	2 6 6	25 7 7¾	25 7 7¾	25 7 7¾	25 1 5¾	19 7 6¾
	11	Shahjehanpore† ...	69,982	327	844 3 8	1,865 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	881 2 7	624 3 9	32 3 9	2,198 7 7	0 0 0	17 2 7	6,463 6 0	9 12 5	0 0 0	9 12 5	4 9 10½	6 11 7 4	0 0 0	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 12 8¾	19 9 4¾
	12	Muttra ...	69,760	191	636 0 0	948 0 0	0 0 0	3,960 0 0	820 3 8	268 14 6	33 8 9	2,214 12 6	5 0 0	0 0 0	8,886 7 5	4 15 6¾	0 0 0	4 15 6¾	4 4 8¾	6 11 9 3	0 0 5	46 8 4¼	46 8 4¼	25 12 8½	25 12 8½	17 8 0
AGRA ...	13	Agra ...	3,22,040	882½	11,719 15 4	320 0 0	13,100 0 0	0 0 0	5,021 6 0	2,005 13 4	84 12 8	10,302 5 8	3,232 6 4	7,692 6 7	53,479 1 11	0 5 9¼	14 13 6¾	15 3 4½	5 11 0¾	6 10 10 9	3 10 7¼	60 8 4	45 10 9¼	45 10 9¼	36 15 3	23 4 10¾
	14	Etawah‖ ...	13,939	151¼	131 5 7	414 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 3 0	250 13 3	2 2 0	632 9 9	58 12 0	3 8 0	1,500 3 4	8 3 5¾	0 0 0	8 3 5¾	0 1 11½	8¾ 16 8 11	1 2 6¾	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 10 2¾	18 13 1¼
	15	Mynpoory ...	1,10,727	303¾	1,641 13 11	596 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,851 7 5	1,431 7 0	10 4 10	3,583 6 2	257 14 3	257 15 6	10,631 4 9	1 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 6 5¾	6½ 11 12 11	0 13 7¾	35 0 11	35 0 11	35 0 11	34 3 3¾	26 13 2¾
	16	Etah ...	58,409	160	680 9 11	824 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	215 7 9	593 15 3	36 8 4	1,472 1 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,822 13 7	5 2 5	0 0 0	5 2 5	1 5 6¾	4¾ 9 3 2	0 0 0	23 14 3¾	23 14 3¾	23 14 3¾	23 14 3¾	14 7 9¾
	17	Futtygurh* ...	67,321	245	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	828 1 2	698 6 1	51 4 8	2,601 7 0	194 12 0	0 0 0	4,373 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 8 1¾	7¾ 14 1 8	1 0 11¾	23 12 10¾	23 12 10¾	23 12 10¾	23 12 10¾	23 12 10¾
	18	Cawnpoor ...	1,11,296	305	1,020 0 0	2,352 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,932 4 8	1,607 3 0	68 0 6	4,040 9 11	0 0 0	6 6 0	11,026 8 1	7 11 4¾	0 0 0	7 11 4¾	6 5 4	7 13 4 0	0 0 0	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 7	25 4 4½
	19	Futtehpoor ...	38,527	105¼	194 12 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	683 11 9	13 2 3	0 0 0	1,602 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,493 14 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 7 8¾	8 15 2 9	0 0 0	23 10 2¾	23 10 2¾	23 10 2¾	23 10 2¾	21 12 8
ALLAHABAD ...	20	Allahabad ...	1,79,485	492	9,757 12 7	2,657 1 4	1,467 3 6	0 0 0	2,701 3 11	1,848 5 8	131 14 9	10,489 0 10	1,093 4 8	313 10 11	30,459 10 2	5 6 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 7 10	11½ 21 5 3	2 3 6¾	61 14 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 2 4½	33 0 9¾
	21	Banda‡ ...	96,483	394	695 15 0	3,192 10 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	130 11 8	625 11 8	25 6 9	3,679 0 10	972 13 9	0 0 0	9,322 6 5	12 2 5¾	0 0 0	12 2 5¾	0 7 11¾	7¾ 13 14 8	3 11 3	35 7 10¾	35 7 10¾	35 7 10¾	35 7 10¾	20 11 0
	22	Humeerpore† ...	20,198	94¼	329 6 4	852 10 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 0 7	131 15 5	14 6 9	805 5 7	0 0 0	222 2 1	2,425 15 0	15 8 1	0 0 0	15 8 1	1 4 4¾	7¾ 14 8 8	0 0 0	45 2 0	45 2 0	45 2 0	40 1 4	18 9 7¾
	23	Mirzapore ...	2,22,521	609¾	1,651 0 0	1,760 0 0	3,232 0 0	0 0 0	4,664 9 7	508 1 6	67 10 2	12,029 5 0	1,540 9 0	43 10 0	25,496 14 10	2 14 2¾	5 4 9¾	8 3 0	7 10 4¾	10½ 19 11 8	2 8 5	41 13 0¾	36 8 2¾	36 8 2¾	36 7 1	30 13 7
BENARES ...	24	Benares ...	4,15,925	1,139¼	2,580 0 0	2,092 15 6	5,285 0 0	0 0 0	12,212 14 3	5,197 5 2	128 4 1	29,492 4 3	4,059 5 9	708 9 6	61,756 10 6	1 13 4¾	4 10 2¾	6 7 7	10 11 6	13½ 25 13 11	3 9 0	54 3 1¾	49 8 11¾	49 8 11¾	48 14 11¾	44 11 9¾
	25	Ghazeepore ...	2,29,903	630	1,740 0 0	3,471 13 1	2,457 0 0	0 0 0	5,211 12 9	756 13 5	77 7 0	13,473 0 6	220 12 0	302 6 0	27,711 0 9	5 8 2	3 14 4¾	9 6 6¾	8 4 4½	11½ 21 6 2	0 5 7¾	43 15 9¾	40 1 4¾	40 1 4¾	39 9 8¾	31 5 4
	26	Azimgurh ...	92,312	253	1,375 0 0	4,092 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,563 14 11	696 8 6	137 10 7	4,682 13 4	503 12 6	543 13 0	13,595 8 10	16 2 9¾	0 0 0	16 2 9¾	6 2 11	9¾ 18 8 3	1 15 10¾	53 11 9¾	53 11 9¾	53 11 9¾	51 9 5	29 15 8
	27	Goruckpore ...	1,47,969	405¼	2,676 12 0	1,804 6 1	5,413 0 0	0 0 0	2,156 6 10	319 2 1	107 0 10	6,667 13 4	959 0 6	165 3 11	20,268 13 7	4 7 3	13 5 8¾	17 12 11¾	5 5 1¼	8¾ 16 7 1	2 5 10½	50 0 3	36 10 6¾	36 10 6¾	36 4 0¾	25 3 1
	28	Jounpore ...	62,288	170¾	1,104 0 0	1,293 0 0	1,044 0 0	0 0 0	1,211 2 2	476 6 5	32 0 0	2,735 13 9	0 0 0	21 13 0	7,918 3 4	7 9 2	6 1 10	13 11 0	7 1 6	8¾ 16 0 5	0 0 0	56 5 11¼	40 4 1¾	40 4 1¾	40 2 1	26 1 6
KUMAON ...	29	Kumaon ...	60,594	166	660 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,283 6 0	248 5 5	54 13 9	3,356 2 2	488 10 9	25 6 11	7,112 13 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	7 11 8¾	10½ 20 3 4	2 15 1¾	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 11 1¾	32 11 6
		Total ...	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 0	57,844 3 6	15,132 0 0	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¾	5 8 0¾	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¾	8 15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4¾	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

JHANSIE ...	30	Jalaun† ...	3,330	15¼	455 13 6	121 6 8	72 9 4	0 0 0	52 1 11	23 14 7	65 5 5	125 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	916 7 10	13 6 10	8 0 5¼	21 7 3¼	5 12 2¾	7¾ 13 11 7	0 0 0	101 5 9¼	93 5 3¾	93 9 4	93 5 3¾	31 8 0¾
	31	Jhansie* ...	15,838	57¼	864 0 0	2,284 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	273 7 9	410 12 4	19 15 3	767 10 10	166 11 0	32 15 0	4,820 0 2	52 15 7	0 0 0	52 15 7	6 5 5¼	9¾ 17 10 10	3 13 10	111 12 3¾	111 12 3¾	111 12 3¾	111 0 1	37 15 11
	32	Lullutpore† ...	921	4¼	534 11 7	651 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 8 9	98 9 8	0 2 0	44 15 6	0 0 0	5 8 3	1,351 14 11	262 12 4¾	0 0 0	262 12 4¾	6 10 9¾	9¾ 17 13 0	0 0 0	545 5 0¾	545 5 0¾	545 5 0¾	543 1 5¾	64 11 5
	33	Saugor ...	2,01,503	552	1,368 0 0	3,752 13 1	1,175 0 0	0 0 0	2,849 10 11	654 13 5	159 13 2	7,622 5 2	880 4 0	202 13 3	18,665 9 4	6 12 9¼	2 2 0¾	8 14 10	5 2 7¾	7¼ 13 12 8	1 9 6¾	33 13 0¼	31 10 11¾	31 10 11¾	31 5 1	22 0 8
	34	Dumoh* ...	61,253	222	698 14 4	2,119 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	854 5 6	561 1 3	33 15 10	1,555 7 6	258 9 0	242 10 3	6,324 4 3	12 11 8	0 0 0	12 11 8	5 2 1¾	4¾ 9 4 1	1 8 10¼	37 15 8¾	37 15 8¾	37 15 8¾	36 8 5	31 8 1¼
JUBBULPORE ...	35	Jubbulpore ...	1,49,453	409¾	2,136 0 0	4,131 0 0	2,037 0 0	0 0 0	5,388 5 1	2,471 0 3	398 10 9	4,320 9 1	1,906 10 8	833 2 1	23,622 5 11	10 1 6	4 15 7¾	15 1 1¼	13 2 8	5¼ 10 8 9	4 10 6¾	57 11 6¾	52 11 11	521 11 11	50 12 4	35 6 3¾
	36	Mundla ...	31,203	85¼	0 0 0	684 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	473 4 9	73 9 1	0 2 4	569 12 3	0 6 0	0 0 0	1,801 2 5	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 8 6¾	3¼ 6 10 6	0 0 0¼	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	21 1 0¾	13 1 0¾
	37	Seonee ...	85,692	235	1,080 0 0	1,204 0 0	1,170 0 0	0 0 0	1,459 7 11	662 9 11	20 7 0	1,766 9 10	120 0 6	347 15 11	7,831 3 1	5 1 11¼	4 15 8	10 1 7¾	6 3 4¼	4 7 8 1	0 8 2	33 5 2¼	28 5 6¾	28 5 6¾	26 13 10	17 2 4
	38	Baitool ...	69,056	189¾	1,064 0 0	1,974 0 0	1,840 0 0	0 0 0	1,338 3 4	496 5 3	46 5 10	1,698 5 10	268 14 0	136 15 2	8,863 1 5	10 6 10¾	9 11 6¾	20 2 5¾	7 1 1¼	4¾ 8 15 6	1 6 8¾	46 13 4	37 1 9	37 1 9	26 10 7½	20 5 4
	39	Nursingpore ...	1,07,450	294¾	935 0 0	2,860 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,595 1 4	520 7 9	192 6 6	2,625 2 4	131 5 6	0 8 3	9,857 15 8	9 11 6	0 0 0	9 11 6	8 13 1¼	4¾ 8 14 4	0 7 1¾	33 8 0¼	33 8 0¼	33 8 0¼	33 8 0	20 9 7¾
	40	Hoshungabad ...	1,32,717	303¾	1,224 0 0	1,995 8 8	1,859 0 0	0 0 0	1,924 5 8	490 13 10	271 0 1	3,573 10 11	149 11 9	762 12 2	12,250 15 1	5 7 10	5 1 10	10 9 8	5 4 8¾	5¼ 9 13 3	0 6 7	33 11 3	28 9 5	28 9 5	26 7 10	17 10 1½
		Total ...	8,58,416	2,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 0 5	8,153 9 4	0 0 0	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 0 1	9 11 6¼	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	5¼ 10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1¼
		Grand Total ...	44,88,251	13,452	68,503 13 6	59,139 11 5	65,997 12 10	15,132 0 0	81,259 0 8	32,213 5 8	2,660 13 4	1,75,255 15 3	29,133 14 4	17,570 4 2	5,46,866 11 2	4 14 6¼	5 2 11¼	10 1 5¾	6 6 8¾	7¼ 14 4 0	2 6 10¾	43 8 2	38 5 2¾	37 3 2¾	35 12 0	25 6 5¼

* For 9, † for 7, ‡ for 8, and ‖ for 4 months only.

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 3.

SUMMARY of Total Expenditure of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the past 16 years, from 1844 to 1859 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
YEARS.	Total aggregate Number of Prisoners during the year.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Cost of permanent Jail Establishment.	Cost of permanent Jail Guard.	Cost of Police Guards for Jails.	Cost of compensation in lieu of Prisoner's labor.	Cost of contingent Jail Guard.	Cost of miscellaneous charges, including rewards for capture of escaped Prisoners, &c.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.	Cost of Clothing and Beddings.	Cost of additions, alterations, and repairs.	Total Jail Expenditure.	Average cost of permanent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of Police Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of permanent Jail and Police Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of contingent Jail Guard per head per annum.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.	Average cost of Clothing per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation and Police Guard.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation, Police Guard, and additions, alterations and repairs.	Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of compensation, permanent Jail Establishment, Police Guard, and additions, alterations, and repairs.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1844 ...	70,34,043	19,271	39,536 0 0	1,56,410 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,83,126 3 10	41,350 13 4	7,665 8 3	3,59,912 15 8	45,737 13 8	19,746 8 6	8,53,485 14 10	8 1 10¾	0 0 0	8 1 10¾	9 8 0½	9¾	18 10 9	2 5 11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6½
1845 ...	68,01,367	18,634	40,460 1 0	1,74,198 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,74,241 4 4	36,434 12 0	5,434 3 3	3,43,058 4 1	37,828 14 0	7,909 9 1	8,19,564 15 9	9 5 6¾	0 0 0	9 5 6¾	9 5 7½	9¾	18 6 7	2 0 5½	43 15 8⅝	43 15 8⅝	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 0 7¼
1846 ...	69,81,984	19,129	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,53,986 8 0	20,877 9 4	3,485 11 8	2,68,041 11 7	32,101 8 9	19,796 3 2	6,98,565 0 3	8 3 4½	0 0 0	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	7½	14 3 8	1 11 2¾	37 0 7½	37 0 7½	37 0 7½	35 15 8½	25 5 11
1847 ...	68,84,219	18,861	45,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,46,300 9 3	27,494 13 4	2,869 15 2	2,53,261 9 0	30,621 9 2	20,078 6 11	7,00,979 7 5	7 7 8¼	0 0 0	7 7 8¼	7 13 4	7	13 9 0	1 10 2¾	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
1848 ...	68,14,021	18,668	62,033 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,52,663 2 2	23,561 14 6	2,263 8 4	2,58,504 8 6	32,085 6 8	27,084 9 9	7,20,922 15 0	8 2 8	0 0 0	8 2 8	7 12 0¾	7	13 2 7	1 10 1½	36 11 0	36 11 0	36 11 0	35 4 11½	23 13 7¾
1849 ...	71,72,180	19,650	64,991 1 5	1,50,461 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,53,928 6 1	21,266 15 3	1,596 4 8	2,44,787 1 0	27,763 13 11	6,369 0 7	6,80,630 9 2	7 15 9½	0 0 0	7 15 9½	7 9 7	6½	12 1 1	1 5 11½	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 4 2½	22 2 11½
1850 ...	73,92,815	20,254	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,52,634 1 4	22,441 0 3	1,137 12 5	2,22,659 2 3	28,371 12 9	14,911 3 9	6,70,989 14 9	8 3 8½	0 0 0	8 3 8½	7 10 6	5¾	11 2 6	1 6 9½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
1851 ...	72,76,164	19,935	64,724 3 6	1,54,110 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,60,194 5 9	32,358 10 5	1,382 13 8	2,65,110 4 0	30,788 12 4	18,625 8 8	7,41,747 4 9	7 11 5	0 0 0	7 11 5	7 9 3½	6½	12 8 8	1 7 3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¾
1852 ...	77,34,743	21,133	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,62,952 10 11	26,923 3 3	1,726 3 1	2,64,747 2 6	31,527 4 3	21,901 15 2	7,40,533 4 3	7 9 7¾	0 0 0	7 9 7¾	7 10 1½	6¼	12 6 4	1 7 4	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	33 10 6¾	22 13 7¾
1853 ...	77,92,298	21,349	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,52,952 10 11	26,846 6 2	1,698 10 0	2,61,825 13 0	34,469 6 11	30,525 4 6	7,44,937 14 9	7 0 6¾	0 0 0	7 0 6¾	7 3 4½	6¼	11 13 0	1 8 10¾	33 9 10½	33 9 10½	33 4 10½	31 14 10½	21 13 11
1854 ...	80,88,311	22,160	67,010 0 3	1,55,904 1 7	0 0 0	6,870 7 4	1,59,787 13 0	35,690 10 0	2,013 14 6	2,27,700 3 10	31,477 9 2	11,204 12 11	6,98,150 13 10	6 10 11½	0 0 0	6 10 11½	7 3 9¾	5¾	10 2 10	1 6 6	31 3 5½	31 3 5½	30 9 5½	30 1 5	20 8 2½
1855 ...	81,63,577	22,366	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	0 0 0	13,975 9 6	1,61,903 4 7	35,690 10 0	2,354 15 4	2,60,856 7 2	38,194 6 11	9,838 6 2	7,39,294 15 2	6 12 7	0 0 0	6 12 7	6 15 4¾	6¼	12 1 11	1 12 5	34 6 0¼	34 6 0¼	33 1 4½	32 10 0½	22 7 8½
1856 ...	78,71,005	21,505	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	0 0 0	27,783 9 3	1,49,658 7 8	32,430 12 9	2,354 15 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1857 ...	Jails destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0																	
1858 ...	86,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 0	57,844 3 6	15,132 0 0	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¼	5 8 0½	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¼	8	15 2 3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8
1859 ...	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,035 0 0	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	7¾	14 14 0	2 10 6¼	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 0 11½	26 4 7

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

1855 ...	11,20,149	3,069	9,394 3 3	38,868 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23,936 1 10	5,328 15 7	630 9 4	40,287 3 9	5,888 8 8	1,422 3 9	1,25,755 14 2	12 10 7¼	0 0 0	12 10 7¼	7 12 9¾	7	13 2 0	1 14 8¼	40 15 7¾	40 15 7¾	40 15 7¾	40 8 1¼	24 12 7
1856 ...	13,44,034	3,672	11,530 13 5	35,709 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29,733 1 5	5,497 5 2	789 8 1	45,872 10 8	5,843 6 3	735 6 5	1,35,711 3 5	9 11 7	0 0 0	9 11 7	8 1 6¼	6¼	12 7 9	1 9 5½	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 12 1½	23 14 3½
1857 ...	Jails destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1858 ...	8,58,416	3,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 0 5	8,153 9 4	0 0 0	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 0 1	9 11 6¾	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	5½	10 7 10	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 10 0
1859 ...	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 0 5	6,975 7 1	32,815 0 0	0 0 0	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4¼	7 12 1	5¼	10 1 11	2 6 9	49 0 9¼	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 12 1½
																									23 10 5

(Signed) S. CLARK,

Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. V

No. 4.

SUMMARY of Financial Results in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive.

1.	2. Years.	3. Daily average number of Prisoners.	4. Total actual expenditure of each year.	5. Excess of expenditure on account of Police Battalion as compared with former permanent guards.	6. Total actual expenditure after deducting the increased expenditure of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	7. Actual saving in each year as compared with the expenditure of North-Western Provinces in 1844 and that of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in 1855.	8. Expenditure in each year calculated at the rate of 1844 of North-Western Provinces and at the rate of 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	9. Saving in each year calculated on the expenditure which would have been caused by the continuance of the rate of outlay in 1844 of North-Western Provinces and in 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	10. Percentage of Reduction.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
North-Western Provinces ...	1844	19,271	8,53,485 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1845	18,634	8,19,564 15 9	0 0 0	8,19,564 15 9	33,920 15 1	8,25,282 6 3	5,717 6 6	0·69
	1846	19,129	8,14,376 4 3	0 0 0	8,14,376 4 3	39,109 10 7	8,47,205 7 7	32,829 3 4	3·87
	1847	18,861	6,98,565 0 3	0 0 0	6,98,565 0 3	1,54,920 14 7	8,35,336 0 1	1,36,770 15 8	16·37
	1848	18,668	7,00,979 7 5	0 0 0	7,00,979 7 5	1,52,506 7 5	8,26,786 15 6	1,25,807 8 1	15·21
	1849	19,650	7,20,922 15 0	0 0 0	7,20,922 15 0	1,32,562 15 10	8,70,280 1 3	1,49,357 2 3	17·16
	1850	20,254	6,80,630 9 2	0 0 0	6,80,630 9 2	1,72,855 5 8	8,97,030 10 9	2,16,400 1 7	24·62
	1851	19,935	6,70,989 14 9	0 0 0	6,70,989 14 9	1,82,496 0 1	8,82,902 7 4	2,11,912 8 7	24·00
	1852	21,133	7,41,747 4 9	0 0 0	7,41,749 4 9	1,11,738 10 1	9,35,960 12 1	1 94,213 7 4	20·75
	1853	21,349	7,40,533 4 3	0 0 0	7,40,533 4 3	1,12,952 10 7	9,45,527 3 1	2 04,993 14 10	21·68
	1854	22,160	7,44,939 14 9	0 0 0	7,44,937 14 9	1,08,548 0 1	9,81,445 10 0	2,36,507 11 3	25·73
	1855	22,366	6,98,150 13 10	0 0 0	6,98,150 13 10	1,55,335 1 0	9,90,569 2 9	2,92,418 4 11	29·52
	1856	21,505	7,39,294 15 2	0 0 0	7,39,294 15 2	1,14,190 15 8	9,52,436 4 7	2,13,141 5 5	22·37
	1857	Jail destroyed by the Mutiny.			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1858	11,024	4,50,561 11 1	20,391 15 10	4,30,169 11 3	4,23,316 3 7	4,88,242 10 0	58,072 14 9	11·64
	1859	11,807	5,40,989 15 8	54,317 1 10	4,86,672 13 10	3,66,813 1 0	5,22,920 15 4	36,248 1 6	6·93
			97,62,245 2 1					21,14,390 10 2	
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories ...	1855	3,069	1,25,755 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1856	3,672	1,35,711 3 5	0 0 0	1,35,711 3 5	0 0 0	1,50,465 15 0	14,754 11 7	9·80
	1857	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
	1858	2,428	96,305 0 1	6,321 13 5	89,983 2 8	35,772 11 6	99,491 1 6	9,507 14 10	9·56
	1859	2,058	1,00,943 12 11	19,778 8 7	81,165 4 4	44,590 9 10	84,329 12 3	3,164 7 11	3·75
			4,58,715 14 7					27,427 2 4	
			10,220,961 0 8	1,00,809 7 8				21,41,817 12 6	

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gross Reduction of expenditure in past 15 years as per column No. 9	21,41,817 12 6	
ADD.—Refunded to the Collector's Treasury on account of Prison labor in grinding corn in the 34 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the years 1847 and 1848	19,065 9 1	
DITTO.—Compensation paid in lieu of Prison labor withdrawn from the District Jails and transferred to Central Prisons during the years 1854, 55, 56, 58, and 59.	88,994 11 7	
DITTO —Refund credited on account value of packing cases, &c., returned to the Magazine during the years 1855 and 1856	185 0 9	22,50,063 1 11
DEDUCT.—Amount transferred to Judicial Department on account Kucherry and Personal Guards of Judges and Magistrates from the year 1848 to 1859 inclusive, formerly supplied from and charged to, on account of Jail at 1,107 Rupees per mensem	1,59,408 0 0	
DITTO.—Payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c, as per Statement B.	17,053 0 5	
DITTO.—Inspector General of Prison's salary, establishment, and contingencies from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive as per Statement A.	6,02,276 11 8	7,78,737 12 1
Net saving in past 15 years, Rupees	... ...	14,71,325 5 10

	Rs. As. P.
Add payment by transfer to Military Department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c. ...	17,053 0 5
Add Inspector General of Prisons' salary, establishment and travelling charges &c., for 15 years, from 1845 to 1859	6,02,276 11 8
Total Rupees ...	1,08,40,290 12 9

A.

	Rs. As. P.
Inspector General of Prisons' salary from 1845 to 1859 inclusive ...	4,69,900 15 11
Ditto ditto Establishment ditto ...	79,757 13 10
Ditto ditto Travelling Allowance ditto ..	29,730 0 10
Ditto ditto Printing Charges ditto ...	18,058 8 4
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous Charges ditto ...	3,995 0 8
Mr. North's pay for instructing Prisoners in the Central Prisons with English loom	834 4 1
Total Rupees ...	6,02,276 11 8
Average of 15 years, Rupees ...	40,151 12 6

B.

	Rs. As. P.
Allyghur	2,805 15 8
Mynpoory	2,276 4 8
Allahabad	1,952 9 0
Mirzapore	2,982 4 2
Benares	2,838 3 10
Ghazeepore	2,047 14 7
Jounpore	2,149 12 6
Total Rupees ...	17,053 0 5

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, number of Admissions cured, and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1859.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								Ratio per cent. of								Average cost of each Prisoner per annum of				
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average number of strength.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of admissions.	Cured, discharged and transferred, &c.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining on the last day of the year.	Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to sick.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of Hospital Diet.	Cost of extra diet.	Total Cost of Hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total Hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total hospital charges.	Remarks.
																Calculated by the daily average number of sick.		Calculated by the daily average number of strength.		
												Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Dehra Dhoon	92¾	5¾	118	112	2	4	188·04	9·16	3·18	1·69	38 3 10	75 11 3	20 8 2	134 7 3	5 12 6	23 6 1¼	0 9 9	2 2 3¼	
2	Seharunpore	127	8¼	233	226	2	5	183·54	6·49	1·57	0·85	13 2 5	74 11 9	9 7 10	97 6 0	1 9 6	11 12 10½	0 1 8	0 12 3¼	
3	Moozuffernugger	213¼	10¾	330	316	9	5	125·35	5·04	4·22	2·72	11 2 4	91 5 1	9 7 10	111 15 3	1 0 7	10 6 8	0 0 10	0 8 4½	
4	Meerut	1,388¼	27½	896	643	221	32	67·20	1·98	15·92	24·66	53 3 5	257 10 4	128 9 6	439 7 3	1 14 11½	15 15 8	0 0 7¼	0 5 0¾	
5	Boolundshuhur	164¼	3¾	95	73	18	4	61·49	2·42	11·65	18·94	0 13 5	27 8 7	2 4 11	30 11 0	0 3 7½	8 2 11½	0 0 1	0 3 2	
6	Allygurh	124	9	241	224	14	3	194·35	7·25	11·29	5·81	27 3 9	82 14 3	16 14 5	127 0 5	3 0 5	14 1 10	0 3 6	1 0 4½	
7	Bijnour	175¾	7¾	401	388	4	9	228·16	4·41	2·27	1·00	28 12 3	86 8 4	10 12 2	126 0 9	3 11 4½	16 4 2¾	0 2 7¼	0 11 5¾	
8	Mooradabad	302	9½	299	270	21	8	99·61	3·14	6·65	7.02	44 0 1	81 6 6	16 15 10	142 6 5	4 10 1½	14 15 10	0 2 4	0 7 6½	
9	Bareilly	547¾	14½	387	341	34	12	70·61	2·65	6·20	8·78	50 14 9	106 3 4	32 6 0	248 8 1	3 8 2¼	17 2 2¼	0 1 5¼	0 7 3	
10	Budaon	286½	19	395	331	48	16	137·87	6·63	16·75	12·15	55 13 0	181 3 7	41 12 10	278 13 5	2 13 0	14 10 9½	0 3 1½	0 15 6¼	
11	Shahjehanpore	295½	7¾	162	138	16	8	54·77	2·62	5·41	9·88	12 1 0	75 3 5	12 2 2	99 6 7	1 8 10¾	12 13 2½	0 0 7¾	0 5 4½	
12	Muttra	109½	6¾	183	159	17	7	167·12	6·16	15·52	9·29	24 13 10	93 0 7	15 3 8	133 2 1	3 10 11¼	19 11 6¾	0 3 7½	1 3 5¼	
13	Agra	1,936¾	145	4,863	4,576	155	132	251·09	7·48	8·00	3·23	123 2 2	1,327 4 2	683 9 8	2,134 0 0	0 13 7	14 11 5¼	0 1 0¼	1 1 7½	
14	Etawah	161	8¾	210	183	20	7	130·43	5·43	12·42	9·52	18 5 8	83 13 7	29 3 2	133 6 5	2 1 7	15 3 11¼	0 1 10	0 13 3	
15	Mynpoory	150½	9	181	164	7	10	120·26	5·98	4·65	3·87	12 4 6	95 10 4	29 7 5	137 6 3	1 5 10	15 4 3	0 1 3¾	0 14 7¾	
16	Etah	149¼	6¾	167	146	14	7	112·06	4·52	9·70	8·28	34 0 7	78 10 11	6 13 2	119 8 8	5 0 8	17 11 4¼	0 3 7¼	0 12 9¾	
17	Futtehgurh	265¼	9½	221	195	21	5	80·32	3·48	7·91	9·50	37 0 9	88 13 1	39 11 1	165 8 11	4 0 1	17 14 4½	0 2 3	0 9 11¼	
18	Cawnpore	72	6	180	174	4	2	250·00	8·33	5·55	2·22	25 3 10	71 4 8	5 1 3	101 9 9	4 3 5¾	16 14 11½	0 5 7¼	1 6 7	
19	Futtehpore	85½	0	1	1	0	0	1·17	0·00	0·00	0·00	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
20	Allahabad	1,389½	55½	1,721	1,473	204	44	123·85	4·00	14·68	11·85	88 3 10	703 2 6	253 0 11	1,044 7 3	1 9 5½	18 13 1¾	0 1 0¼	0 12 0½	
21	Banda	142½	9	215	194	11	10	150·87	6·31	7·71	5·11	38 15 7	105 3 2	15 3 5	159 6 2	4 5 3½	17 11 4½	0 4 4½	1 1 10½	
22	Humeerpore	91	5¾	108	87	16	5	118·68	6·32	17·58	14·81	23 7 9	80 3 2	19 10 5	123 5 4	4 1 4	21 7 2¼	0 4 1½	1 5 8¼	
23	Mirzapore	381	16¾	372	345	17	10	77·63	4·39	4·46	4·57	41 14 0	221 10 10	17 4 7	280 13 5	2 8 0	16 12 3	0 1 9	0 11 9½	
24	Benares	1,104	43	1,087	920	114	53	98·46	3·89	10·32	10·48	108 6 0	697 3 2	72 10 6	878 3 8	2 8 4	20 6 9¼	0 1 6¾	0 12 8¾	
25	Ghazeepore	645	29½	655	550	57	48	107·55	4·53	8·83	8·70	62 7 10	406 3 2	97 7 7	566 2 7	2 2 2	19 2 3¼	0 1 6½	0 14 0½	
26	Azimgurh	258¾	15¾	413	359	40	14	159·61	6·08	15·46	9·68	116 5 9	242 9 3	163 1 8	522 0 8	7 6 2½	33 2 4	0 7 2¼	2 0 1	
27	Goruckpore	292½	31½	994	884	81	29	167·76	5·31	13·67	8·14	88 14 5	468 13 7	133 13 8	691 9 8	2 13 1½	21 15 2	0 2 4½	1 2 8	
28	Jounpore	256¾	8¼	303	287	15	1	118·01	3·21	5·88	4·95	19 11 10	74 5 1	4 11 2	98 12 1	2 6 3½	11 15 6½	0 1 2¼	0 6 2	
29	Kumaon	164¾	17¼	609	584	10	15	369·74	10·47	6·07	1·64	55 0 3	244 0 0	58 9 11	359 10 2	3 3 0½	20 11 8¼	0 5 4	2 2 8¾	
30	Jaloun	50¼	7½	129	107	18	4	256·71	14·92	35·82	13·95	22 11 9	61 1 3	37 4 0	121 1 0	3 0 6	16 2 3½	0 7 2¾	2 6 6½	
31	Jhansie	147	27¾	444	367	39	38	302·04	18·87	26·53	8·78	88 13 4	350 1 8	43 15 7	482 14 7	3 4 8	17 6 5½	0 9 8	3 4 6½	
32	Lullutpore	47	4½	157	136	6	15	334·04	9·04	12·76	3·82	28 3 0	9 15 8	14 14 6	53 1 2	6 10 1½	12 7 9½	0 9 7	1 2 0¾	
33	Saugor	331	32½	503	451	25	27	154·96	9·74	7·55	4·97	115 7 7	406 9 6	120 7 8	642 8 9	3 9 3½	19 14 9¼	0 5 7	1 15 0¾	
34	Dumah	137¾	13¾	330	313	11	6	239·56	9·98	7·99	3·33	36 6 7	124 15 2	6 9 5	167 15 2	2 10 4½	12 3 5	0 4 2¾	1 3 6	
35	Jubbulpore	378	85½	938	887	29	22	248·18	9·32	7·67	3·09	395 15 5	317 8 2	493 11 10	1,207 3 5	11 3 8¾	34 3 11½	1 0 9	3 3 1½	
36	Mundlah	51	5½	225	218	2	5	441·17	11·27	3·92	8·88	1 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6 3	0 3 10½	0 3 10½	0 0 5½	0 0 5¼	
37	Seonee	237¾	19¼	307	269	15	23	129·12	8·09	6·31	4·88	36 12 1	89 1 9	38 0 1	163 13 11	1 14 6½	8 8 2½	0 2 5¾	0 11 0¼	
38	Baitool	186¾	17½	369	344	15	10	197·59	9·37	8·03	4·06	65 4 1	145 0 9	41 13 7	252 2 5	3 11 8	14 6 6½	0 5 7	1 5 7¼	
39	Nursingpoor	228¼	20½	623	559	13	11	274·94	8·98	5·69	2·08	185 15 3	151 3 5	46 1 1	383 3 9	9 1 1½	18 11 1½	0 13 0½	1 10 10¼	
40	Hoshungabad	233	22¾	449	424	10	15	192·70	9·76	4·29	2·22	182 5 0	188 15 3	97 12 6	469 0 9	8 0 2½	20 9 10½	0 12 6¼	2 0 2½	
	Total	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71	2,413 1 3	8,127 14 3	2,886 11 2	13,427 10 8	3 3 3¼	17 13 3¾	0 2 10	0 15 8¾	

(Signed) S. CLARK,

Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the daily average strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, cured and discharged, died and remaining in Hospital with Ratio per cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength, in the 40 Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1858.

1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
								Ratio per Cent. of								Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum of				
																Native Medicine.	Total hospital charges.	Native Medicine.	Total Hospital Charges.	
																Calculated by the daily average number of sick.		Calculated by the daily average number of strength.		
Number.	Name of Zillahs.	Daily average number of strength.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of admission.	Cured, discharged and transferred, &c.	Total number of deaths.	Remaining on the last day of the year.	Total sick to strength.	Average sick to strength.	Death to strength.	Death to sick.	Cost of Native Medicine.	Cost of hospital diet.	Cost of extra diet.	Total cost of hospital charges.					Remarks.
												Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Dehra Dhoon ...	77¼	3	67	62	1	4	86·45	1·93	0·64	1·48	23 11 8	38 14 7	6 8 8	69 2 11	7 14 6¾	23 1 0	0 4 10¾	0 14 3¼	
2	Seharunpore ...	361½	16½	520	488	17	15	143·94	5·56	4·70	3·27	34 6 10	139 14 2	51 10 9	225 15 9	2 1 4¼	13 11 1¼	0 1 6½	0 10 0	
3	Moozuffernuggor ...	425¼	28¾	738	685	29	24	173·54	6·76	6·82	3·93	72 5 5	242 14 11	13 12 1	329 0 5	2 8 3	11 7 1½	0 2 8¼	0 12 4¼	
4	Meerut ...	865¼	31¼	841	654	159	28	97·20	3·61	18·37	18·90	67 8 5	262 5 4	96 10 6	426 8 3	2 2 7	13 10 4¼	0 1 3	0 7 10¾	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	145	4½	38	29	5	4	26·21	2·93	3·45	13·16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
6	Allygurh ...	152	15½	438	381	51	6	288·15	10·03	33·55	11·64	67 7 6	112 11 3	7 15 7	188 2 4	4 6 9½	12 5 4¾	0 7 1½	1 3 9¾	
7	Bijnour ...	168½	8½	209	203	2	4	124·22	4·75	1·19	0·95	25 5 5	42 8 4	5 3 6	73 1 3	4 7 6½	12 14 4	0 3 7½	0 10 5	
8	Mooradabad ...	687¾	10½	185	154	19	12	26·90	1·49	2·76	10·27	25 6 7	30 4 8	6 8 10	62 4 1	4 4 0	10 6 6½	0 1 0	0 2 5¼	
9	Bareilly ...	485	15½	212	177	20	15	43·71	3·19	4·12	9·43	15 11 7	95 13 7	15 5 5	126 14 7	1 8 4	12 4 6	0 0 9¼	0 6 3¼	
10	Budaon ...	363½	13½	146	122	5	19	40·16	3·71	1·37	3·42	25 1 7	67 14 2	14 4 5	107 4 2	3 11 6	15 14 3	0 2 2½	0 9 5	
11	Shahjehanpore ...	311	15½	207	192	7	8	66·56	4·98	2·25	3·38	32 3 7	87 9 3	13 12 0	133 9 0	3 9 0¼	14 12 4	0 2 9¼	0 11 9¼	
12	Muttra ...	191	12	262	205	49	8	137·17	6·28	25·65	18·70	33 8 9	128 0 8	1 2 0	162 11 5	2 12 8¾	13 8 11¼	0 2 9¾	0 13 7¼	
13	Agra ...	947¾	77	2,660	2,423	140	97	80·66	8·12	14·77	5·22	84 12 8	593 10 3	284 15 6	963 6 5	1 1 7¾	12 8 2¼	0 1 5¼	1 0 3¼	
14	Etawah ...	144¼	5½	28	17	7	4	19·37	3·63	4·84	25·00	2 2 0	0 0 0	2 8 8	4 10 8	3 2 9	5 5 3	0 1 4¼	0 3 1¼	
15	Mynpoory ...	284¾	19½	251	208	31	12	88·30	6·86	10·90	12·35	10 4 10	168 4 0	25 5 10	203 14 8	0 12 8¼	15 10 11¼	0 0 10¼	0 8 7¼	
16	Etah ...	153¼	5½	136	127	6	3	88·74	3·58	3·91	4·41	36 8 4	55 15 0	2 8 4	94 15 8	7 3 11	18 13 4¾	0 4 2	0 10 9¾	
17	Futtehgurh ...	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 4 8	61 6 4	6 1 1	118 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
18	Cawnpore ...	304¾	13¼	410	356	39	15	134·53	4·34	12·79	9·51	68 0 6	122 13 7	35 9 0	226 7 1	5 2 1¾	17 1 5¼	0 3 6¾	0 11 10¼	
19	Futtehpore ...	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	11 9 8	2 15 4	14 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
20	Allahabad ...	494	25½	727	629	68	30	147·16	5·16	13·76	9·35	131 4 9	315 7 11	156 12 8	604 3 4	5 2 9¼	23 11 1¼	0 4 3¼	1 3 6¾	
21	Banda ...	396	9	137	123	5	9	34·59	2·27	1·26	3·65	25 6 9	61 2 2	1 4 6	87 13 5	4 13 5¾	16 11 8¾	0 1 9	0 6 0¾	
22	Humeerpore ...	93¼	3½	44	32	10	2	47·66	3·74	10·69	22·72	14 6 9	26 10 10	10 9 5	51 11 0	8 3 10	29 8 7	0 4 11	1 1 8	
23	Mirzapore ...	608	40¾	837	760	52	25	137·66	6·70	8·55	6·21	67 10 2	502 1 9	63 6 0	633 1 11	1 10 6¾	15 8 7	0 1 9¼	1 0 8	
24	Benares ...	1,137½	50	1,112	953	112	47	97·76	4·39	9·84	10·07	128 4 1	977 3 4	78 10 5	1,184 1 10	2 9 0½	23 10 11	0 1 9¼	1 0 7¾	
25	Ghazeepore ...	630¼	24½	508	465	22	21	80·54	3·84	3·45	4·33	77 7 0	447 3 1	99 13 1	624 7 2	3 3 1	25 12 0	0 1 11¼	0 15 10	
26	Azimgurh ...	236	13½	347	319	16	12	147·03	5·82	6·78	4·61	137 10 7	250 5 3	127 14 10	515 14 8	10 0 2¼	37 8 4	0 9 4	2 2 11¾	
27	Goruckpore ...	396¾	21½	597	533	45	19	150·47	5·42	11·34	7·53	107 0 10	323 10 8	60 6 11	491 2 5	4 15 8	22 13 6	0 4 3¾	1 3 9¼	
28	Jounpore ...	176	7½	233	199	18	16	132·38	4·12	10·22	7·72	32 0 0	78 7 9	5 3 10	115 11 7	4 6 7½	15 15 4¾	0 2 11	0 10 6	
29	Kumaon ...	169	21½	632	596	16	20	373·96	12·72	9·47	2·53	54 13 9	315 4 6	68 2 0	438 4 3	2 8 10	20 6 1¼	0 5 2¼	2 9 6	
30	Jaloun ...	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65 5 5	19 5 1	3 9 3	88 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
31	Jhansie ...	92¾	16½	135	111	12	12	145·55	17·79	12·93	8·89	19 15 3	98 5 4	14 4 10	132 9 5	2 14 7¾	19 4 6	0 8 3	3 6 11¼	
32	Lullutpore ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10	0 0 10	
33	Saugor ...	552	25½	630	543	61	26	114·13	0·43	11·05	9·68	159 13 2	610 3 11	135 8 11	905 10 0	4 8 0¼	25 8 2	0 10 0¾	1 10 3	
34	Dumoh ...	198½	17	329	302	13	14	165·92	8·57	6·55	3·95	33 15 10	108 1 10	14 4 4	156 6 0	3 0 0	13 12 9	0 4 1¼	1 2 10¼	
35	Jubbulpore ...	411	27¾	753	666	45	42	183·91	6·75	10·95	5·97	398 10 9	336 4 8	258 0 0	992 15 5	14 5 10¼	35 12 6½	0 15 6½	2 6 7¾	
36	Mundlah ...	86½	0½	109	100	3	6	126·01	0·58	3·46	2·75	0 2 4	0 14 11	0 1 1	1 2 4	0 4 8	2 4 8	0 0 0¼	0 0 2¼	
37	Seonee ...	223½	12½	207	189	6	12	92·84	5·59	2·68	2·89	20 7 0	58 8 9	17 4 9	96 4 6	1 10 2	7 11 4	0 11 5¼	0 6 10¾	
38	Baitool ...	185½	17	305	277	7	21	164·64	9·17	3·78	2·29	46 5 10	120 4 8	27 13 3	194 7 9	2 11 7¼	11 7 0¼	0 4 0	1 0 9¼	
39	Nursingpore ...	274¾	19½	453	429	14	10	164·87	7·09	5·09	3·09	192 6 6	153 11 7	63 12 10	409 14 11	9 13 10¼	21 0 4¼	0 11 2¼	1 7 10¼	
40	Hoshungabad ...	365	26¼	587	535	22	30	160·82	7·19	6·02	3·75	271 0 1	215 12 11	238 7 2	725 4 2	10 5 2¼	27 0 10¾	0 11 10½	1 15 9¼	
	Total ...	12,798	685	16,030	244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07	2,660 13 4	7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	3 14 1¾	17 7 10	0 3 4¼	0 14 11¾	

(Signed) S. CLARK,

Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. IX.

ABSTRACT Statistical Precis of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1859-60.

Division.	District.	Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mahals.	Disposition of business in Collector's Office.								No. of Letters.		Annual expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices Covenanted and Uncovenanted Suddor Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						Number of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of: On trial.	Disposed of: Adjusted or withdrawn.	Disposed of: On default.	Disposed of: Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon ...	1,253	56,767	3	652	15	468	483	423	5	17	445	38	298	190	4,728	10 9 1
	Suharunpore ...	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	929	9,228	10,157	8,742	21	578	9,341	816	376	280	29,888	2 11 9
	Moozuffernuggur ...	1,646	6,72,861	17	1,139	937	7,654	8,591	7,531	66	71	7,668	923	417	360	29,460	2 10 2
	Meerut ...	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,724	16,439	19,163	15,239	226	982	16,447	2,716	593	559	43,428	2 7 1
	Boolundshuhur ...	1,876	7,88,166	13	1,699	418	8,982	9,400	8,560	66	30	8,656	744	677	513	44,728	4 0 7
	Allyghur ...	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,020	782	9,465	10,247	9,042	154	457	9,653	594	584	493	50,355	2 11 9
	1859-60 ...	11,132	42,84,622	78	9,383	5,805	52,236	58,041	49,537	538	2,135	52,210	5,831	2,945	2,395	2,02,587	2 14 5
	1858-59 ...	10,941	43,82,113	77	9,216	4,761	42,013	46,774	39,324	547	1,098	40,969	6,205	2,372	2,094	2,02,289	2 15 7
Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	66	1,520	1,586	1,330	59	129	1,518	68	17	36	0	0 0 0
	Gurhwal ...	5 000	2 36,687	11	1,901	83	739	822	747	0	26	773	49	25	32	0	0 0 0
	1859-60 ...	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	149	2,259	2,408	2,077	59	155	2,291	117	42	68	0	0 0 0
	1858-59 ...	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	98	2,272	2,370	1,941	83	197	2,221	149	42	68	0	0 0 0

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Concluded.)*

ABSTRACT Statistical Precis of the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1859-60.

Division.	District.	Area in square British statute miles of 640 acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mahals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.								No. of Letters.		Annual expense of Collecting Revenue exclusive of heads of Offices Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per centage on Revenue.
						Number of cases pending at the close of the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of: On trial.	Disposed of: Adjusted or withdrawn.	Disposed of: On default.	Disposed of: Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Rohilkund.	Bijnour ...	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	655	10,947	11,629	10,480	310	165	10,955	674	501	183	31,800	2 10 2
	Moradabad ...	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	643	10,101	10,744	9,249	504	140	9,893	851	387	258	46,289	3 7 8
	Budaon ...	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,008	664	8,499	9,163	6,905	240	1,027	8,172	991	324	153	32,436	3 8 1
	Bareilly ...	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	987	14,990	15,977	12,844	729	1,701	15,274	703	505	433	61,668	3 8 10
	Shahjehanpore ...	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,360	523	83,60	8,883	7,357	365	603	8,325	558	215	236	24,900	2 5 10
	1859-60 ...	11,987	49,87,559	62	16,785	3,472	52,924	56,396	46,835	2,148	3,636	52,619	3,777	1,932	1,263	1,97,093	3 2 5
	1858-59 ...	11,987	49,87,539	62	12,435	831	49,114	49,945	41,996	2,346	2,131	46,473	3,472	1,638	916	1,96,794	3 3 10
Agra.	Muttra ...	1,616	8,62,909	8	1,040	338	5,303	5,641	4,883	146	34	5,063	578	320	361	71,580	4 4 7
	Agra ...	1,865	9,88,954	9	1,348	890	8,745	9,635	8,278	214	395	8,887	748	460	528	58,200	3 9 7
	Furruckabad ...	1,684	8,95,026	16	1,817	1,907	14,398	16,305	14,577	201	268	15,046	1,259	634	574	45,708	4 1 4
	Mynpoory ...	1,533	6,34,087	12	1,104	1,098	8,041	9,139	6,750	61	1,265	8,076	1,063	380	338	36,516	3 3 7
	Etawah ...	1,625	3,86,194	5	1,805	119	10,022	10,141	9,548	208	278	10,034	107	361	219	36,552	3 0 2
	Etah ...	1.442	4,61,532	16	1,415	949	8,381	9,330	7,911	359	285	8,555	775	438	342	24,576	3 6 5
	1859-90 ...	9,765	44,28,702	66	8,529	5,301	54,890	60,191	51,947	1,189	2,525	55,661	4,530	2,593	2,362	2,73,132	3 10 5
	1858-59 ...	9,714	43,96,612	66	8,531	1,786	56,066	57,852	47,934	1,776	2,937	52,647	5,205	3,190	3,069	2,86,851	3 15 9

ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	2,348·0	11,76,713	12	2,766	2,046	8,094	10,140	8,261	185	230	8,676	1,464	449	494	71,256	3	5	6
	Futtehpore ...	1,583·1	6,79,787	13	1,998	446	5,299	5,745	5,109	85	149	5,343	402	398	371	44,280	3	1	6
	Banda ...	3,009·6	7,43,872	9	1,442	3,844	11,603	15,447	11,127	185	498	11,810	3,637	818	636	78,684	5	3	7
	Allahabad ...	2,788·7	13,79,788	14	2,439	2,121	14,033	16,154	12,461	271	1,088	13,820	2,334	628	800	48,760	2	5	0
	1859-60 ...	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,645	8,457	39,029	47,486	36,958	726	1,965	39,649	7,837	2,293	2,301	2,42,980	3	5	6
	1858-59 ...	9,729 4	39,80,160	48	8,485	2,682	33,383	36,065	26,185	524	899	27,608	8,457	1,829	1,524	2,32,756	3	6	9
BENARES.	Goruckpore ...	7,342·0	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,559	14,101	15,660	12,010	119	1,779	13,908	1,752	655	758	51,444	2	6	3
	Azimgurh ...	2,516·4	6,53,251	16	6,276	1,279	6,572	7,851	5,257	113	1,311	6,681	1,170	500	401	47,124	3	2	7
	Jounpore ...	1,552 2	11,43,749	18	4,074	531	7,265	7,796	6,337	124	828	7,289	507	501	507	20,004	1	9	6
	Mirzapore ...	5,152·3	11,04,315	13	1,651	894	5,195	6,089	4,981	110	79	5,170	919	420	228	11,220	1	5	4
	Benares ...	995 5	8,51,757	17	1,318	2,729	6,606	9,335	5,091	244	850	6,185	3,190	446	332	11,016	1	3	6
	Ghazeepore ...	2,181·0	15,96,324	18	3,037	859	11,174	12,033	10,322	253	732	11,307	726	596	362	29,424	1	15	3
	1859-60 ...	19,739 4	94,03,482	101	25,593	7,851	50,913	58,764	43,998	963	5,579	50,540	8,224	3,118	2,588	1,70,232	2	1	5
	1858-59 ...	19,737 6	94,37,270	101	31,971	5,320	50,403	5,57,23	41,322	1,506	5,013	47,841	7,857	2,538	2,064	1,71,432	2	2	8
JUBBULPORE.	Saugor ...	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	844	6,819	7,663	5,950	87	825	6,862	801	292	500	23,676	4	2	5
	Dumoh ...	2,436	1,82,461	12	1,104	391	2,874	3,265	2,961	79	40	3,080	185	159	337	9,456	3	0	8
	Jubbulpore ...	4,569	0	11	1,572	163	2,960	3,123	2,887	57	29	2,973	150	208	331	19,200	3	15	5
	Seonee ...	3,981	1,82,687	2	834	45	1,418	1,463	1,376	35	26	1,437	26	104	102	9,096	6	13	9
	Mundla ...	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	56	1,407	1,463	1,396	34	1	1,431	32	81	101	9,501	25	9	10
	Hoshungabad ...	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	858	4,969	5,827	4,547	179	309	5,035	792	97	116	19,416	5	10	0
	Baitool ...	3,884	2,27,100	3	1,137	61	1,694	1,755	1,643	36	38	1,717	38	61	57	10,764	7	14	0
	Nursingpore ...	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	253	4,183	4,436	4,062	51	144	4,257	179	124	169	11,524	3	7	7
	1859-60 ...	31,029	16,48,957	60	9,020	2,671	26,324	28,995	24,822	558	1,412	26,792	2,203	1,126	1,707	1,12,633	4	12	9
	1858-59 ...	33,727	17,24,969	97	9,451	3,227	24,704	27,931	22,974	594	1,692	25,260	2,671	1,096	1,992	1,15,902	5	6	5
JHANSIE.	Jalaun ...	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,155	1,025	9,229	10,254	7,441	39	74	7,554	2,700	227	161	49,248	4	4	11
	Jhansie ...	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	12,062	14,252	10,390	123	8	10,521	3,731	97	218	44,580	6	0	10
	Chundeyree ...	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	197	5,214	5,411	4,237	0	129	4,366	1,045	111	205	12,348	5	12	11
	Humeerpore ...	2,360	4 84,259	8	1,158	888	4,644	5,532	3,860	127	751	4,738	794	253	136	49,224	4	6	3
	1859-60 ...	10,201	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,300	31,149	35,449	25,928	289	962	27,179	8,270	688	720	1,55,400	4	13	4
	1858-59 ...	8,146	14,62,685	30	4,338	86	24,710	24,796	18,382	220	1,894	20,496	4,300	725	741	1,32,168	26	1	1
	Grand Total 1859-60...	1,14,582	3,08,40,447	477	87,781	38,006	3,09,724	3,47,730	2,82,102	6,470	18,369	3,06,941	40,789	14,737	13,404	13,54,057	3	3	9
	Grand Total 1858-59...	1,14,982	3,09,77,258	511	89,902	18,791	2,82,665	3,01,456	2,40,058	7,596	15,861	2,63,515	38,316	13,430	12,468	13,38,192	3	6	5

APPENDIX No. X.

STATEMENT shewing briefly the Progress made in constructing Barracks and their subsidiary Buildings during 1859-60.

Station.	Number of Barracks ordered to be constructed.	Number of Barracks completed up to 1st May 1859.	Total number of Barracks completed up to 30th April 1860.	Remarks as to the number of subsidiary Buildings which have to be constructed to complete the accommodation.
Bareilly	25 C. Barracks ...	None	10	89 required, of which 16 have been completed, including the Hospital.
	6 Married ditto ...	None...	None	
Futtehgurh	19 Barracks ...	19	Alterations made ...	All completed.
Shahjehanpore	12½ C. ditto ...	None	8 entirely finished, 2 nearly complete	49 required, of which 12 have been completed, and 4 are in progress.
Ghazeepore	10 Barracks of which 6 were Stud Stables	... ...	All completed	All completed.
Ooraie	5 full Company Barracks	None	4 Barracks and 2 Hospitals	The fifth Barrack and the Barrack for Married Men are in course of construction. Quarter Guard, Serjeants' Mess and Library have to be constructed.
Gwalior (Morar)	18 C. Barracks ...	None	In progress—none completed	Cook House, Watch Houses, Privies, Solitary Cells, &c.
Ditto (Fortress)	6 ditto	None...	2 Barracks	Guard House, Cells &c.
Lullutpore	5½ C. ditto	4	4	
Jhansie	10½ C. ditto for E. Infantry	7	7	Hospitals, Married Men's Quarters, Cook Rooms, Privies, Wash Houses, Guard Rooms, Serjeants' Mess and School Room.
	2 ditto for Artillery	None...	None	
	6 Iron frame Barracks	None	In progress	

(Signed) A. CUNNINGHAM, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Chief Engineer, North Western Provinces.

APPENDIX No. XI.

NOTE ON THE REVENUE ACCOUNT-CURRENT

OF THE

EAST INDIA RAILWAY IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For the Half Year ending 30th December 1859.

THE length of Line open for this Half Year has been 123 miles.

No Account-Current for any previous half year has been submitted to this Office. Several references have had to be made to the Deputy Agent's Office with regard to items in this Account, and a good deal of delay has been caused thereby in the preparation of this Note.

All the entries have now been checked, and found to agree with the accounts of expenditure and of receipts which have been submitted to this Office. A deduction of Rupees 4,620-8-0 is made from the earnings, on account of compensation for losses by fires, which should more properly have been on the other side of the Account-Current as an item of working expenses; and another entry is also made erroneously on the same side, namely, Rupees 699-14-1 on account of fines, which should have been deducted from working expenses. These sums cannot now, however, be rightly distributed, and they are, therefore, left to stand as they are.

The gross earnings then amounted to	..	..	Rs.	3,99,414 15	6
„ Working expenses „	..	..	„	2,03,765 12	11
The Profits, „	..	..	Rs.	1,95,649 2	7

The Expenses and Profits, therefore, were respectively 50·91 and 49·09 per cent. of the earnings.

The cost of this section of the line of 123 miles in length, may probably be assumed to have been about Rupees 60,000 per mile, the total cost consequently about Rupees 7 380,000; and the profits of the half year, Rupees 1,95,649 amount to 2·65 per cent. on that sum, or to 5·3 per cent. per annum, covering therefore the Guarantee.

This will probably be considered satisfactory within the first year of the line being open to the public.

There are no comparisons with previous results to be made, but the following table presents an analysis of the Receipts and Expenses.

TABLE 1.

Total earnings	Rs.	3,99,415	Profits	Rs.	1,95,649
„ Working expenses ..	„	2,03,766	Per cent. of earnings		49·09

TRAIN MILEAGE.

Passenger Trains, ordinary	Miles	40,357
Goods „ „	„	55,322
Trains, special, ...	„	7,745
	Total Miles ..	103,424

Gross earnings per Train mile	Rs. 3	13	9½
Working expenses „ „	„ 1	15	8
Profits per „ „	Rs. 1	14	1½

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	No.	Receipts.	Receipts per head.
1st Class	1,508	Rs. 14,635	Rs. 9 11 3
2nd „	3,596	„ 16,472	„ 4 9 3
3rd „	84,564	„ 116,433	„ 1 5 10
Parcels, Luggage, &c.,		„ 32,877	
Total,	89,668	Rs. 179,101	

GOODS TRAFFIC.

	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts per Maund.
Ordinary Merchandise, ..	892,965	Rs. 203,133	Rs. 0 3 8
Coals, ...	22,920	„ 1,428	

The earnings, shown to be Rupees 3-13-10 per Train mile have, for the limited amount of Traffic, been very favorable. This is owing to by far the greater portion of the Traffic, both Passenger and Goods, being from end to end of the line, in contrast to that (for Passengers, at least) on the Bengal Section.

The receipts per head of all Passengers in the last printed Half-Yearly Return for the Bengal Section (30th June 1859) were for 1st class Rupees 3-15-2, for 2nd class Rupees 1-4-4, and for 3rd class Rupees 0-8-2, being for 1st and 3rd class about 2-5ths the amounts shown in the above table, and for 2nd class less than ⅓rd, and as the rates of charge were the same, average distances travelled were in the same proportions.

Of ordinary Merchandise, or rather of Goods, other than Coals, the quantities carried and earnings were rather *greater* on this section than on the Bengal Section, as shown in the same return, being therein maunds 8,75,280 and Rupees 2,02,492, against maunds 892,965, and Rupees 2,03,133 as in the table above.

But the quantity of this Traffic here has been swelled by the inclusion of large quantities of firewood for the Locomotives which have been carried short distances for distribution to the different Stations. Of all Railway Materials the quantity carried was 601,141 maunds (more than ⅔rds of the whole quantity returned) and greater part of this was the firewood mentioned, the receipts were Rupees 66,663, leaving 1,36,470 Rupees received for carriage of other goods, in quantity 2,91,824 maunds. Of these a great portion were Government stores, (the quantity of these has not been returned) and much of these stores there is reason to believe were carried at a greater cost than they might have been if carted up the Grand Trunk Road.

The receipts amounted to Rupees 0-7-4 per maund ; and supposing the whole of the goods were carried the entire distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore, that rate is, I think, certainly higher than the charge would be by hackery, though far lower than Bullock Train charges.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE 2.

The following Table furnishes an analysis of the Expenses:—

	Amount.	Per cent. of Revenue.	Cost per Train mile.	Cost per mile open.
Maintenance of Way.	Rs		Rs. As. P.	
Engineer's Salaries, Office Establishment, ditto, ...	10,198	2 55	0 1 7	83
Inspectors' and Plate-layers' Wages	8,114	2·03	0 1 3	66
Travelling Expenses	1,282	0·32	0 0 2	10
Wages and Materials for Repairs	35,969	8·00	0 5 7	293
Permanent-Way materials renewed	6,760	1·69	0 1 0	55
Total ...	62,233	15·58	0 9 7	507
Locomotive Department.				
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen	29,289	7·35	0 4 6	
Cleaner's Wages and Watering Engine	4,377	1·09	0 0 8	
Fuel	23,399	5·85	0 3 7	
Oil, Tallow, Waste, and Cleaning materials ...	3,761	0·94	0 0 7	
Total expenses of running ...	60,826	15·23	0 9 4	
Repairs of Engine and Tenders	8,738	2·15	0 1 4	
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant	1,470	0·36	0 0 3	
Office Expenses	1,885	0·44	0 0 4	
Total ...	72,919	18·22	0 11 3	593
Coaching Expenses.				
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks and Guards ...	7,371	1·84	0 1 2	
Ditto of Ticket Superintendent	1,140	0·30	0 0 2	
Office Expenses	553	0·13	0 0 1	
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c.	1,330	0·34	0 0 2	
Clothing	219	0·04	0 0 0½	
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.	789	0·19	0 0 1½	
Total ...	11,402	2 84	0 1 9	
Repairs to Vehicles	2,313	0 58	0 0 4	
Total ...	13,715	3·42	0 2 1	111
Merchandise, Traffic, Expenses.				
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c.	7,013	1·74	0 1 2	
Office Expenses	553	0·13	0 0 1	
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c.	3,586	0·92	0 0 6½	
Clothing	219	0·04	0 0 0½	
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c.	1,211	0·32	0 0 2	
Total ...	12,582	3·15	0 2 0	
Repairs to Vehicles	4,526	1·12	0 0 8	
Total ...	17,108	4·27	0 2 8	139
General Charges.				
Agency and Offices expenses	2,202	0·56	0 0 4	
Stationery and Printing...	2,309	0·58	0 0 4	
Traffic Manager's and Assistant's Salary	5,259	1·28	0 0 10	
Ditto ditto Office Establishment	7,009	1·74	0 1 2	
Ditto ditto Department Travelling Expenses ...	1,344	0·35	0 0 2½	
Lighting Stations	1,346	0·35	0 0 2½	
Petty charges	52	0 01	0 0 0	
Police, Pointsmen, Gate-keepers	6,435	1·62	0 1 0	
Electric Telegraph	11,714	2·93	0 1 10	
Total ...	37,700	9·42	0 5 11	

The expenses of maintenance of Way and Works must be considered high, those for the Locomotive Department satisfactorily low, when the high price of fuel is considered; the general charges unavoidably amount to a high percentage with a limited traffic.

The following were the Permanent Way materials renewed during the half year :—

Rails,	...	...	2
Chairs,	...	...	808
Fish Bolts,	...	...	138
Pins,	...	...	16,700
Keys,	...	...	12,515
Sleepers,	...	...	393
Iron Spikes,	...	...	1,650

Table 3 exhibits the expenditure on working and upholding Locomotive Engine and Tenders for each half year of 1859 separately, and shows superior economy in the second half year in almost every item.

The subsequent Tables A. and B. are those of the last printed note on the Revenue Account of the Bengal Line, with the results of this line during the half year under review added.

C. J. HODGSON, *Captain,*
Consulting Engineer to Govt. N. W. Provinces,
Railway Department.

The 20th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE 3.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure in working and upholding Locomotive Engines and Tenders for each Half of the Year 1859.

		Half Year ending 30th June 1859.				Half Year ending 31st December 1859.			
		Quantity.	Amount.			Quantity.	Amount.		
Total miles run by Engines ...		117,610	...	...	...	156,381			
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's wages	Amount ...	"	24,958	15	10.	"	28,274	7	3.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	3	4·72	"	"	2	10·71
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's wages	Amount ...	"	2,108	10	11.	"	2,689	4	5.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	"	3·41	"	"	"	3·30
Coke consumed		Nil,	"	"	"	Nil,	"	"	"
Coal ditto	Amount ...	Cwt. 325½	397	12	"	Cwt. 1279½	1,564	5	9.
	Per Engine mile ...	lbs. 0·3	"	"	0·65	lbs. 0·91	"	"	1·92
Wood ditto	Amount ...	Cwt. 82,282	19,074	6	5.	Cwt. 94,187	21,834	9	9.
	Per Engine mile ...	lbs. 78·30	"	2	7·12	lbs. 67·45	"	2	2·80
Total cost of Fuel	Amount ...	"	19,472	2	5.	"	23,398	15	6.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	2	7·77	"	"	2	4·72
Oil, Tallow, Waste ... ... Wood, for lighting, &c. ...	Amount ...	"	3,915	11	4.	"	3,761	2	2.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	"	6·30	"	"	"	4·61
Total cost of Working... ...	Amount ...	"	50,455	8	6.	"	58,123	13	5.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	6	10·32	"	"	5	11·36
Repairs to Engines and Tenders.									
Materials	Amount ...	"	2,993	10	9.	"	4,214	4	3.
Wages	Ditto ...	"	6,372	11	7.	"	4,909	10	4.
Total	Amount ...	"	9,366	6	4.	"	9,123	14	7.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	1	3·28	"	"	"	11·20
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses	Amount ...	"	2,777	11	9.	"	2,846	"	"
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	"	4·53	"	"	"	3·49
Total cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders	Amount ...	"	62,599	11	7.	"	70,093	12	"
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	8	6·13	"	"	7	2·05
Repairs to Carriages and Waggons.									
Wages	Amount ...	"	3,218	4	3·0	"	3,742	8	10.
Materials	Ditto ...	"	2,094	15	8.	"	1,369	9	5.
Stores	Ditto ...	"	359	2	9.	"	3,289	8	8.
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses	Ditto ...	"	660	15	"	"	700	2	"
Total ...	Amount ...	"	6,363	5	3.	"	9,101	3	11.
	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	"	10·38	"	"	"	11·17
Abstract.									
Cost of working and upholding Engine and Tenders inclusive of Fuel	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	5	10·36	"	"	4	9·33
Ditto ditto ditto inclusive of ditto	Per Engine mile ...	"	"	8	6·13	"	"	7	2·05
Ditto, of repairs to Carriages and Waggons...	Ditto ...	"	"	"	10·38	"	"	"	11·17
Total expense of Locomotive and Carriage Department ...	Ditto ...	"	"	9	4·51	"	"	8	1·22

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LINE 123 MILES, FROM ALLAHABAD TO CAWNPORE.

DR. *Revenue Account for the Half Year ending 31st December 1859.* CR.

PAYMENTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Cost per Mile.	Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Percentage of Revenue.
TO MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND WORKS:—					
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in India	8,114 2 9				
Ditto Ditto, in England	0 0 0				
Travelling Expenses	1,282 2 3				
Wages of Sircars, Durwans, Coolies, &c., employed in repairs	34,042 8 7				
Materials used in Repairs of Road	1,695 6 9				
Ditto ditto for Bridges and Stations ...	231 4 0				
Permanent Way Materials used for Repairs	6,759 12 0				
Freight on articles conveyed for Engineers' Department...	0 0 0				
Salaries of Engineers, &c.	10,197 9 2½	62,322 13 6½	506 11 0	30·57	15·58
TO LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT :—					
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	1,470 2 7½				
Office Expenses	1,885 2 5½				
Enginemen and Firemen's Wages paid in India	23,271 13 7½				
Ditto ditto in England	6,016 15 5¾				
Wages of Labourers, Cleaners, &c., Watering Engines, &c.	4,377 4 11				
Coal, Coke, and Firewood consumed ...	23,398 15 6				
Oil, Tallow, Waste and Cleaning Materials...	3,761 2 2				
Materials for Repairs of Engines and Tenders	4,214 4 3½				
Wages for ditto ditto	4,523 5 9½				
Stores	0 0 0				
Freight for conveying Materials	0 0 0				
Passage for 1 Engine Driver to England ...	0 0 0	72,919 2 10½	592 13 [illegible]	35·80	18·22
TO COACHING EXPENSES :—					
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks, and Guards	7,371 4 10½				
Office Expenses	439 11 5				
Salary of Ticket Superintendent	1,140 0 0				
Wages of Porters, Bearers, Greasers, &c., ...	1,330 8 0				
Clothing	219 0 3				
Delivery of Parcels	0 0 0				
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c., ...	788 12 0				
Stores	113 6 2 5/10				
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons... ...	1,552 15 4¼				
Wages for ditto	759 12 7	13,715 6 8 11/16	111 8 1	6·73	3·42
TO MERCHANDIZE TRAFFIC EXPENSES.					
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c., ...	7,013 3 11½				
Office Expenses	439 11 5				
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c., ...	3,586 1 6				
Clothing	219 0 3				
Oil, Grease, Waste, &c., ...	1,211 4 0				
Stores	113 6 2 5/10				
Repairs of Waggons,...	3,105 14 8½				
Wages for ditto	1,519 9 2½	17,208 3 3 1/10	139 1 5	8·40	4·27
TO GENERAL CHARGES.					
Agent's Office Expenses	2,201 11 4				
Salary of Traffic Manager and Assistant ditto	5,259 0 0				
Salaries of Clerks, &c., in Traffic Manager's Office	7,009 0 0				
Travelling Expenses, in Traffic Department	1,343 11 5				
Oil for lighting Stations, &c., ...	1,346 6 7 13/16				
Petty Miscellaneous Charges...	52 3 1				
Advertisements, Printing and Stationery, including English Tickets	2,309 1 4				
Electric Telegraph	11,713 13 7½				
Police { Salaries of Inspectors, Rs. 300 0 0; Wages, Police, Pointsmen and Gate-keepers, ... „ 6,165 3 1 }	6,465 3 1	37,700 2 6 13/16	306 8 1	18·50	9·42
		2,03,765 12 10 13/16			50·91
Balance	1,95,649 2 7 3/16				49·09

RECEIPTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
BY COACHING:—		
First Class Passengers 1,508 ...	14,635 5 6	
Second „ „ 3,596 ...	16,471 10 0	
Third „ „ 84,564 ...	1,16,433 7 10	
	1,47,540 7 4	
Parcels and Passengers' Luggage ...	23,665 11 9	
Live Stock	6,733 7 0	
Carriages	2,043 2 6	
Excess Fares	433 12 3	
Special Trains	12,390 8 9	
Deduct { Less overcharges returned ... Rs. 1,306-2-0; Compensation for loss of property by Fire, &c., ... „ 4,620-8-0 }	1,92,807 1 7; 5,926 10 0	1,86,880 7 7
BY MERCHANDIZE :		
Mds. for 8,92,965 of Goods conveyed ...	2,03,132 9 0	2,03,132 9 0
BY MINERALS :—		
Mds. for 22,920 of Coal conveyed ...	1,428 5 4	1,428 5 4
By Rent of Refreshment Rooms, and Engine Drivers' Bungalows ...	0 0 0	
Demurrage, and hire of Trucks ...	6,920 1 6	
Profit and Loss Account, understated in Traffic returns, 353-10-0 ... And fines and forfeits of Wages in Traffic Department, 699-14-1 ...	1,053 8 1	7,973 9 7
Transfer Fee ...	0 0 0	
		3,99,414 15 6

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Accountant.

CECIL STEPHENSON,
Deputy Agent.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Concluded.)*

TABLE A.

DISTRIBUTION of Working Expenses Bengal Section East Indian Railway, showing the relative proportions of each item of charge, and the ratio of each to the Gross Revenue.

Half-Year ending.	Maintenance of Way and Works. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Maintenance of Way and Works. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Locomotive Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Locomotive Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Coaching Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Coaching Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Merchandize Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Merchandize Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	General and Sundry Charges. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	General and Sundry Charges. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Totals of Working Expenses.	Totals of Gross Revenue.	Train Mileage.	Gross Earnings per Train Mile.	Ratio of Working Expenses to Revenue.
											Rupees.	Rupees.		Rs. A. P.	Per Cent
31st December 1854 ...	11	6	48	30	17	11	0	0	24	15	58,005	93,280	0	0 0 0	62
30th June 1855 ...	12	9	48	32	22	15	0	0	18	12	1,69,143	2,49,842	51,260	4 14 0	68
31st December 1855 ...	14	6	49	20	12	5	5	2	20	9	1,61,405	3,86,367	80,991	5 0 7	42
30th June 1856 ...	30	12	42	17	8	3	4	2	16	6	2,06,952	5,10,128	1,13,011	4 10 3	41
31st December 1856 ...	28	12	42	17	9	4	5	2	16	7	2,18,944	5,38,241	1,10,724	4 15 10	41
30th June 1857 ...	27	10	44	16	8	3	5	2	16	6	2,63,241	7,01,953	1,61,694	4 10 10	37
31st December 1857 ...	27	10	47	18	10	4	5	2	12	5	2,93,113	7,57,352	1,78,858	4 3 9	38
30th June 1858 ...	22	10	40	18	14	6	12	5	13	6	3,91,610	8,84,370	2,38,999	3 11 3	44
31st December 1858 ...	22	10·9	38	19	13	7	15	8	13	7	4,70,693	9,39,549	2,42,158	3 14 1	50
30th June 1859 ...	21	·9	40	18	8	4	12	5	13	6	5,89,799	13,14,440	2,92,658	4 7 10	45
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.															
31st December 1859 ...	30·57	15·58	35·80	18·22	6·73	3·42	8 40	4·27	18 5	9·42	2,03,766	3,99,415	1,03,424	3 13 10	50·91

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE B.

WORKING Results on the Bengal Section of the East Indian Railway for the years 1856, 1857, *and* 1858, *and the first half of* 1859, *(in English Money.)*

Periods.	Length of Railway open.	Receipts per Mile for			Expenditure per Mile of Railway open for.							Expenditure per Train Mile for						Receipts per Train Mile
		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Carriages. Engines.	Locomotive Carriages. Carriages and Waggons.	Traffic Charges. Coaching.	Traffic Charges. Merchandize.	Police, Pointsmen, Printing, Miscellaneous.	Total.	Maintenance of Way	Locomotive and Rolling Stock.	Traffic.	Miscellaneous.	Rates and Government Duty.	Total.	On Total Revenue.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Half-year ending June 1856	121	240	181	421	51	73	4	9	7	27	171	13·29	20·19	4·33	7·09	...	44 90	111·37
Half-year ending December 1856	121	240	205	445	51	76	5	11	8	29	180	13·85	21·67	5·32	7·94	...	48·78	119·95
Half-year ending June 1857	121	275	297	572	59	95		10	11	32	207	10 94	17·63	3·92	6·05	...	38·54	106·61
Half-year ending December 1857	121	323	295	618	65	114		24	12	29	244	10·4	19·4	5·85	4·60	...	40·25	133·625
Half-year ending June 1858	121	323	384	709	70	130		43	40	4	324	8·40	15·84	10·08	5·04	...	39·36	91·87
Half-year ending December 1858	131	323	383	709	78	135		47	52	46	359	10·1	17·6	12·8	7·6	...	46·6	93·1
Half-year ending June 1859	142	359	543	902	87	167		34	49	52	389	10·17	19·47	9·64	6·0	...	45·35	107·79
WORKING RESULTS ON THE N. W. P. SECTION OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1859.																		
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1859	123	152	166	318	51	59		11	14	30	165	14·4	16·8	71·3	8·88	...	47·21	92·75

APPENDIX No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As	P.	Remarks.
Agra ...	Muttra ...	Hossein Ally, Karinda of Raja Pirthee Sing ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Konae, Pergunnah Areeng	150	0	0	For the convenience of travellers and others.
		Sister of Sabho, Cloth Merchant ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Junmowtee, Pergunnah Areeng ...	200	0	0	
		Khoob Chund, Canoongoe of Tehseelee Maat ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Dangolee, Pergunnah Maat ...	400	0	0	
		Pundit Motee Lall, Tehseeldar and other subscribers ...	Ditto ...	Qusbeh Jutlesur ...	300	0	0	For the benefit of the Public and Scholars of the Government Schools.
				Total ...	1,050	0	0	
	Agra ...	Gunput Roy, Zemindar ...	Ditto ...	Nugla Sathul ...	150	0	0	
		Foujdar Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Samree Mow ...	100	0	0	
		Sheikh Moozuffur Ally ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Kukralee ...	150	0	0	
				Total ...	400	0	0	
	Furruckabad	Doola Roy ...	Ditto ...	Bhybulpore ...	2,000	0	0	
		Kooshal Chund and Bujjun Loll ...	Ditto ...	Tokah Ghat ...	2,000	0	0	
		Hazaree Loll ...	Bisrat ...	Ditto ...	25,000	0	0	
		Bunsee Loll Sadh ...	Pucca Well ...	Amaithee ...	50	0	0	
		Gopal Sing ...	Mundur ...	Monzah Rohala, Pergunnah Mohumdabad ...	100	0	0	Repaired the Mundur.
		Sada Nund Tewaree ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Putree, Pergunnah ditto ...	7,000	0	0	
		Mussamaut Moonda, wife of Bhowanee Pershaud ...	Pucca Well ...	Seraee Ghag ...	750	0	0	
		Harmund Rae Chooreewalla ...	Pucca Road ...	From Gunga Durwaza to Bagh Kunnoo Loll ...	4,500	0	0	
				Total ...	41,400	0	0	

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Remarks.
					Rs. As. P.	
Agra.—*(Continued.)* ...	Mynpoory ...	Mussamut Meeree ...	Pucca Well ...	on the road to Etawah ...	60 0 0	
		Chowdree Luchmun Sing and Uttaf Hosein ...	A Bridge ...	Kurraslee ...	200 0 0	
					260 0 0	
	Etawah ...	Imam Bux, Glass Maker ...	Pucca Well ...	Juswuntnuggur ...	300 0 0	
					300 0 0	
	Etah ...	... ...	None ...	... ...	... ...	
				Grand Total ...	43,410 0 0	
	Cawnpore ...	Nazuf Allee ...	Pucca Well ...	on the Calpee and Etawah road ...	1,050 0 0	
		Thakoor ...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Baghpore, on the Russoolabad road ...	150 0 0	
		Mussamut Garib Faqueerun ...	Ditto ...	At Russoolabad ...	100 0 0	
		Parag Chowdree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	125 0 0	
		Jussa ...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Ruijoo ...	100 0 0	
		Mohar Mull ...	Ditto ...	„ Ditto Galoo ...	125 0 0	
		Kooman Sing ...	Ditto ...	„ Ditto Alipore ...	100 0 0	
		Badhee Lall ...	Ditto ...	„ Ditto Sheorajpore ...	250 0 0	
		Buldeen Missir ...	Pucca Tank ...	„ Ditto Sebussoo ...	Not completed.	
		Bhowani Sing ...	Kucha Tank ...	„ Husnapore ...	25 0 0	
		Budloo ...	Ditto ...	„ Mouzah Jewlee ...	500 0 0	
				Total ...	2,525 0 0	
		Dabee Deen Sonar ...	Pucca Well ...	Mohulla Chundrana, City Futtehpore ...	200 0 0	
		Lalla Malee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Peerumpore, ditto ...	150 0 0	
		Goorwa Aheer ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Daroopore, Pergunnah ditto	125 0 0	

Allahabad ...	Futtehpore ...	Doodeh Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Dhurrendaspore, ditto Khaya...	200	0 0
		Mehurban Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Dawadmae, ditto ditto ...	300	0 0
		Sukhtoo Looneea	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Taksara, ditto ditto ...	175	0 0
		Oomra Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hussunpore Eckerera, ditto ditto ...	150	0 0
		Munnoo Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Eradutpore, ditto ditto ...	100	0 0
		Bulram Dass	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mujhtee Bagh, ditto ditto ...	100	0 0
		Gokool Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Edabad, ditto Hutgaon ...	50	0 0
		Sheikh Mukdoom Bux	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Gopaulpore Talubee, ditto ditto	150	0 0
		Fyez Bux	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mukree Mow, ditto ditto ...	225	0 0
		Chitna Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Edabad, ditto ditto ...	60	0 0
		Hursuhaee Zemindar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hurreerampore Khentah, ditto ditto ...	250	0 0
		Thakoordeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Doondroe Kullan, ditto ditto. .	100	0 0
		Mehee Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kusraon, ditto ditto ...	40	0 0
		Bhunwa Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	40	0 0
		Boura Moorai	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Doolapore, ditto Ghazeepore	80	0 0
		Thakoordeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Hydabad, ditto ditto ...	96	0 0
		Dabeedeen	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kurheea, ditto ditto ...	50	0 0
						Total ...	2,641	0 0
	Banda ...	Chaabnauth, Lumberdar	...	Pucca Well	...	In Mouzah Soonrehee, Pergunnah Simonee ...	200	0 0
		Bustee Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Jumwara, ditto ditto ...	125	0 0
		Nundram	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Ulleeah, ditto ditto ...	120	0 0
		Dhunnee	...	Ditto	...	Near Mouzah Kairee, ditto Ongasee ...	60	0 0
		Matadeen	...	Ditto	...	In Mouzah Chukoom, ditto Tirohan	225	0 0
						Total ...	730	0 0
	Allahabad ...	Moonshee Abdool Hakeem	...	A small Bridge...		Mouzah Rouza Syef Khan Choura Adil Khan, *alias* Gazeereapore, Pergunnah Kurra	700	0 0
		Narain Sing	...	Pucca Well	...	Soondurpore, ditto Barra ...	100	0 0
		Debeedeen Bunyah	...	Ditto	...	Mouzah Malack Buttoo, ditto Nawabgunge ...	400	0 0
		Ram Gholam Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Chuck Nundoo, ditto Mah ...	75	0 0
						Total ...	1,275	0 0
Benares ...	Azimghur ...	Ram Sahai Sing	...	Ditto	...	Mouzah Pepree ...	75	0 0
		Bukhus Koeree	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kazeepore ...	50	0 0
		Lalla Heera Loll	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Kazee ...	60	0 0
		Mirza Syfur Beg	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Telehra ...	50	0 0
		Sheikh Zuhoor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Busuhee ...	50	0 0
		Jaipal Tewaree	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Jawar ...	60	0 0
		Soorsee Sing	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Sydpore ...	80	0 0
		Sheogum Doss Putwaree	...	Kutcha Tank	...	Ditto Suleempore ...	500	0 0
						Total ...	925	0 0

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
Benares.—(*Continued.*)	Jounpore ...	Saheb Ram and Chunder Ram Agurwalla ...	Pucca Well with Platform ...	Mouzah Puthar ...	563	11	3	On the direct road from this to Azimghur.
		Ram Churn Sonar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Choorsur ...	225	0	0	
		Zubbur Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Sounda ...	125	0	0	
		Dendyal Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Banee Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Munsa Kooree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Amaeen Khoord ...	200	0	0	
		Buddoo Kuhoar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	200	0	0	
				Total ...	1,488	11	3	
	Mirzapore...	Setaram Doss ...	Dhurmsala ...	Budlee Ghat ...	1,000	0	0	
		Pursun Kuout ...	Well & Temple	Mouzah Kutka ...	150	0	0	
		Muhunt Jairam Ghur ...	1 Pond ...	Close to Ushtboja ...	10,000	0	0	
				Total ...	11,150	0	0	
	Benares ...	Mussamut Boodhea ...	Pucca Well ...	Bhudonee ...	200	0	0	
		Nobinchunder Mookerjee ...	Ditto ...	Tilbhundessur ...	500	0	0	
		Elahee Bux ...	Ditto ...	Mohulla Oudh ...	600	0	0	
		Gujadhur Hulwaee ...	1 Kutcha Tank...	Mirza Morad ...	800	0	0	
		Bichoo Sing ...	Ditto ...	Khujoorie ...	500	0	0	
		Chotoo Loll Koree ...	1 Kutcha Well...	Sagoonha ...	35	0	0	
		Punchum Loll ditto ...	Ditto ...	Putteah ...	25	0	0	
		Bissoondyal ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buboore ...	25	0	0	
		Judhoo ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25	0	0	
		Gurub Ghur Goshain ...	Pucca Well ...	Bhunda ...	150	0	0	
		Gunga Kulwar ...	Ditto ...	Nyar ...	500	0	0	
		Shew Narain ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150	0	0	
		Kewulpershaud ...	Ditto ...	Hurdassepoor ...	80	0	0	
		Phoorwan Doobey ...	Ditto ...	Purajur ...	100	0	0	
		Kaloo Goshain ...	Ditto ...	Bissain ...	100	0	0	
		Jummenee Kulwarin ...	Ditto ...	Sheopore ...	400	0	0	

		Salik Hulwaee ...	Ditto ...	Buboora ...	75 0 0		
		Gunjum Missir ...	Ditto ...	Chemai ...	100 0 0		
		Ajnoo Sonar ...	Ditto ...	Surai Bullova ...	100 0 0		
		Choonee Loll ...	Ditto ...	Hussumpore ...	300 0 0		
				Total ...	4,765 0 0		
	Ghazeepore ...	Khakee Gooshain ...	Tank ...	Beyria ...	250 0 0	Opposite the high road from Ghazeepore to Chupra.	
				Total ...	250 0 0		
				Grand Total ...	18,578 11 3		
	Dehra Dhoon	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 0 0		
	Seharunpore	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 0 0		
	Mozufferungger ...	Namnath, Mahajun of Kyrana ...	Pucca Well ...	At Khyrana on the Jhinjam road near the Seetha Temple ...	200 0 0		
		Dewwuna, Mahajun of Mouzah Hungoo Kheree ...	Ditto ...	At Hungoo Kheree, the village site	200 0 0		
				Total ...	400 0 0		
	Meerut ...	Nam Solvoy Brahmin ...	Ditto ...	Near the encamping ground at Mhow ...	200 0 0		
MEERUT ...		Musst. Mookhia Bhutiaree ...	Pucca and Kutcha Serai...	at Ghurnmokhteesur ...	200 0 0		
		Tara Chund Buneea ...	Pucca Dhurmsala	Ditto ...	600 0 0		
				Total ...	1,000 0 0	For the benefit of the Public.	
	Bolundshuhur	Sookhanund ...	Pucca Ghat ...	Khoorja in the Rajbeeha ...	100 0 0		
				Total ...	100 0 0		
	Ally Gurh...	Kaishee Loll, Khialee Ram, and Baseleo of Atrowlee ...	A Garden ...	On the road to Nam Ghat ...	60 0 0		
		Kishen Loll of ditto ...	Ditto ...	On the road from Furruckabad to Delhi ...	25 0 0		
		Gyram, Goldsmith of Rhye ...	A Pucca Well, a Dhurmsala, and Garden ...	Khoorja to Muttra ...	700 0 0		
		Purshadee Loll, Choroowala of Hattrass ...	A Pucca Dhurmsala ...	On the road from Hattrass to Muttra ...	700 0 0		
					1,485 0 0		
				Grand Total ...	2,985 0 0		

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	Districts.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			Remarks.
					Rs.	As.	P.	
	Bijnour ...	Hunmuth ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Mohomedabad ...	300	0	0	
		Mungel Sein Zemindar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Rurzunpore ...	300	0	0	
		Laljee ...	Ditto ...	Qusba Mugeena ...	127	0	0	
		Nurput Mohur Sing ...	Ditto ...	Mouzah Sundullapore ...	400	0	0	
		Dhurm Doss ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Begumpore, Shadi ...	800	0	0	
		Nithanund Ramanund ...	Ditto & Shewala	Qusbah Bijnour ...	1,000	0	0	
		Manoolla ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Moondea Dhunsi ...	150	0	0	
		Collector's and Magistrate's Amla Syud Ahmud Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen and Meer Torab Ally, Deputy Collector ...	Bridge ...	On Road to Jubbulpore ...	150	0	0	
		Gyanoo and Roop Chund ...	Well ...	Roshunpore ...	350	0	0	
		Seeta Ram ...	Ditto ...	Tirssoon ...	250	0	0	
				Total ...	3,827	0	0	
		Mendhoo Khan ...	Pucca Well ...	Mohulla Chotee Numdi in the town of Mooradabad ...	150	0	0	
		Widow of Kazee Ahmed Ally ...	Ditto ...	Close to the Karwar Serai, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Luchmun ...	Ditto ...	Mohulla Asalutpore, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Chumars ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	100	0	0	
		Hursook ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Deendarpoora, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Imamooddeen, watch maker ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Nai Bustee, ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Gokul and Golaher ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Kayerah, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Mohomed Tukee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Faizgunge, ditto ...	50	0	0	
		Shaik Khoda Bux ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Kazee Tolah, ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Radha Kisben ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Peer Serai, ditto ...	250	0	0	
		A Brahmin's widow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	
		Koondun Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	200	0	0	
		Koosalee ...	A pucca building for the accommodation of travellers ...	Ditto Kanoongoe, ditto ...	200	0	0	

					Pergunnah Amroha.			
Rohilcund ...	Mooradabad	Ram Suhaie	...	Pucca Well ...	In the town of Amroha	...	250 0 0	
		Jowahir Loll	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	150 0 0	
		Bishen Sing	...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Jour Kerah	...	200 0 0	
		Syud Nuzur Ally	...	Ditto ...	Ditto Fazilpore	...	125 0 0	
					Pergunnah Billaree.			
		Bhog Chund	...	Ditto ...	At Qusbah Seondara	...	300 0 0	
		Motee Ram	...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Bulkunpore	...	325 0 0	
		Murva Ram Putwaree	...	Ditto ...	Ditto Reath	...	204 0 0	
		Balkishen Akber	...	Ditto ...	At Kusbah Seondara	...	125 0 0	
		Pursootum Zemindar	...	Shewala and Dhurmsala ...	At Mouzah Hurourah	...	500 0 0	
		Radhey and Kishen Loll	...	Pucca Well ...	At Seharee Malah	...	200 0 0	
		Chidda Loll Brahmin	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	100 0 0	
		Bunseedhur	...	Ditto ...	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	...	200 0 0	
					Pergunnah Hussunpore.			
		Koonj Beharee Loll	...	Dhurmsala ...	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	...	1,000 0 0	
					Pergunnah Thacoordowara.			
		Munnoo Muar	...	Pucca Well ...	At Mouzah Soorjun Nujjur	...	100 0 0	
		A Female of the Chown Caste	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	200 0 0	
		Raja Goorshai	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	250 0 0	
		Gerdharee Loll Brahmin	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	200 0 0	
							6,254 0 0	
	Budaon ...	... ...	...	Nil.				
	Bareilly ...	Dal Chund	...	Pucca Well ...	Mouzah Dundeen, Pergunnah Beesulpore ...		200 0 0	
		Koonjbeharee Loll	...	Ditto ...	Deoreeah	...	200 0 0	
		Gopal Ram	...	Ditto ...	Roopapore	...	300 0 0	
		Nith Ram	...	Ditto ...	Bahmrowlee	...	300 0 0	
		Bindrabun	...	Ditto ...	Pilleebheet	...	100 0 0	
		Abdool Ruhman Khan	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	40 0 0	
		Luchmun	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	125 0 0	
		Kanhya Loll	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	80 0 0	
		Chote Loll	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	200 0 0	
		Pran Sookh	...	Ditto ...	Mouza Aturchundi, Pergh. Amlee	...	800 0 0	
		Budroodeen (Tehseeldar)	...	Serai (Kutcha)	Goorgaon	...	100 0 0	
		Choonee	...	Pucca Well ...	Burhampore, Pergunnah Krore	...	110 0 0	
		Chida	...	Ditto ...	Toorkemah	...	50 0 0	
		Neaz Ally	...	Ditto ...	Beharpore	...	45 0 0	
		Gunga Pershaud	...	Ditto ...	Tehseeldaree at Crore	...	150 0 0	
					Total	...	2,800 0 0	

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place were constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
Rohilcund.—*(Continued.)*	Shajehanpore	Jowahir Brahman ...	Pucca Well ...	Mouza Rowtapore Kullan ...	50	0	0	
		Gend Sing Thakoor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Tundolah ...	100	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Goongeea ...	100	0	0	
		Amrith Lall Kaith ...	Ditto ...	Qusbah Kholar ...	50	0	0	
		Kureem Oollah Khan ...	Serai, Kutcha ...	Qusbah Tilhar ...	51	0	0	
				Total ...	351	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	13,232	0	0	
Kumaon ...	Kumaon ...	Budri Dass Achari ...	Dhurmsala ...	Bhud Kote ...	130	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bowha Kedar ...	125	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhikya Sain ...	150	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pina Kote ...	145	0	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohan ...	150	0	0	
		Lutchman Patty Joshee ...	Ditto ...	Kunteeah Ghat ...	96	8	0	
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Munurs ...	96	8	0	
		Goojanund Dhunkhola ...	Ditto ...	Near Aina Utkoolee ...	30	0	0	
		Permanund ...	Road ...	Pal Bilon ...	300	0	0	
		Oodusee ...	Dhurmsala ...	Toonyas ...	300	0	0	
				Total ...	1,523	0	0	
	Gurhwal ...	Umba Dutt, Sudder Ameen ...	A Pucca Well and and Fountain.	Sreenuggur ...	250	0	0	
		Reejuk Rawul ...	Dhurmsala ...	Ditto ...	125	0	0	
		Jowla, &c., ...	A small house ...	Dophulda on the road to Hurdwar...	20	0	0	
		Umba Dutt Ghildyal ...	Ditto ditto ...	Above Aylana village on the road to Sreenuggur ...	20	0	0	
		Jyanund Canoongoe ...	Dhurmsala ...	Near the Khunda Bridge ditto ditto	20	0	0	
				Total ...	435	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	1,958	0	0	

GORUCKPORE ...	Goruckpore	Doorga Pershaud	...	Pucca Well	...	Kusbah Bansee Khas	...	125	0 0
		Khatree Goshain	...	Ditto	...	Putree 3rd	...	40	0 0
		Sheo Lall Ojha	...	Ditto	...	Nundhooah Munpee	...	40	0 0
		Beshashur and others	...	Ditto	...	Doolheepore	...	25	0 0
		Shah Mohomed Ushruf	...	Ditto	...	Peepra	...	35	0 0
		Jehangeer Buksh	...	Ditto	...	Hushoureeah	...	40	0 0
		Purog Pardey	...	Ditto	...	Osra Shahid	...	40	0 0
		Murubuksh	...	Ditto	...	Mujuhnee Mujaha	...	35	0 0
		Chutturdaree Roy	...	Ditto	...	Sunda	...	20	0 0
		Seodial	...	Ditto	...	Bowdeh	...	40	0 0
		Sheikh Khodabux	...	Ditto	...	Sukra Khas	...	35	0 0
		Marhaee Koormee	...	Ditto	...	Jhoongeah	...	35	0 0
		Gyapershaud	...	Ditto	...	Shewa Kutoie	...	50	0 0
		Beshashur Opudhya	...	Ditto	...	Pursohna Khoord	...	50	0 0
		Rughoobur Sing	...	Ditto	...	Pooneeah	...	34	0 0
		Fukeeray Misr	...	Kutcha ditto	...	Pyna Khoord	...	15	0 0
		Purbhoodeen Pandey	...	Ditto	...	Peswa	...	18	0 0
		Widow of Dabee Suhoy	...	Pucka ditto	...	Dhobooa Khorie	...	40	0 0
		Dhunput Roy	...	Ditto	...	Bansgaon Khas	...	150	0 0
		Jokhun Kandoo	...	Ditto	...	Kotha	...	50	0 0
		Omrao Naik	...	Ditto	...	Bhulooan	...	50	0 0
		Ditto	...	Kutcha Tank	...	Ditto	...	200	0 0
		Sheodial Pandey	...	Pucka Well	...	Ossopar	...	50	0 0
		Purshun Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	50	0 0
		Bowhaneedeen Aheer	...	Kutcha Tank	...	Jalouna	...	200	0 0
		Ghoomur Loll	...	Pucka Well	...	Hoondra	...	60	0 0
		Shewnundun Roy	...	Ditto	...	Gola Bazaar	...	50	0 0
		Bhugta Kulwar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	80	0 0
		Sheololl Sing	...	2 Kutcha Tanks		Tola Sahruhree	...	1,000	0 0
		Ramnawaz Loll	...	1 Ditto	...	Shekarpore	...	300	0 0
		Nund Loll Doobey	...	Pucka Well	...	Dhalighur	...	70	14 3
		Buchoo Sing	...	Ditto	...	Suraya	...	75	8 0
		Rujaee Ram	...	Ditto	...	Bampore	...	50	8 0
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Demree	...	49	12 0
		Ramsurun Ram	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	59	0 0
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	49	8 0
		Ubheman Roy	...	Ditto	...	Khurungpore	...	40	0 0
		Dahree Khan	...	Ditto	...	Kuberpore	...	40	8 0
		Mukung Hulwaee	...	Ditto	...	Belwa	...	40	4 0
		Dooneea Aheer	...	Ditto	...	Tawukulpore	...	31	8 0
		Loontoo Doss	...	Ditto	...	Surseea	..	40	4 0
		Jugdeep Tewaree	...	Ditto	...	Poomeea	...	75	12 0
		Sudophul	...	Ditto	...	Deoria Ramnath	...	25	8 0
		Oochal Randoo	...	Ditto	...	Surput	...	30	0 0
		Masay Dobey	...	Ditto	...	Koona	...	30	0 0
						Grand Total	...	3,665	14 3

APPENDIX No. XII.—*(Concluded.)*

STATEMENT showing the works of Public utility constructed by Individuals at their own private cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of the work.	Place where constructed.	Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Remarks.
Jubbulpore ...	Dumoh ...	Zalim Sing ...	Baoli or Well ...	Khoja Kheree ...	225	0	0	Made near the Dumoh road for Travellers.
		Permanund Lumberdar ...	Pucca Baoli ...	Murriah Nursingpore ...	150	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
		Thakoor Bahadoor Sing ...	Ditto Well ...	Pathoria ...	100	0	0	Outside the village of Pathoria near the road.
		Thakoor Sookloll ...	Pucca Ghat made of stone ...	Bansah ...	80	0	0	Ditto ditto of Bansah near the road.
		Thakoor Maun Sing ...	Pucca Ghat made in old Well ...	Ditto ..	60	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto for the use of Travellers.
		Dewan Oomrao Sing ...	Well made of stone	Mowar ...	80	0	0	Near the road.
		Subsook Kachee ...	Ditto ...	Bhat Khamooreeah ...	40	0	0	Near the village of Bhut Khamooreeah.
		Kooer Umroop Sing ...	Baoli made of stone ...	Bhujjeah ...	80	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto of Bhujjeah.
		Lutchmun Lodhee ...	Well made of stone	Majgoawna ...	30	0	0	Ditto ditto ditto of Majgoawna.
				Total ..	845	0	0	
	Jubbulpore ...	... ...	None ...	... ...	0	0	0	
	Mundla ...	... ...	Ditto ...	... ...	0	0	0	
	Seonee ...	Gunnoo Malgoozar ...	Pucca Well ...	Jam Pergh. Kuttinggie ...	80	0	0	
		Sago ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wara ditto ditto ...	65	0	0	
				Total ...	145	0	0	
	Hoshungabad	Alumchund Dewan ...	Ditto ...	Mouza Gunera ...	500	0	0	
		Deojee Malgoozar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Chouraluet ...	200	0	0	
				Total ...	700	0	0	
	Baitool ...	... ...	None ...	... ...	0	0	0	
	Nursingpore...	... ...	Ditto ...	... ...	0	0	0	
				Grand Total ...	1,690	0	0	

JHANSIE ...	Hameerpore	Ishoree Doss Lodhee	...	A Well	...	Pergunnah Roat Barolee ...	16	0 0
		Koonbeharee Brahmin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto ...	275	0 0
		Buldeo Marwaree	...	Ditto	...	Pergunnah Soomainpore, Mouzah Booltine ...	250	0 0
		Alum Sing Pachourie	...	Ditto	...	Ditto Mohoba, ditto Contia ...	125	0 0
		Kulloo Lumberdar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto Chanpoora ...	125	0 0
		Chutarey Lodhey	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	150	0 0
		Kunhye Pulleedar	...	Ditto	...	Pergunnah Mohoba, Mouzah Chundpoora ...	125	0 0
		Purmola	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto Chickpoice ...	15	0 0
		Bhugwandas	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, dito Mohoba ...	150	0 0
		Saduria Rungrez	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto, ditto ditto ...	50	0 0
						Total ...	1,281	0 0
	Jhansie ...	Subdul	...	A Pucca Well	...	Burpoor ...	400	0 0
		Pershadee	...	Ditto	...	In the centre of the village of Jaloun	214	0 0
						Total ...	614	0 0
	Jaloun ...	Sheeachurn	...	A Well	...	About half way between Oorgaon and Jaloun on the side of the main road ...	100	0 0
						Total ...	100	0 0
						Grand Total ...	1,995	0 0

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1859-60.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS

DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1859-60.

SECTION I.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. DURING 1859 peace and order regined unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the Civil Courts was uninterrupted.

Amount of litigation

Increased by new rule of limitation.

2. For the whole Territory no less than 138,821 original suits were instituted; and of these 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the Divisions of Delhi and Hissar, the returns for which were, in 1858, incomplete, 59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor or be silent for ever: hence this grand *battue* of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession, more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction, had become more numerous in the Civil Courts. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in twenty-three days.

Duration of suits.

About one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full: 14 per cent. given in favor of defendants: 19 per cent. arranged by razeenamah: 7 per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The Tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 Rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The percentage of costs Rupees 5-3-5. About 8 per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds has increased the number annually registered from 225 to 1,845; but these are still deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shown to register simple contracts.

Registration of bonds.

3. It is noticeable, that of decrees given only one-third are executed by means of the Courts; the remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decrees.

Reforms in Law and Procedure.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton during the year were these:—

Reduction of the period of limitation.

1*st.* *Reduction of the period of limitation.*—This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but, judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856 suits were heard within twelve years, but the period was then reduced to six years in the cases claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts: many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated: and a larger proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include cases relating to debts and accounts, not being partnership accounts, except those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and in cases relating to marriage betrothal and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and in claims to hereditary fees and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption, and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

Regulation of documentary evidence.

2*nd.* *The regulation of documentary evidence.*—Nothing certainly can be worse than such evidence is at present; the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books kept at the pleasure of the creditor, without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 Rupees are therefore now required to be registered, either at the Tehseel or Zillah Courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day-book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet "be said to be realized by the people, and some little difficulty will be found in getting "people to make use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavor to "increase the number of Registry Officers; and a change so important cannot be expected "to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; but if persevered in it will, I "have no doubt, lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrease." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will be probably taken advantage of in our Rural Schools, now under the control of the District Officers.

Graduation of the cost of serving processes.

3*rd.* *Graduation of the cost of serving processes.*—This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, *viz.* twelve

annas per process in the District Courts, and eight in those of the Tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of 2½ per cent., the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme a surplus of about one lakh of Rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of Court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of 1 per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued will be devoted to the payment for additional assistance to the Tehseeldars in places where the Civil work is very heavy.

Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees.

5. During 1859 only twenty-seven applications were made to the Courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of Court. Of these nine only were sanctioned. In sixteen cases the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by His Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with Native custom; mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which he thinks depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments by means of Insolvency laws.

Record of proceedings in English by the presiding officers.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labor is by no means so excessive as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported Crime.

Increase of crime.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all, 46,918 crimes were reported, being 1 offence to 324 persons. Of these, 23,692, or 1 to 641 persons, are classed as *heinous*, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar Divisions (the returns for which, for 1858, were not complete), it is shown that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur District alone 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported; and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur District. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in

number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape; 5 of incest; and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoities by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 196. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there was an addition of 390 cases under the head of "adultery;" but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their prosecution in the District Criminal Courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark—there is no noticeable variation in number.

Comparative amount of crime.

8. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856 :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
YEAR.	1st Class of Atrocity.	2nd Class of Atrocity.	3rd Class of Atrocity.	4th Class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand Total.	
1856 ..	199	542	18220	2425	21384	19020	40404	
1857 ..	195	560	17876	2258	20889	17512	38401	
1858 .	230	541	17457	1503	19731	20328	40059	
1859 ..	238	681	17555	1915	20389	20025	40414	Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.
1859 ..	265	792	20273	2362	23692	23226	46918	Inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

Its detection.

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these 12,905, or rather more than half the number reported, involved heinous charges, on account of which 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied :—

	1859.	1858.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported ..	75·86	74·54
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried ..	25·91	31·08
Proportion of stolen property recovered	27·50	29·39

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the District Courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

Its punishment.

11. There were 56 capital punishments; 83 persons were imprisoned for life; 24 for periods exceeding twelve years. Only 1,225 were committed to the Sessions Courts—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the Magisterial tribunals.

Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by District Courts.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the District Courts, the following Statement is subjoined:—

	Actual punishments inflicted.										Detail of Columns 1 to 4.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Year.	Imprisoned simple.	Ditto, with fine.	Ditto, with flogging.	Ditto, with fine and flogging.	Fined simple.	Flogged simple.	Fined and flogged.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or recognizance.	Total.	Imprisoned above 2 years.	Ditto 1 to 2 years.	Ditto from 6 months to 1 year.	Ditto 6 months and under.	Total.
Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions. 1858	6902	496	339	30	22184	3455	26	1072	2761	37215	1865	1212	1699	3491	7767
1859	2355	1233	1009	1706	25183	2832	686	791	5709	41504	275	1038	1330	3660	6303
Difference ..	minus 4547	plus 737	plus 670	plus 1676	plus 3049	minus 623	plus 660	minus 281	plus 2948	plus 4289	minus 1090	minus 174	minus 369	plus 169	minus 1464

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

Duration of Trials.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days in cases in which the Police were employed, and seven days otherwise. Sessions trials averaged seventeen days.

Detention of Witnesses.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day.

General Results.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected: more cases relatively were brought to trial, and it is shown that of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted.

Changes in Law and Procedure.

16. Allusion was made last year to the changes in the Criminal Law and Procedure introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner, and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's Report for 1859.

17. "Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the Courts were given a "right to recover by distraint and sale. The Deputy "Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 Rupees on each "person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commissioner could fine "to the amount of 2,000 Rupees, and the Judicial Commissioner to 10,000 Rupees "on his own authority; whilst larger mulcts required sanction by the local "Government.

Their nature.

"Offences were divided into three classes: those in which imprisonment was a "necessary part of the punishment; *secondly*, those in which imprisonment might or "might not be imposed at the discretion of the Court; and, *thirdly*, those in which "this punishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative measure, when fine "had not been realized.

"Flogging was legalized for certain offences in classes one and two, under certain "limitations. To increase the rigor of punishment, and thus empower us to curtail "the duration of sentences, labor was made imperative on all convicts. The permis-"sion to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely."

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment; the more frequent resort to flogging, and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year has also declined from 11,862 in 1858 to 10,000 in 1859.

Their effects.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Co-incidentally there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination of making punishments really exemplary, and of superadding—as may be done under the new laws wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable—an adequate term of imprisonment.

Question regarding the increase of Crime.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose finally of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the Sessions Courts only:—

New jurisdictions of Deputy Commissioners.

Manslaughter.
Affray, attended with homicide or severe wounding.
Rape.
Unnatural crime.
Adultery.
Forgery.
Counterfeiting coin.
Procuring abortion.
Perjury.

The Commissioners have in consequence been relieved of much labor, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

Rescue of young girls from prostitution.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this Regulation 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion that "interference is justifiable and called for."

Great diminution of charges of dispossession in Criminal Courts.

22. The result of the measure by which cases of dispossession, or wrongful innovation, have been, as far as possible, excluded from the Criminal Courts, is that the number of such cases before the Magisterial Courts has declined from 4,053 in 1858 to 79 in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

Treatise of Criminal Law prepared.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several Courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of Officers, and a *Manual of Punjab Criminal Law*, compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will in future form a text-book for examination and general reference

Reduction of Forms and Statements.

24. A Committee appointed to review, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, the periodical returns required in the Criminal and other Departments, have very materially diminished their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

Mr. Thornton's improvement of the local Law.

25. Mr. Thornton's Judicial reforms, both Criminal and Civil, intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated, have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab Law.

Extraordinary Crimes.

26. This Section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

Suttee in Hissar.

27. The occurrence of a suttee at Koongurh, in the Hissar District, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the entire body of Police, through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

Mahomedan agitation regarding the "Imam Mehndee."

28. During the summer an ostentatious account of the appearance, in Arabia, of an Imam, commonly identified with the "Imam Mehndee," a prophet, expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world, appeared in several native newspapers published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were

convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out also that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the Educational Department concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time, a Fakeer, named Hubeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote District, and making overt proposals for rebellion and the murder of Europeans: this man was executed. The sensation soon ceased; but it served to show the ease with which the people, owing to their ignorance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

Customs Officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

29. During the year the Officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an Assistant Magistrate over members of their own establishments.

PART III.—POLICE.

Suppression of Infanticide.

30. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees—the hereditary priesthood descended from Baba Nanuk—resident at Dehra, in the Goordaspoor District, there are now 172 girls. None of these is more than eleven years of age—a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra District, formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families, a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859 such births were reported as being considerably *in excess* of male births. This error is attributed to the fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births not being made under penalties is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died—a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression and their future continuance.

Detection of Thugs, Dacoits, &c.

31. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners has persisted in its operations under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is only prevented by the number of old hardened practitioners at large. Altogether 30 persons were arrested during the year, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions Court. One man, a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab, was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa District.

The Lieutenant-Governor is strongly in favor of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

Absence of dacoity.

32. No case of dacoity has been reported.

Increase of poisoning.

33. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning by giving *dutoora.* A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to seventeen murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November, six cases of administering *dutoora,* two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than twelve deaths, resulting from the administration of *dutoora,* have been verified The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organized gangs practise it. *Dutoora* grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented like that of mineral poisons. Now it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then mixed up in a family dinner by the poisoner disguised as a Fakeer or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments; or to a cart-man for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed *dutoora* a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners is mainly attributable to the Special Thuggee Agency.

Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labor.

34. In the Lahore District a plan has been tried of working the bad characters confined in jail on the roads. Task work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. This plan is favorably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labor; they see their friends, and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If re-placed in prison, they not only choke up the jails, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labor, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

Sansees made to plough.

35. In the Sealkote District an experiment is being made with the view of training the Gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village land-holders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour by feeing the head-men according to a well-understood tariff. During the last year the Sansees resident in Pergunnah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil, with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the District Officials; and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

Neglect of village land-holders to report disloyalty.

36. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the Fakeer Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the "Imam Mehndee" for about a year in the Sealkote District, without any information being given to the authorities. "He "dressed in a conical peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trowsers. Standing "at the Tukya (which is a public place at one end of the village), he would call in a "loud voice upon God. Then he would proclaim in a similar manner the coming "reign of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of the Imam, "who would appear that very year. He called on the Mahomedans to assemble "under the flag of the Imam, and Hindoos under the standard of their goddess— "those who should fail herein would be punished by the Imam. He would lay a small "praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up to Heaven, and say, 'I see "the Imam coming, to horse, to horse!' This kind of preaching went on for at least "four days. One head-man is a Chowdree of some influence in the neighborhood; "he was present at the preaching, so was the other head-man, so were the two "village watchmen, so were many others of the village. The village accountant "and the money-lender were also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

"Here" (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple) "we see a man, probably from "the dregs of the population, assuming the garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to "deceive only the rustic or the vulgar, going about for twelve months (perhaps for "years) through one of the most prosperous and contented Districts of the Punjab, "preaching sedition and extorting alms, never hindered or informed against by the "people, and only arrested when at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is "painful to think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how much the "impostor is favored by the people; if not from disaffection, at all events from indiffer- "ence and unwillingness to come forward."

Return of Civil Police.

37. The following is a comparative return of the strength and cost of the Civil Police:—

	Strength.	Cost per mensem.
On 1st January 1859	11,183	77,226
On 1st January 1860	11,292	80,125
Difference	+ 109	+ 2,899

PART IV.—JAILS.

Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law.

38. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859 declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally is attributed by the Inspector to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2·35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lakhs of Rupees per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 Rupees on the previous year; but, deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only two and a half lakhs of Rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been Rupees 16-14-4, and is as low as it can be brought; but the Inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the jails. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures earns about 8 Rupees; and half a lakh of Rupees has thus accrued to Government. The Inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different jails. At Umritsur each prisoner earns nearly 24 Rupees; in the Central Jail at Lahore only 2 Rupees. It is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labor. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 6,000 Rupees has thus been effected; but the Inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labor as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from jail have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent.; out of ten who got away seven were re-captured. Solitary confinement is limited to fifteen days at a time, and to four occasions during the year—no mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the Central Jail (Lahore), whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid burkundauzes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labor and irons, and otherwise favored. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab Jails during the year with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement and won for him the confidence of Government.

Rate of mortality low.

Reduction of expenditure.

Cost of each prisoner.

Proceeds from jail manufactures.

Convicts made to perform menial duties in place of paid servants.

Selected prisoners appointed as monitors and guards, instead of paid burkundauzes.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Decline in the land revenue.

39. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures :—

YEAR.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59 ...	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	2,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60 ...	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,072	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

Reductions of assessment.

40. Considerable reductions have been granted in different localities on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present years. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions.

Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

Coercive processes very rare.

41. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare ; and whenever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy.

Settlement work nearly completed.

42. Settlements or revisions of settlements have been in progress during the year in most of the Districts; but the great bulk of the work has been completed.

Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Government revenue officers.

43. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realization of their rents.

Revision and abridgment of forms.

44. Attention has been paid by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, Mr. R. Cust, to the abridgment of useless forms, both English and Vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments, and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishments has been prevented.

45. The fall of rain was below the average; but the wheat harvest in the Punjab was unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

46. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. N. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject in his Annual Report:—

Tenant rights.

"We are gradually working out an equitable tenant-right-"code: we have ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sub-let, or, in other "words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the right of transfer may be an "incident of his tenure, though not ordinarily so; he is entitled, moreover, to pay "at *certain* rates, not *absolutely fixed* rates, but capable of judicial fixation, and varying "with the prosperity of the neighborhood; and where the tenant pays the revenue "rate of the village, the non-record of *malikana* at settlement does not bar (whatever "period may have elapsed) the trial of *that* matter on its own merits: his rent cannot "be converted from grain to cash without his consent, or his fault. On the other hand, "we have ruled that no new customary rights of occupancy are now forming; that no "period of tenancy will give any right to tenants-at-will, as so recorded."

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

47. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to 71,001 Rupees.

PART III.—SALT.

Increase of revenue, consequent on incorporation of the Delhi Territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty.

48. Since the incorporation of the Delhi Territory with these provinces, the Salt Revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply:—

1*st.* The Delhi and Hissar Customs line, with a duty of Rupees 2-8 per maund on the produce of the Great Salt Lakes near the Desert.

2*nd.* The Sutlej Preventive line, which brings in no direct revenue.

3*rd.* The Sind Saugor, or Cis-Indus Mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of Rupees 2-2 per maund.

4*th.* The Trans-Indus or Kohat Mines. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of Rupees 64,099. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

49. This branch has been materially augmented by the accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent, and to the advantage of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to 81,459 Rupees.

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

50. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial measures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain taxes proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of Licence Duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an Income Tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes below 2,000 Rupees.

Imposition of certain taxes, equivalent to an Income Tax of 3 per cent.

In the assessment of these Duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals, and the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the Income Tax, by trebling the Town Duties already levied for Municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time no general fiscal policy had been laid down; and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue without delay and without creating discontent, than according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the Income Tax by raising an equal revenue through the Town Duties. In petty boroughs and villages the Income Tax took effect. In some Districts, especially in the Mooltan Division, Town Duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at the rate of 3 per cent. on their incomes, without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability; in practice it has certainly the merits of being well adapted to the people concerned, of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the Legislature. Many of the jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the Income Tax; and the apprehensions of the towns-people must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The Town Duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been 9,75,807 Rupees.

Apprehensions of traders that the new tax would be inquisitorial

And their offer to pay treble Octroi Duty instead.

Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by the Town Duties.

Income Tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages.

Yield of the new taxes.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Under this head there has been an increase of 5,53,421 Rupees.

52. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of 18,04,758 Rupees. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have ever since annexation rather reduced than augmented the Land Tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation.

Total increase of revenue.

It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid Duty to the State.

Comparative statement of revenue.

53. The following table shows at one view the comparative revenue of 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

Year.		Land Tax.	Tribute from dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59 ...	Rs. ...	1,82,26,791	3,05,929	6,74,356	48,87,629	3,89,741	0	20,86,208	2,65,70,654
	£ ...	1,822,679	30,592	67,435	488,762	38,974	0	208,620	2,657,065
1859-60 ...	Rs. ...	1,81,68,735	4,22,956	7,45,357	49,51,728	4,71,200	9,75,807	26,39,629	2,83,75,412
	£ ...	1,816,873	42,295	74,535	495,172	47,120	97,580	263,962	2,837,541
Difference	Rs. ...	— 58,056	+ 1,17,027	+ 71,001	+ 64,099	+ 81,459	9,75,807	+ 5,53,421	+18,04,758
	£ ...	— 5,805	+ 11,702	+ 7,100	+ 6,409	+ 8,145	97,580	+ 55,342	+ 180,475

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Organic defects in previous system.

54. It was intimated last year that the Lieutenant-Governor was not satisfied with the working of the Educational Department in these Provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralized the exertions of the Superintending Officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the Civil Authorities as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Financial Commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavor to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means without which these could not been successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant-Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system mainly to the following causes:—

Their causes.

1*st.* *The inferiority of the Native Superintendents.*—These were mostly foreigners from Hindostan. A similar class had not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Tehseeli and Village Schools was committed to these incompetent men in preference to delaying the operations.

2nd. The excessive extent of the Circles superintended by the European Inspectors.—Each included some 600 schools, which the Inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each Division was a Native Deputy Inspector, and in each District a Sub-Deputy Inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European Inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3rd. The dissociation of the Educational Department from the Civil Authorities.—The people seldom bestir themselves even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning in general, as might be expected amongst an uneducated people, there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the Department is a State Institution, but the people are accustomed to learn the will of the Government through the District Officer, whom alone they regard as its representative; and they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4th. The incapacity of the School Masters.—For the Tehseeli Schools only inferior men from Hindostan were procurable. The Village Schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these Village Schools not been interfered with until fit masters had been trained for them in the Normal Schools.

55 Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures devised by the Lieutenant-Governor for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year.

Measures devised for their correction.

1st. The Native Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors—many of them foreigners—have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit will probably obtain employment as school-masters. By their dismissal considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation.

2nd. The general superintendence of the Vernacular Schools—Tehseeli and Village—has been transferred to the District Officers.

3rd. The expense of the Tehseeli Schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the 1 per cent. fund.

4th. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the Normal Schools for training Vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these school-masters.

5th. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal Districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding Vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the Native Superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the Tehseeli Schools from the 1 per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6th. The aid given to good private Institutions for secular instruction, whether under the direction of Missionaries or not, has been increased in amount.

7th. The Director of Public Instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

Great improvement anticipated from the change.

56. These measures have been at work for too short a time as yet to render their effect apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the character of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

Review of the past year's operations.

57. A rapid review of the progress of the Department during the year must close this Section.

58. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the Inspector of the Rawul Pindee Circle.

Zillah Schools.

59. In the attendance at the four principal Zillah Schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehseeli Schools.

60. At the 140 Tehseeli Schools the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village Schools.

61. The number of 1 per cent. Village Schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704; but in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private institutions.

62. At private institutions the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

63. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional Normal Schools established.

64. Six additional Normal Schools for the training of Vernacular teachers were established; and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants-in-aid increased.

65. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented from Rupees 6,812 to Rupees 8,960.

Indigenous Schools.

66. The number of pupils at Indigenous Schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

Comparative statement of students, and daily attendance.

67. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively, with the preceding year, the aggregate number of students:—

YEAR.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.
1858-59 ...	21,653	13,521	2,780	37,954	34,718
1859-60 ...	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,388

Expenditure.

68. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Cost of supervising establishment	Rs.	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government Schools.....	„	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid.....	„	26,861	6	9
Cost of 1 per cent. Schools	„	1,56,442	5	1
Total	Rs.	3,42,468	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was Rupees 1,62,622-8-6; and of this Rupees 68,978 were spent on schools, not on supervision.

Book Department.

69. The number of books sold increased from 29,579 to 53,225.

Normal Schools at Delhi.

70. There are only two schools at present in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the University Examination; one is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur. The Delhi School is supported by a bequest of Nawab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one English is taught as well as the Vernacular. The subjects are English Reading and Translation, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Euclid and Algebra. But the Inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is too generally superficial. He has endeavored to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin Geometry before they have mastered Arithmetic. Altogether there are 234 students. Two Scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

At Umritsur.

71. At the Umritsur School there are 219 names on the register. Of these students only forty-three learn English. Classes in which Goormokhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English Head Master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has

been enlarged. There is also a good Missionary School at Umritsur, but it is found that in large towns there is room for both.

Establishment of a first-class School at Lahore as a nucleus for a College.

72. On the visit of the Governor-General to Lahore, the Sirdars made an express request that a College might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore took immediate measures for the creation of a first-class school. At Lahore and in its neighborhood many of the Chiefs and Courtiers of the old Sikh Monarchy reside.

Two departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future to desire education for their sons. To meet their wishes two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor-General's Durbar are admissible: in the lower there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely agreeable to the upper class, and without it they would not have sent their sons; as it is, there are now about sixty boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy may be measured by the fact that Runjeet Sing used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches on a stick. In this school an entrance donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government Schools for the future.

Donation and Tuition fees levied.

Expected advantages from the recent reforms.

73. With the Director of Public Instruction, in direct communication with Government; with the attention of the Inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of Vernacular school-masters, and on the provision of suitable books; with the Urban and Village Vernacular Schools under the inspection and encouragement of the District Officers and their subordinates acting in communication with the Departmental Officers; with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impluse given to private seminaries; with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes—the Lieutenant-Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of Western Science and Vernacular rudimental instruction may be permanently promoted.

Mention of Departmental Officers.

74. In this department the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively Directors of Public Instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, Inspector, deserve acknowledgement.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds.

75. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

PART I.—ROADS.

Grand Trunk Road.

76. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section during the past year. Between Jullundur and the Sutlej, a distance of 30 miles, one layer of metal has been completed, and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and the Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made: this work is now nearly finished. When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the metalling are in many places indispensable. Including the branch from Loodiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than 6 inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear therefore will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to 9 inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

Sutlej and Beas Section.

State of metalling.

Bridges.

77. Again many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams, most obstructive to traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs and estimates are under preparation; but except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

78. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded from the difficulty of procuring labor. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of Rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled as early as practicable.

Murree and Abbottabad Road.

79. A road between Murree and Abbottabad is under construction. The length is about 32 miles, and the country through which it passes, mountainous and difficult. During the winter work is interrupted by the snow.

District Roads.

80. By the District Officers 825 miles of earthen and 21 miles of metalled road have been made from local funds.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure by the Chief Engineer on communications has amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs.

PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

82. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises—

140 miles of the main canal.
62 miles, or the whole of the Lahore branch.
30 miles of the Kussoor branch.
30 miles of the Sobraon branch.
25 miles of escapes, cuts, &c.

287 miles in all.

Of this distance 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now being made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the Rajbuhas or irrigation channels are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of two lakhs. During the past year the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to 1,30,156 Rupees. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gates of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent. During December and January the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the regulator at Madhopore was slightly injured. The "flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of "1·75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring re-placed. The repairs were very "difficult to carry out on account of percolation; a pump was kept continually at "work while they were in progress. The dam stood "very well." The pavement of only two boulder rapids was found to be injured. These overfalls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial. An idea of the benefit to the neighborhood, from the progess of the canal works, may be formed from the fact that the payments for manure for fuel up to this time amount to nearly 2½ lakhs of Rupees.

Examination of its bed.

Boulder rapids.

Cost of fuel.

83. The total expenditure from the commencement has been nearly a million sterling, or 96,29,189 Rupees. During the year 8,92,332 Rupees have been spent.

Expenditure.

84. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the Hills in the easiest way possible.

Locks not yet made.

85. The auxiliary works progress. The saw mills at Madhopore are completed, and cut up the wood for the neighboring cantonments. The canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 250,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 150,000 in nurseries.

Auxiliary works.

Huslee Canal.

86. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of 94,240 Rupees, against which 29,039 Rupees have to be charged for expense of maintenance. This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the Department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

87. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not at the time be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to 39,855 Rupees.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

88. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been 41,672 Rupees.

Indus Canals.

89. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show:—

1856-57	... .	1,07,465 beegahs.
1859-60	... ...	1,63,555 „

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

90. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks, "I am still "of opinion that a series of spurs, properly constructed, "cannot fail to prove successful. In Cuttack the current of the Kajooree River has been "successfully diverted from bearing down directly on the revetment by a method "of brush-wood spurs: a similar expedient might be equally effective in protecting "Dehra Ghazee Khan."

Total Expenditure on Punjab Canals.

91. The total expenditure on the Punjab Canals was 10,60,331 Rupees.

Western Jumna Canal.

92. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no original works have been undertaken; but a good deal in the way of surveying, with a view to future alterations, has been done. Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes—"There is much work "to be done on these canals, and I trust that the Government will deal with this "magnificent and well-paying public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue "for the past year will not be less than 3,60,000 Rupees, while the current expenses "and establishments will not cost more than 1,60,000, leaving a clear profit to the "Government of two lakhs of Rupees, independent of the indirect revenue obtained "through the land rents of the Paneeput, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar Districts, which, "in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on the canal water and the "efficiency of the canal."

93. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory: unhappily there is another side to the picture. Unscientifically constructed, the canal bed is in many places above the level of the country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed: the soil is deteriorated: worst of all, with the excess of water up comes from below a coating of salts, which has for several years past gone on spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has reduced the land revenue wherever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much relief has thus been afforded; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

Deteriorating effects on the soil.

Mention of Canal Officers.

94. The services of the following Officers deserve special mention:—

Western Jumna Canal.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation.
Lieutenant C. C. S. Moncrieff.
Sub-Conductor M. Duncan.

Punjab Canals.

Major H. Drummond, Engineers, Director.
Major H. W. Gulliver, Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers.
Mr. H. Garbett.
Mr. E. Palmer.
Mr. J. D. Smith, Superintendent of Work-shops.
Mr. J. Kelly.
Mr. S. G. Hanna.

Huslee Canal.

Mr. B. Browne.

Indus Canals.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART. III.—RAILWAY.

95. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops: most of the general drainage culverts have been completed. A sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected: nearly the whole of the iron work required for the permanent way has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Mean Meer and Attarree have been sanctioned.

Progress of works on the Lahore-Umritsur line.

96. The works for the Lahore Station were commenced on in February last. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine and carriage sheds are being erected. The

Lahore Station.

masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

Earth-work and bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan.

97. Between Lahore and Mooltan two-thirds of the earth-work have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the District Engineers, with wells, are in course of erection, and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

Engineers.

98. A large staff of Engineers is employed on this Railway, and, with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant-Governor has done every thing in his power to expedite the work.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be 3,22,306 Rupees.

Funds supplied.

100. The total sum drawn by the Lahore and East Indian Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries was 12,29,000 Rupees.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Fortifications.

101. Some slight addition to the defences at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Selimgurh have been effected; otherwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision of preliminary questions retards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified enclosure to the arsenal at Ferozepore.

Clearances at Delhi.

102. At Delhi the whole of the mud houses within the Palace enclosure have been demolished; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the enclosure a large number of houses are being knocked down; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

Accommodation for Troops.

103. Out of ten barracks necessary for the accommodation of two Regiments of European Infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train, and two Native Infantry Regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron frame barracks at Mean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepore. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Dehi and Umballa five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European Troops when marching.

Ordnance.

104. The arsenal works at Ferozepore in 1859 have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh or 11½ per cent.

Expenditure.

105. The total expenditure on Military works has been 10,97,360 Rupees.

Ecclesiastical.

106. The Churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

107. The following inscription appears on the tablet which has lately been placed in the Obelisk at Mooltan :—

Beneath this Monument
lie the remains of
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
of the Bengal Civil Service,
and
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, 1st Bombay Fusilier Regiment,
Assistants to the Resident at Lahore,
who, being deputed by the Governor to relieve,
at his own request,
Dewan Moolraj, Viceroy of Mooltan,
of the fortress and authority which he held,
were attacked and wounded by the garrison
on the 19th April 1848;
and being treacherously deserted by the Sikh escort,
were, on the following day,
in flagrant breach of natural faith and hospitality,
barbarously murdered
in the Eedgah, under the walls of Mooltan.

Thus fell these two young public servants,
at the ages of 25 and 28 years,
full of high hopes, rare talents, and promise of
future usefulness.
Even in their deaths doing their country honor.
Wounded and forsaken, they could offer no resistance,
but hand in hand calmly awaited the onset of their assailants.
Nobly they refused to yield,
foretelling the day when thousands of Englishmen
should come to avenge their death,
and destroy Moolraj, his army, and fortress.
History records how the prediction was fulfilled.
Borne to the grave by their victorious brother soldiers and countrymen,
they were buried with Military honors
here, on the summit of the captured citadel,
on the 26th of January 1849.

The Annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire
was the result of the war,
of which their assassination was the commencement.

Miscellaneous Works.

108. The following are the miscellaneous works executed during the year by the Civil Authorities :—

7	Tehseels and Thannahs	Rs.	34,212
11	Ditto, fortified	„	8,235
4	Treasuries, fortified	„	5,804
5	Court-houses	„	36,641
7	Staging Bungalows	„	10,523
2	School-houses	„	2,877
10	Seraies	„	30,426
2	Supply-houses	„	265
1	Jail, completed	„	9,099
4	Dispensaries constructed	„	6,541
8	Tanks	„	6,867
38	Wells	„	15,500
234	Drain Bridges	„	35,143
	Other works costing above 500 Rupees each ...	„	68,124
	Ditto costing less than 500 Rupees each ...	„	22,701
	Total,	Rs.	2,92,958

Total expenditure on public works during the year.

109. The total expenditure in this Department is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

	Works.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Previous expenditure.	Total.
1.	Roads	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2.	Punjab Canals...	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
	Jumna Canals...	not known	1,60,000	not known	not known
3.	Miscellaneous	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4.	Military	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
5.	Rupees ...	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
	£ ...	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to 4,86,858 Rupees. Owing to financial pressure the Department has not had its fare share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

Commendation of Departmental Officers.

110. In the Department of Public Works, during the past year, the exertions of the following Officers have been conspicuous :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommaney...	Chief Engineer.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	Superintending Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Righy ...	" "
Major A. Robertson	" "
Captain H. Hyde	Executive Engineer.
" H. Rose	" "
" C. W. Nightingale	" "
" S. H. J. Davies	" "
" F. S. Davies	" "
" A. R. Bayly	" "
" E. N. Sandilands	" "
" S. Black	" "
Mr. J. P. C. Anderson	" "
" C. J. Campbell	" "
" H. Scott	Assistant Engineer.
" L. B. Bean	" "
Lalla Kunhya Lall	" "

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts.

111. The following figures show that the District Posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community :—

Year.	Total No. of covers delivered.	Total No. of covers returned undelivered.	Grand total of letters.
1858-59	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859-60	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

Increase of correspondence.

112. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth, and has more than trebled since 1855-56.

113. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan.

114. During the year the Stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan have been connected by the Telegraphic wire. The communication thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier Military Station has already proved of great advantage. The expenditure in this Department has amounted to 1,03,201 Rupees—the receipts to 34,613 Rupees.

Expenditure and Receipts.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Indus traffic.

115. The subjoined Statement shows the progress of traffic on the Indus during the past year:—

YEAR.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858-59	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859-60	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference ...	— 159	+ 88,815	+ 3,172

Increase.

116. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi Territory.

The first "Sindh Railway Tug Steamer" launched.

117. The first of the six Sindh Railway tug steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not up to that time arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of material for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed—a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

"Fox" Gun-boat found unsuited to the Attok ferry.

118. The "Fox" gun-boat was for some time stationed as a ferry boat at Attok, but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless.

Purposed survey of Punjab rivers.

119. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy has it in contemplation, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a survey of the Punjab rivers. At present steamers do not come above Mooltan; but in all probability they might, with a better knowledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a rising town) on the Sutlej to Jhelum, and *possibly* even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Improvement in Punjab Finances.

120. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances:—

Year.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59	Rs. ...	2,74,99,141	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£ ...	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60	Rs. ...	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,18,74,173
	£ ...	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

121. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular Army, and of constructing cantonments (which are imperial charges,) have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118¾ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

Increase and Decrease items.

122. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of 20,71,442 Rupees, and a net decrease in disbursements of 5,97,886 Rupees. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps" there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of "Stamps." The Trade Taxes have also brought in nearly ten lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Under the head of "General" there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government; and under the head of "Miscellaneous" three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills.

Cash Balance on 1st May.

123. The cash balance in the Treasuries was 140 lakhs on the 1st May, or exactly double what it was last year.

Expenditure in 1859-60, in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses.

124. Besides the ordinary expenses of the Province, which included twenty lakhs on account of *Civil* Public Works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular Army within its boundaries, for the cost of the Commissariat, of Military Public Works, and of the Railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other Governments. These may be set down as follows:—

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works	204 lakhs.
Railway	12½ „
On account of other Governments, &c.	20 „
Total	236½ lakhs.

125. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118¾ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below:—

How met.

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta	105 lakhs	... ... 130¼ lakhs.
„ North-Western Provinces...	15 „	... ... 19¼ „
„ Bombay	7 „	... ... 0 „
Total	127 lakhs	... ... 149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
From the North-Western Provinces ...	11,00,000	... 17,80,000
„ Bombay ...	25,00,000	.. 35,70,000
	36,00,000	53,50,000
Total assistance received ...	1,63,00,000	2,03,00,000

126. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from Rupees 2-8 per cent. at Delhi to 3 Rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained at about 1 per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

High rate of discount heretofore paid on Supply Bills.

Reduced to about one per cent. by selling bills by auction.

127. The Punjab 6 per cent. Loan, outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to 11¾ lakhs. During the year 70,000 Rupees were paid off. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the Loan are explained in the Political Section.

Six per cent. Loan.

128. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Half a lakh's worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

Scarcity of Copper Coin.

Prospects of the present year.

129. The financial prospects of the present year are favorable. The reductions in the local Military Forces (mainly in the mounted and foot levies), though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at twenty-one lakhs. On the other hand, the demands on account of Public Works, Railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the Accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

Review of Punjab Finances.

130. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous and economically managed; and that the Province subject to the Lieutenant-Governor are remunerative acquisitions, paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

Miscellaneous advances.

131. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to sixteen lakhs, the lowest figure yet attained.

Officers of Account and Audit.

132. As Accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain, and as Civil Auditor, Mr. E. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Additional Chaplains appointed, and arranged for.

133. Additional Chaplains have been appointed to the undermentioned Stations:—

1. Umritsur.
2. Dehra Ismael Khan.
3. Nowshera.
4. Cambellpore and Attok.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the Station residents, arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two Clergymen appointed by the Additional Clergy Society at Hissar and at Jhelum.

Churches in course of completion.

134. A temporary Church has been commenced and nearly completed at Mooltan. The Churches at Umballa and Sealkote are about to be completed. The Church at Jullundur has been restored, and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at fifteen Civil Stations, of small Churches, capable of containing the probable congregations.

Churches at small Civil Stations sanctioned.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

135. During the past year our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighboring State of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budukshan, thus advancing the Afghan frontier to the River Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—

" About two centuries ago the country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara " was divided into numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which " was that of Kirari, under a Chief named Morad Bêg, of the Kutaghan tribe of " Ozbeks. His son, Mahomed Khan Bêg, being driven out of that State by the King " of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikhan, and " Koondooz, founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dispossession, " has remained in the hands of his descendants to the present day. In 1740, Huzrut " Bêg, of the same family, drove the ruling Chief into the eastern hills, and was " confirmed in the Chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted " himself at Bulkh. Shortly afterwards the State of Koondooz was annexed by Ahmed " Shah Dooranee, and formed part of the Afghan Government of Bulkh. In 1785, " an Ozbek Chief, named Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the " Government of Narin, a district in Koondooz, to the south-east of the city of that " name, revolted from the Afghan yoke, and not only assumed the Chiefship of " Koondooz, but spread his conquests over Budukshan and some of the dependencies " of Bulkh. When Tymoor, in 1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the " nominal submission of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the former " to Cabul. Many changes followed, and, finally, in 1815, Mahomed Morad Bêg, " a lineal descendant of the Chief of the same name formerly mentioned, successfully " asserted the supremacy of his family; and under him the Koondooz State attained its " highest prosperity, for he included in his dominions Budukshan, Bulkh, some districts " to the north of the Oxus, and all the country between that river and the Hindoo " Koosh. This was the ruler with whom our Officers were acquainted during our " intercourse with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder, devoting " his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He would bring the people of the " countries he conquered to the unhealthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in " thousands, their places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Bêg was " succeeded, some few years ago, by his son, the present ruler, Attaleek Khan, for " whom no great fear or respect is entertained. He has gradually lost the chief part " of his father's possessions; those to the west having fallen again to the Afghan " Governor of Bulkh, whilst Budukshan and the trans-Oxus States have regained " their independence. His present dominions comprise only the three districts of " Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The population consists of Ozbeks and " Tajiks. The former are chiefly of the Kutaghan tribe, and they occupy the northern " part of the province, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. " The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin, and were in possession of

" the country before the Ozbek conquest; they still maintain their independence in some " of the neighboring districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c., but in Koondooz they occupy " only the southern portion towards the Hindoo Koosh, including Kaghlan and " Anderah, Khost, and Fering. They naturally hate their Afghan rulers, and they " have a special grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer in " transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the Oxus. Besides the " above races there are several nomad tribes, who visit parts of the province " periodically with their flocks; and the population altogether is estimated at 200,000. " The Meer derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture and partly " from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind: the former at the rate of " one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the stock annually. The sheep of the " country are celebrated, being the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture " is not extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly the ruler of " Koondooz collected transit duties on the road from Cabul to Bokhara, but this is " now within the Afghan border; the only other items remaining to him being a " house tax arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the streams. " The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs per annum. The force at the " disposal of the Meer is the militia of the country, who are nearly all horse-men. " Every Chief holds his estate or office under a Military tenure, and is bound to " maintain a certain number of horse-men properly mounted and equipped. He, again, " apportions this number amongst the houses under his authority, from five to ten " houses being required to furnish and maintain a horse-man. Small presents and a " share in plunder are the perquisites to which these men look. About three-fourths " of this militia are Ozbeks, and one-fourth Tajiks: it may number 8,000 in all. The " horses are small but good, and notoriously capable of sustaining exertion: they are so " reared as to be able to work for several days on the most scanty allowance of food."

136. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local Chiefs maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah, in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen with satisfaction the advance of the Afghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavored, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called " Jehangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

137. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died recently in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan, of Herát, has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favorably received.

138. During 1859 several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the King's territories for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the King to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The King is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

The Frontier.

139. Although the Koorrum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859 some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon some 200 or 300 of the Hussun Kheyl Wuzeerees swooped down from their hills in the neighborhood of Khost, and carried off eighty head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Koorrum, in fact there is no Government and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so a party of them with much property were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country by our feudatory Kwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Commissioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

Murder of Captain Mecham.

140. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate Officer was proceeding in the evening by bearer dâk from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two sowars. When within 2 miles of Luttummur, five or six hill-men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the dooley: the foremost sowar gallopped off: the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon and murdered.

Identification of the murderers.

Enquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzeerees well-known on the Khuttuk and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter of the Mullikshye branch of the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees; the other gang frequently acts in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzeerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

Responsibility fixed on the Cabul Kheyl tribe.

141. The Lieutenant-Governor determined to hold the Cabul Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore convened a *Jirga*, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Government. The Jirga, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted; and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December. On the 20th General Chamberlain

General Chamberlain crosses the Koorrum.

crossed the Koorrum with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are detailed in the Military

Section. In the winter the Cabul Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman range for the sake of cultivation and pasturage on both banks of the Koorrum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British Force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand; but were soon put to flight, with the loss of their winter stores and many of their cattle. The cognate tribes of the neighborhood gave no assistance to the Cabul Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham, Mohubbut, was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to this result. An opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the valley of Upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation and of the prevalence of order since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes. The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Koorrum Territory. The Engineers who accompanied the force made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

Settlements of the tribe.

Their defeat and flight.

Change in the Meeranzye Valley.

Passage through the Ameer's Territory.

Maps of the Country.

142. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Wuzeerees, the Mahsoods. Their hills lie to the west of the Ghubbur Mountain, which stands between Bunnoo and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of the hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab, Shah Newaz Khan, is charged with the police and fiscal management of Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye sub-division of the Mahsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor for the purpose of attending the Governor-General's durbar at Sealkote.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

Their Settlements.

Jurisdiction of the Nawab of Tânk.

143. The Mahsoods were already in agitation on account of the demands made on the Cabul Kheyl. One of Captain Mecham's murderers and the free-booter Zungee were hiding within the Mahsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk. Intimation was given to the native officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighboring posts, advanced with about 160 sabres, and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Mahsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Mahsoods

Audacity of the Mahsoods.

Their discomfiture.

pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about, and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

Their punishment.

144. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant-Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past and security for the future. The Military movements need not here be detailed. As yet they have not resulted in the submission of the Mahsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests, from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town, Kanegorum, was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine. Another important town, Mukeen, where the Chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder; our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them; the bravest men of the tribe were slain; and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come to complete the punishment, and make the Mahsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighboring tribes.

Return of outlawed Khosas.

145. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so on the security of the Lugharee Chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

Aggressions by the Pindiali Momunds.

146. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat Rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being excited thereto by a Chief who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years *nineteen* such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which thirty-three British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly 600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own territory.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Durbar at Umballa.

Precedence of Jheend and Nabha.

147. In the course of his progress through these provinces, the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar at Umballa on the 18th January, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. On this occasion, a question of precedence, which has long been contested between the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, was settled in favor of the former. The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Nabha, amounting to 28,82,000 Rupees, has now been redeemed, under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the out-lying Pergunnahs

Redemption of debt to Puttiala and Nabha.

of Kanoudh and Boodwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two Districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way the domains of the Rajah of Jheend have been augmented on his payment of a nuzzurana of 4,20,000 Rupees. These Chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

Marriage of the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala.

148. In December the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala was married to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Both families are of the Jât tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighborhood. The estimation in which the Maharajah is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of the native nobility. Many Chiefs of the highest rank, who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present either in person or by their representatives at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp; but the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "Bârah," a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large enclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality, generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities each one of these receives a Rupee. The waste of money is often enormous; and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of Rupees had it been allowed at Puttiala.

Rajah of Kapoorthulla.

149. Some years ago, under the will of the late Rajah of Kapoorthulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British Administration as an ordinary jagheer held by the present Rajah's brother, Soochet Singh. But the present Rajah and Soochet Singh having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kapoorthulla Territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request, and, in consideration of the present Rajah's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

Restoration of Hindoor State.

150. It was stated in last year's Report that the Hindoor State, in the Simla Hills, had lapsed to the British Government. But, in consideration of the services of the head of the family (one of great antiquity), during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accordance with the wishes of the Home Authorities, the Viceroy, at the Umballa Durbar, restored the Sovereignty in the person of Ugger Singh, an illegitimate son of the late Rajah, subject to the payment of Rupees 5,000 annual tribute.

Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

151. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, again visited the principality, and stayed nineteen days at Rampore, the chief town, during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products—borax, sulphur, wool,

opium, blankets, Cashmere wool, &c., for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfectly contented. The following is his description of the revenue arrangements in this Highland Chiefship:—

Description of Revenue arrangements.

"Bussahir lies amidst the most elevated ranges of the "Himalaya. Snowy ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the "Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into the interior. Half of "the population belongs to a different type of man, and speaks a different language "from the other half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains. There the "grape abounds—the sheep is famous for its wool—and barley or rye, the solitary "harvest of the year, ripens in October. The revenue of Bussahir is realized by "eighteen different imposts or 'kurrads.' The State has a direct share in every "department of industry, and is not above receiving its income in a little ghee, "oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also contributions from the flocks "and herds of the people. The British tribute is realized in cash, and the cost of "certain religious festivals is provided for each by its separate money tax. The Rajah's "elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance, to which every peasant "contributes at the rate of three annas a house. A similar impost exists for furnishing "the Rajah's magazine. The collections are going on in every month of the year. The "Wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a separate official who had charge "of the grain department, and was his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee were "in the hands of another minister, who stored the produce and was responsible for the "accounts. The pasturage fees, and the contributions of live stock, such as sheep and "goats, were collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these ministers "employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department, and was independent of "the other. Each kept separate accounts with the people and the treasury. A peasant "had scarcely got rid of an importunate collector when another appeared, and his life "became a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and credited only "the nett revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar emigrated, or died childless, his "lands were taken up by others, who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was "that the revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man and not upon the land. "The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages. The new owner paid no "additional tax, and the seller was still responsible for the revenue." On this rude system the Wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple but efficient reforms at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional security for the tranquillity of the country was taken in the banishment of the Rajah's illegitimate brother, Futteh Singh, who now lives at Kangra under surveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is estimated at about 25,000 Rupees per annum. The expenses of the principal temple are heavy. The splendid Deodar forests, on the banks of the Sutlej, might afford an increase, but hitherto they have not been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussahir has greatly improved during the past year under Mr. Barnes' superintendence.

Certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars invested with Magisterial and Revenue powers.

152. In a durbar held at Lahore on the 14th of February, the Governor-General announced the intention to bestow Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain selected Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Since then twenty-seven Chiefs have been invested with a limited

jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the District Officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

Mahomedans re-admitted to Delhi City.

153. The Mahomedan population, excluded from the City of Delhi on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY REPORT.

Armed Forces.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859 and on the 1st May 1860.

Description of Troops.	On 1st May 1859.	Arms.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Regular Army.				
Europeans ... Artillery ...	1,843	90 Field Guns ... 11 in position ..	No information in this Office.	
Europeans ... Cavalry ...	2,106	Sabres ...		
Europeans ... Infantry ...	15,805	Bayonets ...		
Total ...	19,754			1,552 disarmed natives.
Natives ... Cavalry ...	2,451	Sabres ...		
Natives ... Infantry ...	12,968	Bayonets ...		
Total ...	15,419			
Grand Total ...	35,173			
Frontier Force.				
Artillery	750	18 Field Guns ... 12 Mily. Train Guns...	652	
Cavalry	3,369	Sabres ...	3,228	
Infantry	10,868	Bayonets ...	9,636	Of this 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
Total ...	14,987		13,516	
Police.				
Mounted Branch	4,898	Sabres ...	4,427	
Foot	8,072	Bayonets ...	9,059	
Total ...	12,970		13,486	
Levies.				
Levies, Mounted	3,539	Sabres ...	1,357	
Ditto, Foot	4,511	Bayonets ...	2,656	
"Cureton's"	659	Sabres ...	549	* Formed from the Levies since 1st May 1859.
"Lind's"	0	Sabres ...	*569	
Lahore Light Horse ...	158	Sabres ...	0	Transferred to Commander-in-Chief.
Total ...	8,867		4,531	
Grand Total ...	36,824		31,533	

The foregoing Statement shows that we had Europeans 19,754 of all arms.
Natives 46,952 ditto.

Distribution.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly noted:—

European Troops—Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullunder, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ismael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

Frontier Force.

This force holds the line of country, Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde, about 500 miles, and also has troops in Peshawur, and holds Eusufzaie and Hazara. Two regiments of Sikh infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

Police Force.

The regular Military Police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the Province, in the proportion of about 906 foot, 443 mounted, in one Division; a Division sometimes comprising four Districts, and never less than three.

The Levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan.

They are for the most part employed, Trans-Indus, on police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan Levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

Local Troops.

Reductions since 1859.

157. The Statement shows a decrease effected between the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men.

Frontier Force.

				Decrease.	*Increase.*
Artillery	...	...	...	98	...
Cavalry	...	...	...	141	...
Infantry	...	...	...	1,232	...
	Total	...	...	1,471	...

Police.

			Decrease.	Increase.
Mounted Branch	...	...	471	...
Foot ...	...	...	...	987
Levies, Mounted	...	...	2,182	...
Ditto, Foot ...	...	...	2,455	...
"Cureton's" Cavalry	...	...	110	...
"Lind's" ditto	...	...	...	569
Lahore Light Horse	...	...	158	...
Total	...	...	5,376	1,556
Grand Total ..		...	6,847	
Deduct ...	...	...	1,556	
Total	...	...	5,291 actual decrease.	

158. The decrease in the Frontier Force of 1,471 is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of cavalry will go on reducing until it reaches 420 sabres; each regiment of infantry until it reaches 600 bayonets.

Explanation of decrease.

Police Mounted Branch—Reduction 471.

The six ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have been reduced by twenty-five sowars each ressallah. The extra troops raised during the mutiny for the Lahore Division has been abolished. Rohtuck District—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur Districts—three ressallahs to be maintained instead of five; Hissar District—two ressalahs instead of three; some supernumeraries owing to these ordered, and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above Districts: all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

Foot Police—Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent and 3 companies of the Sirsa police into a police battalion. The battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhuttiana Territory, and to supply to some degree the place of the Hurriana light infantry, which mutinied and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this levy and the three companies into a police battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those Districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those Districts: the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated that these men were last year forming parts of various levies, and have now been collected into one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed.

The Lahore light horse, 158 men, has been transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Of the levies raised during the mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year :—

Mounted.

Souter's Towana Horse...	333
Orchard's ditto	370
Stoke's Pathan ditto	155
Smith's ditto	169
Vivian's ditto	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah	113

Regular Army.

Military Operations.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army, Europeans and Natives, in the field, during the past year.

Frontier Force.

The late Captain Mecham, of the artillery branch Frontier Force, having been murdered on the night of the 5th November 1859, and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

Expedition against the Cabul Kheyl and other tribes.

160. A field force of the following strength was collected at Kohat:—

	Fighting-men.
Sappers and Miners	16
Artillery.	
1st and 2nd light field batteries	127
4 9-pounder guns.	
2 24-pounder howitzers.	
Peshawur and Huzara mountain trains	144
2 3-pounder guns.	
5 howitzers.	
Cavalry.	
Guides, 2nd Punjab	431
Infantry.	
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab and 4th Sikhs, detachment of Guides, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry	3,193
Levies.	
Mounted	240
Foot	1,216
Total, fighting-men ...	*5,366

* Of the above force, the levies were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

161. This force marched from Kohat on the 15th December, under the Command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorrum River; on the 20th crossed the Koorrum River, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighboring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Cabul Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position at a place called Maidanee, about 8 miles west of our force at Billund Kheyl. General Chamberlain thus describes it:—"Its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other, "terminating at either end in a gorge, and enclosing a long narrow valley. The "two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley, the "one facing the east being termed 'Geniob,' and the other, to the south, 'Gukha.'"

164. On the 21st General Chamberlain reconnoitered both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising, and the Geniob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On the 22nd the troops, as per margin, marched at 6 A. M. to force the Geniob entrance. After 7 miles' march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy was reached.

Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy.
4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney.
1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, Major Lambert.
3rd Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Ruxton.
4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Jenkins.
4 pieces Peshawur Mountain Train, Captain DeBude.
3 pieces Huzara ditto, Captain Butt.

166. Two columns of attack were formed; the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert. The right column met with little or no resistance; and out-flanking with their mountain train guns the breast-works and other obstacles raised by the Wuzeerees to oppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzeerees made a very gallant charge on the guide infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge; so that in two hours the position was taken.

167. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzeeree encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp, which had moved up 5 miles into the Geniob ravine. In this action we had only one killed and eighteen wounded—enemy's loss unknown, supposed have been fifteen killed and many more wounded.

168. On the 23rd, forays carried successfully into the neighboring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned, *viâ* the Kheytee River; 25th, overtures sent in by the Cabul

Kheyl tribe; 26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the Survey Officers as much topographical information as possible; 29th, the Cabul Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force, as per margin, marched to "Spumwahur," in order to coerce another tribe, the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted and came to terms without coercion; force halted three days at Spumwahur, during which hostages were received and topographical information obtained.

2 pieces Peshawur Military Train.
50 sabres 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry.

169. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorrum River having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the "Gungee Kheyl," "Omerzaie," "and Huttee Kheyl" Wuzeerees.

170. These branches of the great Wuzeeree tribe reside on the spurs of the "Wullai" and "Kafer Kot" ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorrum River. The Civil Officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered, and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Cabul Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable; they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our forces not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be—

1*st.* The strength and efficiency of our force.

2*nd.* The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved; the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent, and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

174. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the Khans of the District who accompanied the camp. For this expedition the services of a detachment, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B., who was also good enough to place several Officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

175. The services of Officers who thus joined, temporarily, are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honorable notice taken of this expedition by His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India:—

" The Governor-General directs me to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will " have the goodness to convey to Brigadier General Chamberlain his best thanks for the " promptitude and success with which these important operations have been conducted.

" On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that Officer marched from " Kohat, and on the 14th of January it returned to that station, having, in the short " period of one month, exacted reparation from the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, for the " support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain Mecham; and " having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the District through which " he marched, not only the power of the Government to reach and punish those amongst " them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

" I am directed to request that the Governor-General's thanks may be particularly " conveyed to all the Officers mentioned by Brigadier General Chamberlain, and gene- " rally to the force which was under his Command.

" The Governor-General attaches great value to the survey of the district through " which General Chamberlain marched. The conduct of Captain James, Commissioner " of Peshawur, and of Captain Henderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, in " co-operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the " Governor-General in the Foreign Department."

Border Raids.

Lower Dehrajat—District, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred; some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat—District Dehra Ismael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed during the past year in which the Wuzeerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our Districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Mahsood branch of the great Wuzeeree tribe. With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though, on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself, and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Mahsood Wuzeerees moved into our plains with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tânk, which is distant from the Wuzeeree Hills about 8 miles. Tânk is the capital of the District so called; it is the residence of the Nawab of Tânk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that District: it may be seen on the map about 50 miles north-west of Dehra Ismael Khan.

Raid on Tânk.

180. The native officer at the frontier post of Tânk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad; with considerable sagacity and forethought he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighboring posts, and twenty of the Nawab's sowars, with thirteen of our mounted levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogenous mass of warriors, who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry then faced about, and, without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of hill-men. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzeerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous, muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining, to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

184. The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed, and many more wounded. The following order by His Excellency the Governor-General appropriately concludes the history of this raid: so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed hereafter:—

" *General Order by His Excellency the Governor-General of India.*

" *Camp, 22nd March* 1860.

" His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to admit Ressaidar Sahadut
" Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India,

" with the title of Bahadoor, in recognition of the excellent service rendered by " him on the 13th instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large body " of Wuzeerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the Derajat.

" A Sword of Honor will be presented by the Governor-General to Ressaidar " Sahadut Khan as a further mark of approval of his judgment and intrepidity."

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

For this, *see* paras. 142 to 144.

Operations by the Military Police Force.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties may be briefly enumerated as follows :—" Guarding treasuries and civil posts and out- " posts throughout the province; escorting treasure and prisoners; furnishing personal " guards to Civil Officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as military " police." Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the Officers concerned.

186. The part taken by the 6th battalion of police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown; this battalion was raised and attained its high character in the first instance under Captain Younghusband, Captain of Police; it is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present Commanders.

187. The levies who are here classed under the head of police have been drilled and trained for police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

Military Roads, Posts, and Defences.

Roads.

188. The chief purely military road is that which, starting from the Peyzoo Pass, on the north of the Dehra Ismael Khan Frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts down to the Scinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles. This road is kept in proper order by the Frontier Force Officers, under the direct orders of the General Commanding; it is passable in all weathers for cavalry and guns, and is most valuable for military purposes. A line of road, partly military, partly civil, proceeds from Peyzoo (before noted) *viâ* Bunnoo, and thence *viâ* Bahadoor Kheyl to Kohat, distance about 120 miles.

189. From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat Pass itself; but the pass is very practicable for troops.

190. In addition to the above main lines of military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines from the head-quarter military stations to the posts in the frontier; their total length being about 152 miles.

Posts.

191. The military posts form a military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus Frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the Frontier Officers, and are held, either by the frontier force itself, or its auxiliaries, the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the Lower Dehrajat they have been moved up close to the hills; the dryness of the soil, the heat and the brackish water found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, renders the duty at these posts in the Lower Dehrajat trying and severe; it has been, however, most cheerfully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad, in Huzara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

Forts.

192. *See* Section "Department Public Worsk," para. 101.

Accommodation for Troops.

193. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of "Department Public Works."* For that of the frontier force it may be said that lines are provided under the usual regulations by the Government, both at the head-quarter stations and at the outposts. The lines are good and comfortable.

194. The irregular cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horses' loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

Frontier Force.

195. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

196. The conduct of all the Officers of the force has been excellent; that of the following Officers during the past year deserves especial mention :—

Artillery.

Captain T. R. Sladen.
Captain E. Maister.
Captain J. E. Hughes.
Captain F. R. Butt.
Captain F. R. DeBude.

* Para. 103.

Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones.
Lieutenant E. J. Godby.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cureton.
Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

Infantry.

Brigade Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commanding 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs.
Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs.
Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

197. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following Officers, who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Olpherts, C. B. and V. C., who volunteered, and rendered valuable service as Orderly Officer to General Chamberlain throughout the Koorrum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorrum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those Districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a military capacity, but in surveying, military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), and did good service.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.
Captain Younghusband.
Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain H. H. Miller.
Captain W. Wyld.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Captain J. W. Bean.
Captain LeGallais.

STATEMENT showing strength of Troopsunder the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, on 1st May 1859.

	Europeans.				Natives.				Remarks.
			Artillery.		Regular.		Irregular.		
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Men.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Delhi Brigade ...	0	1,573	158	6	0	0	0	1,202	
Sirhind Division ...	573	3,605	269	20	0	846	210	1,622	
Lahore Ditto ...	1,115	5,690	771	41	0	964	1,521	2,934	
Peshawur Ditto ...	418	4,937	645	34	87	861	633	4,539	
Total ...	2,106	15,805	1,843	101	87	2,671	2,364	10,297	

ABSTRACT.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery ...	1,843	0
Cavalry ...	2,106	2,451
Infantry ...	15,805	12,968
Total ...	19,754	15,419

G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secy., Govt. Punjab, Mily. Department.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Flax consigned to the English Markets.

198. The despatch to the English markets of flax grown in the Goojranwalla District was mentioned in last year's Report. The actual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from £35 to £45 per ton. But in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax, at the time of despatch, was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favorable. The cost of transport from Lahore to shipboard at Kurrachee is at present from £8 to £9 a ton. The price of flax fibre is about 8 Rupees per maund, or £22-8-0 per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

199. Some flax sent from the Kangra District was valued in England at from £55 to £60 per ton. But Mr. Roberts (late Financial Commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some "doubt among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra is not, after "all, only a finer species of Himalayan *hemp*; further, the hemp is termed by them "a kind of 'Rhea fibre.' This product is known by botanists as the '*Urtica nivea*' of "Linnæus, or the '*Borhmeria nivea*' of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I believe, identical "with the '*China grass*' of Assam, a well-known article of commerce. It may prove "interesting hereafter, in a botanical point of view, to test, by scientific examination, the "identity or affinity of these two products; but whatever be the botanical order or species "assigned to the Kangra flax, whether it be regarded as belonging to the *Urti caccæ* or "*linacæ*, there can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home of the "value and superiority of its fibre. In the opinion of Messrs. Kain and Co. of Dundee, "if it could be put on board at Kurrachee for £26 a ton, it would undoubtedly leave "both to importer and exporter a very handsome profit."

Kangra Flax.

200. The Kangra hemp was valued at from £30 to £32 a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("*Crotolaria juncea*") was not so highly appreciated.

Lands at the disposal of Government.

201. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these Provinces:—

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands	2,312,260
Culturable	5,196,779
Cultivated	3,596
Unculturable	751,014
Total ..	8,263,649

Of this area but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

Imphee.

202. The African "imphee" has been naturalized with some success.

Extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division.

203. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division is particularly remarked by the Commissioner, more especially in the remote and heretofore uncivilized Meeranzye Valley.

Merino sheep in Huzara.

204. In the Huzara District the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "puttoo" (coarse

broad cloth), made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to anything of local manufacture.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Timber.

205. The demand for timber, both in Scinde and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly Railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government agency is still maintained at Pangêe, in the hill country of the Chumba Rajah. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber. It is, however, in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, for the viaducts of the Scinde Railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee College, it has been shown that the Pangee Deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the Deodar of Gurhwal, and, on the whole, a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to 43,260 Rupees, and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned.

Pangee Agency.

Forests in the Simla Hills.

206. In the territories of the Hill Chiefs about Simla, immense forests exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the Keloo (*Cedrus deodara*). But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighborhood of Simla, the forests which had been almost cleared are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra Districts are carefully preserved.

PART III.—MINING.

Coal.

207. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks:—

Its discovery in the Murree Hills illusory.

"The Murree coal is lignite; a good specimen of it, analyzed in the laboratory "of the Geological Survey of India, gave 36 per cent. of "volatile matter. In all the specimens, the woody fibre is "recognizable. I have examined eighteen localities, widely scattered through a consi- "derable range of hills, and they all present the same features. They are the stems or

"roots of trees imbedded in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik "formation of the middle tertiary period. When the stem has been crushed, the whole, "two to three inches thick, is lignite: in other cases the core is mostly silicified "(petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. I did not see any place "where half a maund of this substance would be extracted."

Kotlee Coal.

208. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to exist at Kotlee, in the Maharajah's Territory, was equally discouraging.

Shahpore Coal.

209. The lignite found near Shahpore, in the Salt Range, burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of nearly the same dimensions and form as before it was burnt; but the quantity of sulphur in it would render its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

Scinde Saugor Doab Survey finished.

Dehrajat Survey.

210. The survey of the Scinde Saugor Doab has been finished, and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred to Oude. The survey of the Dehrajat has also been brought to an end by Captain H. C. Johnstone, who makes the following remarks on the year's operations:—

"The plains presented no unusually difficult features; desert tracks, with bad "water, were met with as before; the population was, if any thing, wilder than in the "southern portion of the Dehrajat—it certainly was more fanatical.

"The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. In many respects they "differed from the hills of past seasons. Formerly I found them with but a scanty "population, comparatively easy of ascent, and the distance from the plains to the "peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than 12 miles. During the past "season I found large, powerful, and lawless clans (the Bozdars alone muster three "thousand fighting-men), who had scarcely ever seen a European, except at the head of "troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently extremely jealous of my "entry into their country; the hills, much higher, were rugged and difficult of ascent, "and the Soliman, on an average, 25 miles from the plains. By paying the "Chiefs, and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance into the "mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in force, and were with "difficulty quieted."

Survey of Cashmere.

211. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

Comparative results for the year.

212. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, is highly satisfactory, as will be gathered from the following figures :—

Year.	In-door Patients.			Out-door Patients.			Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1858 ...	7,089	862	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859 ...	8,967	1,212	10,1[illegible]	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,665
Difference ...	+ 1,878	+ 350	+ 2,258	+ 31,460	+ 11,473	+ 42,935	+ 45,336

213. During 1858 the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859 cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

Vaccination.

214. The comparative return of vaccination is also favorable. The Lieutenant-Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both Medical and District authorities, and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quantity of the virus and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

Comparative results for the year.

Operations.

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1858 ...	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,711
1859 ...	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase ...	19,744	6,010	2,637	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

Umritsir Drainage.

215. A professional Surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution of the drainage works for the city of Umritsir. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

Re-paving Lahore City.

216. During the year an expense of 8[illegible]000 Rupees has been incurred in re-paving the city of Lahore.

PART VII.—TEA.

Holta Plantations.

217. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-turn of tea in the Holta plantations was considerably larger than last year. The following was the yield:—

Black Teas ..	Souchong	lbs.	1,870
	Pouchong	„	22,480
Green Teas		„	4,942
	Total, lbs. ..		29,312

218. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat Department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has greatly increased. Two independent Companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan; and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

Kangra waste lands.

219. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands in the Kangra District have previously been explained. At the time of the settlement the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are, consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was however extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant-Governor, with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an Officer (Lieutenant E. H. Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he brought up. The advantage of this course was that it gave the speculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea.

The Holta Plantation retained by Government.

220. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory. But it was represented that the possession of these plantations by any one Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has therefore been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings during the year.

221. In his last report, Dr. Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North-West Provinces) states, that " during the last " season upwards of one hundred tons of tea seeds, and " two and a half millions of seedling tea plants, have been distributed from the " Government plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Punjab, to private parties. " The tea plant therefore is being broadcast over the hilly districts of Bengal, the " North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article " of exportation."

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Tour through Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

222. In the month of December, the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the Divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab Territories. The journey was made at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon, and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded in the ordinary way, by marching 10 or 12 miles a day with tents. The Viceroy in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur also travelled in a camel carriage.

CONCLUSION.

Summary of the year's operations.

223. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the Officers of Government and the Native Chiefs, will enable His Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab Administration during the past year. In the Departments of Civil and Criminal Justice the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the Police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The Land Revenue has been abated in every instance recommended by the District Officers; and new Taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempted from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20¾ lakhs; the local expenditure has been reduced by 5,97,886 Rupees, and the surplus raised to 118¾ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the Independent Chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference, as at Bussahir, it has been considerately exercised. In pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected in the system of education organic reforms, enlisting in

its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the Departmental Officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the Railway; the tenure procured for European Settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination—will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development have received due attention at the hands of the Local Government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant-Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which His Honor has received from the Head of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the Civil Officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are justly due to the whole body, and especially to those whose names are specified below.

Commendation of Civil Officers.

224. The Office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded, and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

225. On Mr. McLeod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the Local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust at the close of the official year.

226. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency as Personal Assistant to the Judicial Commissioner is attested by his promotion to be Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department; and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his *Manual of Punjab Law.* His successor, Mr. T. H. Thornton, and Mr. H. E. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

227. The special acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines with great ability sound judgment and much industry.

228. The services of Major R. C. Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major G. Hutchinson (Bengal Engineers), late Military Secretary in Oude.

229. Mr. W. Kirke, the experienced Superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

230. The following Officers also deserve particular mention :—

Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake, Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar, as well as of the Delhi Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, Rawul Pindee Division.
Mr. R. Temple, Lahore Division.
Captain H. R. James (who accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition), Peshawur Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor (who accompanied the Mahsood expedition), Leia Division.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs, North-West Provinces.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major J. R. Becher.
Mr. P. S. Melvill, Officiating Commissioner, Hissar and Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton, Officiating Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B.
Mr. F. H. Cooper.
Mr. J. Naesmyth.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock, Officiating Commissioner, Rawul Pindee Division.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition).
Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition).
Captain W. McNeile.
Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.

NOTE.—The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This Officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858, for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry to murder their Officers.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmston,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. R. F. Saunders,
Captain T. W. Mercer,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. B. H. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Captain H. A. Dwyer,
Lieutenant J. S Tighe,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Captain C. A. McMahon.
Lieutenant C. H. Hall.
Lieutenant R. J. D Ferris.
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Mr. C. E. Bernard
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommaney.
Mr. J. W. Smyth.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. O. Wood.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madho Pershad.
Mr. J C. Murphy.
Mr. L. Berkely.
Pundit Motee Lall.
Aga Kullabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Pundit Munphool, Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Sooltan Ali.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Shahzadah Jumboor.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl and Mahsood expeditions).
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Mr. Patterson.

Customs Department.

Mr. H. Wright. Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

DATED MURREE,
The 20th July 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Tax ...	*1,96,84,221 0 0	1,99,83,309 0 0	2,99,088 0 0	0 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	*58,40,218 0 0	63,08,564 0 0	4,68,346 0 0	0 0 0
Trade Taxes ...	0 0 0	9,75,807 0 0	9,75,807 0 0	0 0 0
Nuzzurana Tribute, &c. ...	3,05,929 0 0	4,22,956 0 0	1,17,027 0 0	0 0 0
Postal, &c. ...	*6,25,639 0 0	7,66,623 0 0	1,40,984 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous (including in 1859-60 Receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund) ...	9,84,414 0 0	9,65,491 0 0	0 0 0	18,923 0 0
Toshakhanahs ...	55,139 0 0	1,45,433 0 0	90,294 0 0	0 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	2,74,95,560 0 0	2,95,68,183 0 0	20,91,546 0 0	18,923 0 0
Extraordinary ...	3,581 0 0	2,400 0 0	0 0 0	1,181 0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	2,74,99,141 0 0	2,95,70,583 0 0	20,91,546 0 0	20,104 0 0
Local Funds ...	17,25,504 0 0	19,13,011 0 0	1,87,507 0 0	0 0 0
Grand Total ...	2,92,24,645 0 0	3,14,83,594 0 0	22,79,053 0 0	20,104 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.				
General ...	9,08,956 0 0	10,14,272 0 0	1,05,316 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial ...	29,07,905 0 0	27,30,462 0 0	0 0 0	1,77,443 0 0
Revenue ...	20,85,228 0 0	18,83,086 0 0	0 0 0	2,02,142 0 0
Excise and Stamps ...	4,77,028 0 0	6,18,092 0 0	1,41,064 0 0	0 0 0
Trade Taxes ...	0 0 0	16,975 0 0	16,975 0 0	0 0 0
Pensions, &c. ...	11,45,916 0 0	12,75,404 0 0	1,29,488 0 0	0 0 0
Postal, &c. ...	6,36,822 0 0	6,90,994 0 0	54,172 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	7,43,237 0 0	10,64,281 0 0	3,21,044 0 0	0 0 0
Military ...	69,94,607 0 0	59,30,107 0 0	0 0 0	10,64,500 0 0
Toshakhanahs ...	44,482 0 0	1,58,721 0 0	1,14,239 0 0	0 0 0
Total Ordinary ...	1,59,44,181 0 0	1,53,82,394 0 0	8,82,298 0 0	14,44,085 0 0
Settlement and Surveys ...	2,75,633 0 0	1,00,887 0 0	0 0 0	1,74,746 0 0
Public Works Department ...	20,42,549 0 0	22,07,378 0 0	1,64,829 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	31,933 0 0	5,751 0 0	0 0 0	26,182 0 0
Total Extraordinary	23,50,115 0 0	23,14,016 0 0	1,64,829 0 0	2,00,928 0 0
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	1,82,94,296 0 0	1,76,96,410 0 0	10,47,127 0 0	16,45,013 0 0
Local Funds ...	12,58,886 0 0	13,57,505 0 0	98,619 0 0	0 0 0
Grand Total ...	1,95,53,182 0 0	1,90,53,915 0 0	11,45,746 0 0	16,45,013 0 0

* Errors have been corrected.

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1859 to April 1860.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Kohat ...	No. 1, Punjab Light Field Battery ...	49,822 10 2	13,713 1 7	63,535 11 9		
Bunnoo ...	No. 2, Ditto ditto ...	55,650 7 6	16,309 14 3	71,960 5 9		
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	No. 3, Ditto ditto ...	59,345 3 3	13,867 10 1	73,212 13 4		
Kohat ...	No. 4, or Garrison Company ...	11,120 14 2	80 8 0	11,201 6 2		
Huzara ..	Huzara Mountain Train ...	22,250 9 9	2,581 14 3	24,832 8 0		
Peshawur ...	Peshawur ditto ditto ...	41,241 6 5	8,431 8 0	49,672 14 5		
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	Dehra Ismael Khan Magazine ...	20,998 12 0	2,397 11 7	23,396 7 7	3,17,812 3 0	
Peshawur ...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry ...	2,03,641 3 11	23,639 11 3	2,27,280 15 2		
Kohat ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	2,11,751 15 3	24,934 6 3	*2,36,686 5 6		* Including expense of extra Squadron.
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	2,20,103 3 10	0 0 0	2,20,103 3 10		
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	2,24,645 3 5	168 0 0	2,24,813 3 5		
Bunnoo ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	2,22,081 14 5	1,376 7 3	2,23,458 5 8		
Asnee ...	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment ...	1,02,770 0 0	31 0 0	†1,02,801 0 0		† No return received. Estimated cost from 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860. Raised 1st November 1859.
Meean Meer ...	Puthan Cavalry Regiment ...	1,02,770 5 6	31 0 0	1,02,801 5 6	13,37,944 7 1	
Kohat ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry ...	1,20,480 2 1	1,996 5 6	1,22,476 7 7		
Camp Pulaseen ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,14,795 4 7	*15,070 3 5	1,29,865 8 0		
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,13,022 1 9	4,607 14 0	1,17,629 15 9		
Kohat ...	4th* Ditto ditto ...	1,21,254 4 2	5,442 0 10	1,26,696 5 0		
Ditto ...	5th Ditto ditto ...	1,20,882 1 4	15,663 14 0	1,36,545 15 4		
Camp Pulaseen ...	6th Ditto ditto ...	1,12,166 13 6	6,313 11 2	1,18,480 8 8		
Camp Jhubbee ...	25th Ditto ditto ...	1,45,589 5 4	2,233 9 6	1,47,822 14 10	8,99,517 11 2	
Mordan ...	Guide Corps ...	3,01,021 6 8	6,894 13 9	3,07,916 4 5		
Bunnoo ...	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry ...	1,31,772 10 0	17,369 13 6	1,49,142 7 6		
Mooradabad ...	2nd Ditto ditto ...	1,18,782 2 6	13,568 14 3	1,32,351 0 9		
Goruckpore ...	3rd Ditto ditto ...	1,30,963 13 4	16,267 12 1	1,47,231 9 5		
Camp Jhubbee ...	4th Ditto ditto ...	1,28,677 12 10	4,884 1 4	1,33,561 14 2	8,70,203 4 3	

Lahore Division ...	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore ...	1,02,517	1	9	1,350	2	3	1,03,867	4	0	
	7th Ditto ditto ...	1,02,505	9	11	3,209	4	0	1,05,714	13	11	
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur ...	1,95,989	8	6	0	0	0	1,95,989	8	6	
											4,05,571 10 5
Mooltan Division ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,02,195	4	5	5,624	14	2	1,07,820	2	7	
	Mounted Police ...	1,62,590	12	3	4,598	11	7	1,67,189	7	10	
											2,75,009 10 5
Jhelum Division ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,00,528	14	9	2,451	14	0	1,02,980	12	9	
	Mounted Police ...	1,26,009	13	2	1,935	0	0	1,27,944	13	2	
											2,30,025 9 11
Trans-Sutlej Division ...	2nd Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra ...	1,00,760	11	9	3,655	0	4	1,04,415	12	1	
	Mounted Police ...	52,610	0	8	3,813	5	4	56,423	6	0	
											1,60,839 2 1
Cis-Sutlej Division ...	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballa ...	1,02,373	7	7	4,103	4	3	1,06,476	11	10	
	Mounted Police ...	1,06,098	9	10	5,498	14	0	1,11,597	7	10	
											2,18,074 3 8
Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	Mounted Police ...	90,115	0	0	376	7	6	90,491	7	6	
											90,491 7 6
Abbottabad ...	Mounted Police ...	43,595	1	5	5	7	0	43,600	8	5	
Huzara ...	Suttee Company ...	6,636	0	0	128	9	0	6,764	9	0	
											50,365 1 5
Peshawur ..	Mounted Police ...	58,920	0	0	240	0	0	59,160	0	0	
											59,160 0 0
Dehra Ismael Khan ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion ...	1,01,850	7	1	5,940	2	1	1,07,790	9	2	
	Mounted Police (old) ...	27,911	6	11	0	0	0	27,911	6	11	
	Foot Levies (ditto) ...	21,180	14	3	0	0	0	21,180	14	3	
											1,56,882 14 4
Delhi Division ...	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi ...	1,00,521	8	10	579	0	0	1,01,100	8	10	
	Mounted Police ditto ...	62,497	7	10	7,322	11	0	69,820	2	10	
	Ditto ditto, Paneeput ...	24,670	0	0	360	0	0	25,030	0	0	
											1,95,950 11 8
Goorgaon Division ...	9th Punjab Police Battalion, Goorgaon .	1,00,733	9	5	3,197	11	9	1,03,931	5	2	
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon and Jhujjer...	1,36,315	9	7	5,424	0	0	1,41,739	9	7	
	Ditto ditto, Rohtuck ...	46,570	4	10	3,840	0	0	50,410	4	10	
											2,96,081 3 7
Sirsa ...	Mounted Police ...	59,659	0	7	4,559	1	8	64,218	2	3	
	Foot Police, 3 Companies ...	17,715	1	5	1,219	14	0	18,934	15	5	
											83,153 1 8
Hissar ...	10th Punjab Police Battalion ...	19,761	7	5	5,657	5	10	25,418	13	3	
	Mounted Police ...	69,723	3	11	4,898	12	0	74,621	15	11	
	Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent ...	47,846	1	3	383	14	6	48,229	15	9	
											1,48,270 12 11
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,96,253 3 1

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	... .	... ...	... .	57,96,253 3 1	
	STAFF.					
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force		@2,000 0 0	0 0 0	24,000 0 0		
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force		@ 815 6 0	0 0 0	9,784 8 0		
Medical Attendance		@ 30 0 0	0 0 0	360 0 0		
Eight Captains of Police		@ 800 each	0 0 0	76,800 0 0		
Two Lieutenants of Police		@ 600 each	0 0 0	14,400 0 0		
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force		@ 665 0 0	0 0 0	7,980 0 0		
Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police		@ 480 0 0	0 0 0	4,800 0 0		
Seven Station Staff Officers		... ...	... ...	1,800 0 0	1,39,924 8 0	
	Grand Total, Rupees ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	59,36,177 11 1	

The Annual Contingent Charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this Statement.

(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Major,*
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Military Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

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APPENDICES.

No. I.—Statement exhibiting the number of cases in the Court of Requests at Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca, and Singapore, during the official year 1859-60.

No. II.—Statement of Crimes reported to the Police of the several Stations in the Straits Settlement, during the year 1859-60.

No. III.—Return of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st May 1860.

No. IV.—An Abridged Total of the of Census of the Island of Singapore, including the Town and Country Districts.

[*Straits Settlements.*]

No. V.—An Abridgment of the Census, &c., of Prince of Wales Island and Province Wellesley, as taken in January 1860.

No. VI.—Abridgment of Census of Malacca for 1860.

No. VII.—General Survey of the Straits—Return of Work for the years 1859-60.

No. VIII.—Annual Return of the Hospital Department of Prisoners in Jails in the Straits Settlement, for the year 1859-60.

No. IX.—Statement showing the number and expense of the Convicts at each Station in the Straits Settlement for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

As respects the proceedings of the Recorder's Courts, no question of general interest has been agitated during the past year. Under sanction from the Supreme Government fixed salaries have been allowed to the Sheriff and his officers in lieu of any remuneration from fees—the total amount of fees levied being paid into the public treasury. This arrangement, although highly desirable in other respects, involves a loss upon the State. The Registrars and their establishments continue to be paid by the fees received under the provisions of the Charter.

2. With a view to diminish unnecessary and vexatious litigation, to bar, as far as practicable, the advancement of fraudulent claims, and at the same time facilitate the collection of the Court dues, a revised table of fees has been sanctioned for the Courts of Requests, and the mode of procedure with regard to the issue of summonses followed by the Country Courts in England has been directed to be adopted.

3. At Malacca and in Province Wellesley the Commissioners have been instructed to hold periodical Courts at stations in the interior of their Districts, a measure which, it is hoped, whilst bringing the advantages of British justice within the reach of almost every one of our subjects, and thus conducing to the general good, will tend materially to weaken the pernicious influence of those illegal tribunals, to which, in the absence of any constituted authority, there is every reason to believe that the settlement of disputes amongst the peasantry is at present often referred.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. The principal case of interest tried in the Recorder's Courts was one of piracy at Singapore, in which a conviction was obtained, and the pirates sentenced to transportation; they were hardened offenders, and had only been captured by the assistance of Her Majesty's Steamer *Esk*, after they had succeeded in beating off

the Steamer *Hooghly*. Whilst on their passage to Bombay to undergo their sentence, they rose upon the guard, which had fortunately been strengthened by a small detachment of European Artillery; after a deadly struggle, which lasted for some time, they were eventually overcome, with the loss, however, of several of their number. The European sentry, through whose want of vigilance they were enabled to gain the deck, paid the penalty for his neglect of duty by his life, having been found murdered on his post.

2. As already mentioned in Part I. of this Section, with the view of counteracting the power of the secret societies, and enabling the peasantry to obtain prompt justice, by preferring their complaints for invesgation before a legal authority, without being compelled to leave the vicinity of their houses, the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests at Malacca and Province Wellesley, who are also Magistrates, have been directed to hold their Courts, in both capacities, on certain days, at stations in the interior of their Districts; as far as the short time that has elapsed subsequent to its introduction admits of any opinion being formed, the measure appears to have been attended with beneficial results.

PART III.—POLICE.

1. At Singapore, with the exception of an increase of two duffadars and twelve peons, sanctioned with the view of Police stations being established at "Shanghai" and "Passir Panjang," where they are certainly required, no change has taken place in the Police during the past year. The members of the force have generally maintained their usual good character as an orderly and well behaved set of men.

2. At present almost the whole of the Police are stationed in the immediate vicinity of the town, and little protection is afforded to the inhabitants of the country districts; as by the opening of new lines of communication, settlers are induced to resort to the interior, new stations will have to be formed, and a consequent augmentation to the force be rendered necessary, but any slight increased expenditure thus involved will be met by the assessment to be levied on the additional lands which it may reasonably be expected will be brought under cultivation.

3. At Penang, in September last, the peace of the station was again broken by a serious quarrel between two of the Chinese societies; the Police, however, appear to have acted with judgment and vigour, and being assisted by many of the respectable Chinese inhabitants, the disturbances were soon quelled, without any damage having been inflicted upon the general community, although some of the members of the rival societies suffered considerably.

4. The generality of the force at this station seem to be smart and intelligent. There is a great want of increased superior supervision over that portion stationed in Province Wellesley; it being perfectly impossible for the Deputy Commissioner residing at Penang to exercise over men far removed from the scene of his daily labors that

surveillance so essential to the maintenance of proper discipline amongst a body of Asiatics separated into several detached parties, and without any immediate European control.

5. The Police force at Malacca is morally and numerically perfectly inefficient; the pay is too small even in the higher grades to induce men of any character to remain in the service, and they merely enter it for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, until they may be able to secure other employment of a more lucrative nature—increased remuneration, however, is not alone all that is necessary—increased numbers are also required. At present, owing to the strength of the force not admitting of many stations being established beyond the limits of the town, the greater portion of the British Territories may be said to be left entirely uncontrolled and unguarded; in order to remedy this defect as far as possible, in December, under the permission conveyed in the Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Financial Department, No. 1839, dated 24th April 1857, Mr. Toomey, who had served for some time with great credit in the Singapore Police as an Inspector, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and as his duties in town will be, comparatively speaking, light, he will have ample leisure for making tours of inspection into the interior, and thus becoming acquainted with the people, so as to secure their co-operation in his endeavors to maintain order and suppress crime.

6. Malacca is divided into districts, each under a Punghooloo, who is ex-officio a peace officer, inasmuch as he is bound to give information with regard to all crimes committed within his District, and to afford the Police every assistance in their endeavors to trace out and capture the criminals. It does not appear, however, that this assistance is often rendered, and in November several of these Punghooloos were convicted before the Court of Quarter Sessions of having joined an illegal assembly, and in some instances exerted their influence to induce others to follow their example: sentences proportionate to their offences were duly awarded and partly carried out. In January, however, the Governor, in the course of his periodical tour, having received a petition in their favor from the remaining Punghooloos, on the occasion of their attending to pay their respects, in consideration of the general orderly behaviour, both of the petitioners and of the people at large, and of this being the first occasion of any charge having been brought against the culprits, was pleased to remit the remainder of their imprisonment.

7. There is reason to believe that the able and energetic measures adopted by the Resident Councillor, in order to bring the above offenders to punishment have, for a time at least, completely checked all desire on the part of the Malay population to become members of the Chinese secret societies.

8. The returns of crime furnished by the Commissioners of Police at the three stations, of which a copy is included amongst the Appendices,* are not very satisfactory: the increase, as compared with that reported in 1858-59, being considerable.

* No. 2.

9. At Singapore no less than fifteen cases of murder have occurred, being three in excess to those reported the previous year. Of these four were evidently perpetrated by convicts. In one instance strong suspicion attached to a woman with whom the murdered man lodged; the Magistrate committed her to the sessions, but the bill against her was thrown out by the Grand Jury for want of sufficient evidence. In another, which was most deliberately planned and executed for the sake of the jewels worn by the deceased, three men were concerned; one of them turned Queen's evidence, but as unfortunately no corroborative proofs could be furnished, the Magistrate did not consider himself justified in sending up the case for trial. In the third, the perpetrator, who was the husband of the victim, attempted to commit suicide, and succeeded in inflicting upon himself one or two serious wounds, from which, however, he recovered: he was tried and acquitted on the plea of insanity. In the remaining case, which was supposed to have been committed for the sake of a few dollars the deceased was known to possess, no clue to the murderer could be discovered, though, from the fact of the murder having occurred close to the convict brick kilns, there could be little doubt that one or two of the gangs employed at the kilns must have been concerned in it.

10. Eight murders were committed by Malay pirates, who, on the 3rd June, attacked a police boat with a crew of six men and a native officer, killing the officer and three of the peons, and compelling the remainder to save their lives by swimming. On the 15th July a Chinese sampan was plundered, and one of the men on board killed; and on the 7th October two Chinese tongkangs (cargo boats) met with the same fate, and, although no resistance was offered, three of the crew of one boat were murdered and a fourth severely wounded and left for dead: five Malays were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the above, but in no one intance was a conviction secured.

11. There was but one case of a-muck during the twelve months. The murderer was a Bugis, who, without apparently any provocation, stabbed a man and woman inside their own house; as, however, he was rushing out of the door, the former wrenched the bloody kriss (Malay dagger) from his hand, and stabbed him in return, killing him on the spot.

12. The remaining six cases were of the nature ordinarily occurring amongst all large communities.

The first was that of a Chinaman, whose mangled body was discovered in the jungle, but no clue as to his murderers has ever been obtained.

In the second a police peon was mortally wounded whilst in the act of arresting a thief; nineteen persons were apprehended on suspicion, and two sent up for trial by the Magistrate, but acquitted.

The third was that of two Chinamen in charge of a boat-load of sugar-cane, who were found murdered; the murder was supposed to have been committed by some

Bugis residing in the neighborhood, between whom and the Chinese enmity was known to exist; one man was arrested by the Police, but discharged on bail by the Magistrate.

The fourth was a case in which four Chinese were accused of having administered poison to a fellow-countryman, in order to obtain possession of his wife; the case was not, however, clear, and, owing to the prevarication of the witnesses, the prisoners were acquitted.

The fifth was a murder committed on his wife by a Malay in a fit of jealousy; the murderer sought refuge in Khis; but was delivered up, tried, and convicted of manslaughter.

The sixth was that of a China coolie, who was said to have died from the effects of ill-treatment received from his master, a gardener; the Magistrate, however, dismissed the case, deeming the evidence very unsatisfactory.

13. It is indeed much to be deplored that out of so long a list of deaths by violence, in so few instances have the demands of justice been satisfied.

14. Of the twenty cases of cutting and wounding only two are deserving of notice.

One was that of a Javanese, who ran a-muck; he wrenched the sword from the hand of a Police peon and cut him down; but was subsequently arrested by Inspector Berthier: he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In the other a Police peon was stabbed by a thief he was escorting to the station-house. The culprit was tried and convicted.

15. Of the offences against property, those under the heads of burglary and robbery require no special comment. Many of the cases in the latter class are supposed to have been fictitious, such charges being often preferred by natives against persons whom they desire to injure.

16. The cases of larceny are very numerous, though possibly not more so than might be expected, considering the facilities given in a country where the houses are open at all hours, and during the absence of the owners much valuable property left entirely in the hands of domestic servants.

17. Of house-breaking there were only two serious cases: in one the thieves effected an entrance into a godown by climbing up to a window, and forcing open the bolt; in the other the theft was committed by a Chinese servant, who had possessed himself of his master's keys, and, accompanied by an accomplice, entered his godown at night, and carried off two bank-notes and some silver—the notes having been found on his person, he was tried and convicted.

18. Three Police officers were fined for taking unauthorized rewards; eight Chinese were sent up to quarter sessions for trial for attempting to bribe members of the Police force whilst in the execution of their duty.

19. Of the six cases of piracy, four were of a petty nature, committed in the vicinity of the town; the other two occurred at sea, and were perpetrated by the crews of heavily armed junks—in both cases convictions were obtained. Piracy of this latter description seems again to be on the increase, and the services of a steam gun-boat are much required for the protection of the native traders frequenting the ports in the Straits.

20. At Penang there have been fourteen cases of murder, regarding three or four of which the Police are unable to afford any detailed information. Of the others, the first was committed by a Malay lad, who had been dismissed from the Police for misconduct; he murdered his grand-mother for the purpose of obtaining possession of twenty-five dollars he believed to be on her peroon: he was tried and executed.

The second was a case of running a-muck: the murderer was a native of Sumatra; he killed a woman and a child, and wounded five other persons. The inciting cause was jealousy; he escaped into the Perak Territory, but was surrendered, tried, and executed.

In the third case some coolies were charged with the murder of a Chinaman, whose body was found hanging by the side of a path in the vicinity of the plantation in which they were working: doubts, however, seem to have existed as to whether the deceased had not committed suicide, and the accused were acquitted when brought to trial for the murder.

The fourth case was that of a murder committed by a well-known bad character whilst engaged in a burglary: he was tried and executed.

The fifth murder was that of a Chinaman, whose body, having marks of violence upon it, was discovered floating near the sea shore. A verdict of murder was returned by the Coroner's Jury, against some person or persons unknown; but the body was not recognised, nor have the Police been able to discover any clue to the guilty parties.

The sixth was a case in which a Malay murdered his wife three days after the marriage. The murderer, who was found armed standing near the body, refused to surrender: he was shot through the arm and secured, and subsequently tried and executed.

The seventh case of murder was one in which two Hindoos were concerned; they entered the garden of a Chinese planter for the purpose of robbing it, and on his attempting to seize them, they attacked and killed him: they were apprehended and committed for trial—one received sentence of transportation for life, the other was discharged, the evidence against him not being conclusive.

The eighth murder was committed by a Malay, who, for some unknown motive, murdered another and fled into the jungle, where he hung himself.

The ninth case occurred during a quarrel between two Chinamen, one stabbed the other; he was brought to trial and executed.

21. In the single case of manslaughter the offender was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Of cutting and wounding no serious cases have occurred.

22. The crime of burglary continues to increase: this is attributed by the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, in a great measure, to the assistance rendered to thieves in secreting stolen property by first-class convicts residing out of the lines, and by the pawn-brokers. In many instances, however, of cases of burglary reported, upon enquiry being made, it is discovered that the offence has not been committed, and that the complaint is a false one, preferred from malicious motives. Although in the Province gang robberies still occasionally occur, they are not so frequent as of former years.

23. The cases of larceny somewhat exceed those reported in the past year; in many of them the larceny has been committed by private servants over whom the Police can exercise but little control.

24. Only one case of counterfeiting coin has come under the notice of the Police; but it is believed that there is a gang of coiners in the Island, though hitherto they have escaped detection.

25. Three cases occurred of attempts to bribe the Police to connive at gambling.

26. There were two cases of kidnapping, one a most glaring one, in which a lad was forcibly carried off by a Punghooloo residing in the Perak Territory; he was, however, subsequently brought back, and the Punghooloo punished with fine and imprisonment.

27. The cases of piracy or rather petty robbery at sea are not of such a nature as to need any particular remark, further than that the continuance of the crime is a proof of the inefficiency of the means used for its suppression, and the expediency of substituting a small steamer for the present gun boat.

28. During the year ninety-nine warrants have been issued against gambling-houses, but although ninety-five have been executed, only 336 persons were apprehended. The entrance to the room in which gambling is carried on being generally well secured by a succession of strongly fastened doors, so that by the time the Police have succeeded in effecting an entrance, the gamblers have disappeared.

29. The return of crime at Malacca does not call for any special observations, further than a remark as to the fact that, out of 501 cases of burglary, robbery and

larceny, only fifty-nine of the perpetrators have been arrested and punished after conviction before the Magistrate.

30. At all three stations the amount of the value of the property recovered appears very small when compared with that of the property lost; but it is not improbable that the value of the latter is often much exaggarated, more especially as the sufferers are chiefly Natives, prone to exaggeration, whose statements must therefore be always received with caution, whilst in several instances, as already observed, there is reason to believe that the whole story of the loss is a mere fiction, invented with the view either of defrauding creditors or gratifying revenge.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

The following Table shows the amount of revenue realized under this head for the past year at the different stations in the Straits Settlements.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	*Decrease.*
Signapore	1,10,971	67,927	43,044
			Increase.
Penang	35,028	37,749	2,721
			Decrease.
Malacca	37,307	36,667	640
			Decrease.
Total, Rupees ...	1,83,306	1,42,343	40,963

2. The large deficit, as compared with dues for former years, at Singapore, is not to be imputed to any falling off in the prosperity of the station; but mainly to the fact that hitherto a very considerable portion of the sums collected as annual revenue has been derived from the sale of Government lands; that, in fact, in each year's return a portion of the State capital has been credited as annual income.

3. All the most valuable land, *viz.* that within a reasonable distance of the town, having been disposed of until the country in the interior is properly opened out and intersected by good roads, there can be little hope of any more sales being effected, and in this single item the decrease in the collections for the year 1859-60, with reference to those for 1858-59, is 55,345 Rupees, whilst the increase in quit rents and transfer fees, which alone should be considered as income, amounted to 6,809 Rupees.

4. At Malacca, owing to the peculiar nature of the land tenure, under which doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Government to confer valid titles upon the purchasers of those estates, the rights in which of the former grantees have

been redeemed by an annual payment from the Treasury, and which comprise the most valuable portion of the British Territories. The amount accruing from the sale of land is of course trifling, and the sole cause of the deficiency in the revenue during the past year is the great falling off in the tin nines, the tenths on which are collected in the land department, and only amounted to 25,800 Rupees instead of 30,446 Rupees, as realized in 1858-59. The tenths on commuted and uncommuted land yielded an excess of 2,463 Rupees over the collections of the previous year.

5. The diminution of the revenue obtained from the mines is not to be ascribed to their having been exhausted, as rich lodes still abound, but to the greater profits and greater license enjoyed by the miners whilst working fresh mines in the neighboring States; as increased facilities are afforded for the transport of the ore from the British mining districts to the coast, it may reasonably be expected that the mines will become more numerously resorted to by our Chinese subjects.

6. At all three stations there are heavy arrears due on account of land revenue; in many cases these arrears have been kept on the books for years, and are perfectly irrecoverable; as soon as detailed lists are prepared, the necessary remissions will be made: in the mean while the attention of Resident Councillors has been called to the necessity for taking immediate steps to assert the rights of Government in all cases in which the payment of the claim for arrears can be reasonably and equitably enforced.

PART II.—EXCISE.

The subjoined Table exhibits the sums realized by the sale of licenses to pawnbrokers, and of the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, under the provisions of Acts XL. of 1850 and XIV. of 1851:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	*Increase.*
Singapore	5,74,817	5,78,035	3,218
Penang	2,27,133	2,37,233	10,100
			Decrease.
Malacca	1,27,909	1,27,656	253
			Increase.
Total, Rupees ...	9,29,859	9,42,924	13,065

2. The opium and spirit farm having been sold at each of the three stations for a period of three years, which expired in April, little change has taken place in the amount of revenue derived from the above sources.

3. The arrangement under which the farm is now disposed of for a term of years instead of annually, as formerly was the case, has proved advantageous to the State, and in all probability beneficial both to the interests of the opium farmer and the consumer; the former, from the longer period for which he holds the farm, being better enabled to take measures for the discovery and suppression of illicit sales, and the latter being thus more likely to be supplied with the pure drug.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts on account of judicial fees and fines, exclusive of those enforced by the Police Magistrate and Courts of Quarter Sessions, which are paid into the Municipal Fund, are shown by the following Table :—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	*Decrease.*
Singapore	42,704	22,133	20,571
Penang	27,443	21,330	6,113
Malacca	4,530	3,284	1,246
Total, Rupees ..	74,679	46,747	27,930

2. Although from the above it would appear that a considerable decrease has taken place in the amount thus realized, such is not actually the case. The Registrars of the Recorder's Court having availed themselves of the right to claim remuneration by fees under the terms of the Charter, instead of as heretofore drawing fixed allowances, a large portion of the fees hitherto paid into the Treasury has been received by them, the State being, however, at the same time, relieved from the payment of their salaries.

3. The remaining items of the revenue account call for no particular notice—the total amount collected is detailed in the comparative Statement furnished below :—

	1858-99.	1859-60.	*Decrease.*
Singapore	8,53,673	7,74,659	79,014
			Increase.
Penang	3,04,216	3,10,799	6,582
			Decrease.
Malacca	1,72,532	1,69,073	3,458
			Decrease.
Total, Rupees ..	13,30,421	12,54,531	75,890

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. At all the educational establishments in the Straits Settlement, there is the same cause for complaint, the too early removal of the pupils. As soon as a boy has acquired a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to enter service as a copyist, he is withdrawn from the institution at which he may be receiving tuition, in order that his parents may derive the benefit of drawing the monthly salary upon which he may be engaged, either in a Government or private office, the great demand for persons of this class almost ensuring his obtaining early employment. Hence, although many of the scholars, especially the Chinese, are far from deficient in intelligence,

and, generally speaking, the masters of the different schools are able and pains-taking, the progress of education is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Apparently the only means of rectifying this unpromising state of affairs is the more extended introduction of the scholarship system, so as to offer an inducement to lads to complete their education, by placing them, whilst still undergoing instruction, on the same footing, in a pecuniary point of view, as their compeers who may have already entered upon their career as clerks—unfortunately, however, the poverty of most of the establishments precludes at present the adoption of this desirable measure.

2. Of the three Protestant Free Schools, the Singapore institution is the one of the greatest importance; it is well attended, and under its presentable head master the lads receive a sound practical education. There is a girl's school attached, which is also well conducted. At the institution the grant of scholarships has already been attended with beneficial results, and the early expected decision of the long pending law suit between the Government and the trustees will, it is to be hoped, place the latter in a position to increase the number and effect such further improvements in the present system of education as they may consider advisable.

3. Mr. Shaw, a gentleman long resident at Singapore, has lately offered, in the event of arrangements being made for the instruction of certain classes of students in the Chinese language, to place at the disposal of the trustees the sum of 500 dollars, to form a fund for the provision of annual prizes; his proposition is still under consideration, though the want of means has hitherto prevented the Committee of management from availing themselves of the liberal offer.

4. Owing possibly to the absence of the head master, who was compelled to proceed to England on sick certificate, the progress made in their studies by the pupils at the Penang Free School, during the past year, was not deemed very satisfactory.

5 At Malacca the attendance at the Free School during 1859-60, contrasts favorably with that of former years, and want of funds alone prevents the institution from flourishing. Consequent on the inability of the trustees to procure the services of a competent head master on the small salary it was in their power to offer, the post has been vacant for some time past, and the duties have latterly been undertaken by the Reverend Mr. Hackett, the Officiating Chaplain.

6. At Singapore and Penang there are separate schools maintained by the Roman Catholic residents, for the education of children of their own religious persuasion; the course of study pursued differs but little from that followed in the Protestant establishments. At Penang there is an admirably conducted Female School under the charge of the sisters of St. Maur's.

7. There is at Singapore an excellent school for Chinese girls, founded under the auspices of the Female Education Society: and at Malacca a Protestant girls' school has recently been established; it is supported entirely by private contributions, and has hitherto met with considerable success.

8. The only other institution worthy of mention is the Malay mission boarding school, presided over by Mr. Reasberry; it numbers about fifty inmates, boys and girls; they are all bound over by written agreements for periods varying from seven to fifteen years, and are maintained entirely out of the school funds. The boys are taught different useful trades, such as printing, lithography, and book-binding; and the girls are instructed in plain needle-work, embroidery, &c.

9. The small Vernacular schools in the Straits are not at present deserving of any special notice.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The attention of the officers of the Public Works Department, both at Singapore and Penang, has been for the most part directed to the construction of military works and buildings. At Singapore the batteries at Mount Palmer and Fort Fullerton, with the requisite accommodation for the troops by which they are to be occupied, have been completed, whilst at Fort Canning, the barracks, gateway, and some of the gun platforms and expense magazines alone remain in an unfinished state—many even of these works are fast approaching completion.

2. At Penang barrack accommodation has been provided for the corps of native infantry employed in taking the duties of the station, and some slight improvements have been made to the quarters in Fort Cornwallis.

3. At Malacca temporary barracks have been erected for the troops, whose huts had been reduced to so ruinous a condition as to be perfectly uninhabitable, one range indeed having fallen to the ground; but the principal work upon which the Public Works Department at this station has been engaged was the clearing the beds of several nullahs and small streams that had become completely choked up, and thus interfered with the proper drainage of the country, independent of its other advantages, both in a sanitary and agricultural point of view. The main object in carrying out this work was to afford useful employment to many of the peasantry who were in great distress, owing to the murrain which had carried off a very large number of their cattle, and thus deprived them of the means of cultivating their fields.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

With the object of obviating the great inconvenience experienced by a large portion of the Residents in Province Wellesley, who were obliged to employ special messengers for the transmission of their letters to and from the post office in Penang, a receiving-house has been established at the police station at Bukit Tamboon, a thriving village, situated in the heart of the southern sugar districts; by means of

policemen furnished from the different thannahs along the roads, a bag is despatched to the post office twice a week, and returned in the same manner. At Singapore, in in order to remedy a similar inconvenience, though on a smaller scale, a receiving station is in course of erection in Commercial Square, from which, on Mail days, the box will be removed to the post office every two or three hours, thus enabling the postal authorities to commence the work of sorting, packing, &c., at an early hour, instead of, as at present, waiting until the bulk of the mail is received at the very last moment.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Although not actually connected with the proceedings of the Straits Government, the laying down the Electric Telegraph Cable from Singapore to Batavia, the first link between India and Australia, is a fact of too much importance to be permitted to pass unrecorded. The junction between the two places was effected on the 24th November last, and for some time the Telegraph worked most successfully; latterly, however, there have been, unfortunately, frequent interuptions of communication, owing to the cable having been broken, either from friction against the coral reefs over which it passes, or to its having been dragged by the anchors of vessels anchoring in the narrow straits in its line of passage.

2. The Netherlands Government has liberally conceded to the Governor of the Straits Settlement and to British Consuls the same privileges with regard to the despatch of Telegraphic messages as enjoyed by its own high Officers of State.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Under Act I. of 1859, shipping offices have been established at Singapore and Penang, and the measure apparently has given satisfaction, and proved beneficial alike to the interests of the ship-owner and the merchant seaman.

2. The provisions of Section XIII. of the above Act having been found inapplicable to vessels of small tonnage trading with Foreign Ports in the Eastern Archipelago, the matter was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, with the view of their being included under the expression "Home Trade Ships."

3. A Court of Inquiry convened to report upon the circumstances of the wreck of the *Royal Lily*, having remarked upon the want on the part of many Masters of merchantmen of correct charts and the consequent risk of their vessels being lost, the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, to the Secretary of which body a copy of the above remark was duly transmitted, passed a resolution to the effect that measures should be taken to compel all Masters to be furnished with proper charts for their guidance, a resolution now acted upon.

4. The limits of the Port of Singapore have been duly defined, and suitable port rules established. With reference to Act XXV. of 1859, Regulations have been framed for ensuring a proper survey being held on native passenger ships proceeding to Ceylon and the Coast of India.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

The following Comparative Statement, showing the disbursements for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, includes all local items of expenditure as well as those entered under the head of "Straits Charges"* being incurred on account of the settlement generally, and of which the cost is debited equally to the three stations. At Singapore and Malacca the salary of the Honorable the Recorder of Singapore, although strictly a local expense, is returned as a Straits charge, owing to its payment being divided between the two Treasuries.

		1858-59.	1859-60.
Singapore	... L. C.	3,67,304	3,15,511
	... S. C.	47,759	55,878
	Total ...	4,15,063	3,71,389
Penang	... L. C.	2,40,713	2,12,706
	... S. C.	42,517	41,550
	Total ...	2,83,230	2,54,256
Malacca	... L. C.	97,858	1,31,006
	... S. C.	47,759	55,878
	Total ...	1,45,617	1,86,884
Grand Total	...	8,43,910	8,12,529

2. At all three stations there has been a considerable decrease in the judicial charges, consequent on the non-payment of salaries to the Court Registrars and their establishments; and at Singapore the reductions shown under the headings "General and Marine Charges" amount respectively to 32,538 and 20,228 Rupees.

3. At Malacca the disbursements have somewhat increased, chiefly owing to the expenditure in the Public Works Department, which amounted to Rupees 24,000, being Rupees 21,000 in excess to the sum disbursed on the same account during the previous year.

4. The income for 1859-60 having amounted to 12,54,534 Rupees, and the expenditure to 8,12,529 Rupees, there is a balance of 4,42,002 Rupees to be appropriated

* Governor and Establishment, Surveyor General, Steamer *Hooghly* and Torch Light Vessel.

to the repayment of disbursements made on account of the troops and the different Military Departments, and for the support of the convicts, the value of whose labors, estimated to be an equivalent for the cost of their maintenance, forms a most important item in every Straits Annual Budget in the Public Works Department.

5. The expenses of the convict establishment, as shown by Appendix No. 9, amounted to 2,24,895 Rupees; those incurred as military charges cannot be ascertained from the Returns in the possession of the Straits Government, a very large proportion being payable in India; the actual sum disbursed from the local treasuries, on account of the troops, for the year 1859-60, was 5,49,667 Rupees.

SECTION IX.—POLITICAL.

The Sultan of Tringanu having expressed an earnest desire to visit the Settlement, with the view of encouraging the other neighboring Native Chiefs to follow his example, and thus extending our influence and strengthening the amicable relations at present existing between them and the British Government, the steamer *Hooghly* was despatched to Tringanu for the conveyance of His Highness aud suite, to Singapore, and during his stay at the station he was provided with suitable accommodation at the public expense.

SECTION X.—MILITARY.

1. In January last a draft of European artillerymen arrived to strengthen the company stationed in the Straits, of which the head quarters and main body are located at Singapore; at the same time the relief of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was effected by the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

2. Throughout the year, whilst the Europeans have been extremely healthy, there has been much sickness amongst the Native Troops; latterly, however, a change has taken place in this respect in the detachments stationed at Labuan and Malacca; in the former station this may be mainly, if not entirely, attributed to the strenuous efforts made under the orders of His Excellency the Governor, to improve the salubrity of the Island by the introduction of a proper system of drainage; and at the latter by the removal of the men from ranges of low, ill-drained, and dilapidated hovels into airy and well-raised, although temporary barracks.

3. The only other incident connected with the troops worthy of note is that of the despatch of the artillery guard in charge of the Chinese pirates to Bombay, the unsuccessful attempt made by the latter to overpower the escort, and the death of the European sentry, already duly recorded under the head of "Criminal Justice."

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—POPULATION.

1. In the latter part of the official year a census was taken by the police authorities at the different stations in the Straits Settlement; the result, as given in the Tabular Statements* annexed, shows that the population at Penang and Malacca is gradually, and at Singapore, rapidly, increasing.

2. At all three stations there has been an increase in the numbers of the European and Eurasian residents; but at Singapore and Penang the great increase has taken place amongst the Chinese settlers, whose numbers are annually recruited by the emigrants arriving in the numerous junks trading with the Eastern Archipelago. At Singapore, this increase, within the last ten years, may be estimated at about 22,000, and at Penang (including Province Wellesley) at 12,000. There is still, at both places, a fearful numerical disproportion between the sexes; at Singapore there being little more than 3,000, and at Penang 9,000 females to 40,000 and 27,000 males respectively. At Malacca the number of the Chinese inhabitants has slightly diminished of late years; this may be attributed to the exodus of the miners into the neighboring Native States: the disparity between the sexes is not so great as at the other stations, there being 3,000 females to 7,000 males. Here, however, as well as at Penang, amongst the former, doubtless, many half castes have been included, as at both places the Chinese have long been settlers, and have intermarried with the Malays.

3. The Malay population appears to remain almost stationary, at Malacca only is there a decided increase, which has occurred chiefly amongst the women, of whom evidently a large number must have come in from the adjoining states.

PART II.—AGRICULTURE.

1. Connected with this subject little can be recorded, indeed agriculture does not appear to have obtained much consideration in the Straits.

2. At Singapore there is but one sugar estate, whilst the nutmeg plantations, having lately suffered considerably from disease, have, in a measure, ceased to receive attention; and the cultivation of pepper and gambier is, by all accounts, decreasing, large tracts of land being often permitted to relapse into a state of nature, the lallang *(gramen caricosum)* rapidly springing up and concealing all traces of a clearance. This falling off is, in a great measure, attributed to the greater advantages in the way of virgin soil and unlimited license to gamble (the love of which appears innate amongst the Chinese) enjoyed by the gambier planters in the neighboring Native State of Johore; as respects the former, however, Singapore must still abound in tracts hitherto perfectly uncultivated, and by opening out these tracts by the formation of

* Appendices Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

additional lines of communication throughout the Island, an inducement may perhaps be offered to many cultivators to return.

3. An Agricultural and Horticultural Society has recently been established, and a suitable grant of land having been received from Government, it has been cleared, with the view of its being converted into a public garden. The Society is yet in its infancy, but it is hoped that through its means agriculture and horticulture may be encouraged, and eventually the dense tracts of jungle, now existing, be replaced by fields or gardens yielding a plentiful supply of the productions most suitable to the soil and climate.

4. At Malacca the severe murrain amongst the cattle has proved, during the past year, a serious drawback to agricultural operations, and many of the peasantry have been almost ruined; under any circumstances, however, little success can be expected in improving the agriculture of this settlement, until by a change in the system now in force, the land may fall into the hands of proprietors possessing sufficient capital to enable them to realize all the advantages to be derived from its fertile soil, which certainly appears well adapted for the growth of all tropical productions.

5. Both in Penang and Province Wellesley there is much more cultivation than in either of the other stations. The Southern District of the Province is indeed studded with sugar factories, superintended by European gentlemen, and furnished in many instances with expensive machinery of the newest description; in the Northern District there is but one factory, the soil generally not being deemed so well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane as in the south. Each factory may be considered as a centre from which civilization, with its attendant advantages, is diffused throughout the neighborhood. The laborers employed upon the different estates are well paid and otherwise cared for; in every direction the fields are intersected by small canals for the conveyance, by flat-bottomed boats, of the raw produce to the factory, and subsequently in the shape of sugar and rum to its place of shipment for Penang; and the whole, as a scene of well applied industry, forms a pleasing contrast to those Districts which have not yet been benefited by the introduction of European skill, energy, and capital. Recently a tapioca factory has been established, and its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Wilson, has reaped in the success of his experiment the reward he so richly deserves.* Of late years some attention has been paid to the planting of cocoanuts in the Island, as well as in the Province: plantations are very numerous, and yield fair profits to the proprietors. Here, equally with Singapore, much loss has been experienced by the owners of nutmeg plantations, owing to the ravages of the disease

* Exported from Penang during the year 1859.

			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Sugar	...	...	3,933	18	2	8
Tapioca	...	...	448	13	3	6½
Rum	...	...	210,933 Gallons.			

from which so many of the trees have perished. In the Province there are no less than 41,000 acres under rice cultivation, and in general bearing good crops; in almost every instance in which the reverse is the case, the failure may be chiefly ascribed to the indolence of the Malay proprietor.

PART III.—SURVEY.

In this department, although there are no special points requiring comment, the amount* of work performed, appears, upon the whole, satisfactory. The Surveyor General has not expressed himself very well pleased with the progress that has been made in Province Wellesley, but there is some little doubt whether the failure in this respect may not, in a measure, be attributed to the want of power on the part of Survey Officers to enforce the attendance of proprietors of land to point out the boundaries of their respective properties; both in the Province and at Malacca there have been frequent complaints on this head, and the matter was, in December last, referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

2. Some endeavors have recently been made with success to induce squatters to take out grants of their land; in many instances, however, the omission on the part of the squatters to apply for proper titles is owing to their inability, rather than to their unwillingness, to pay the amount of the purchase money, although nominally the usufructuaries of the land, in reality they are merely the dependants of agents residing in town, by whom they are supplied with food, and who, in return, receive the whole of the produce, with the consequent profits.

3. At Malacca, with a view to enabling the Government to acquire definite information relative to the features of the country under its rule, and thus to adopt measures towards its general improvement and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, the Surveyor has, for some time past, been employed upon the preparation of a running prismatic compass sketch of the British Territory. In the execution of this work Mr. Quinton has been somewhat retarded, owing to the difficulty experienced in tracing the course of some of the rivers, which were found almost completely choked up, whilst the dense jungle prevented their being followed by land. At the expiration of the official year, the result of his labors, however, was a map, plotted on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, of 350 square miles being about one-third of the District—it is described by the Surveyor General as being neatly got up and likely to be useful.

4. The objectionable system under which the Surveyor General and his Assistants at Singapore and Penang were partly remunerated by fees has been abolished: the members of this department have been, with respect to their salaries, placed upon a proper footing, and all fees received are henceforward to be credited to Government.

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* Appendix No. 7.

PART IV.—MUNICIPAL.

At all three stations in the Straits Settlement the municipal funds are still inadequate to meet the expenses that would be incurred in fully carrying out the objects with which they were established; this may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the heavy burthen imposed upon them by the maintenance of the local police force, a burthen that has been steadily increasing, but which it is now hoped has reached its utmost limit as regards Singapore and Penang. At Malacca considerable increased expenditure on this account is still needed, but at this station the municipal fund already receives pecuniary assistance from the State, and, consequently, such increased expenditure must be defrayed from the public treasury.

2. The following Tabular Statements exhibit the amount of receipts and disbursements of the municipal funds for 1859, as compared with the previous year.

Receipts.

	1858.	1859.	*Increase.*
Singapore	$ 87,673	$ 90,407	$ 2,734
Penang	„ 53,300	„ 54,594	„ 1,294
Malacca*	„ 13,229	„ 14,327	„ 1,098
Total ...	$ 1,54,202	$ 1,59,328	$ 5,126
Or Co.'s Rs. ...	3,46,234-14-3	3,57,744-7-6	11,509-9-3

Disbursements.

	1858.	1859.	*Increase.*
Singapore	$ 1,14,494	$ 1,29,396	$ 14,902
Penang	„ 50,040	„ 54,561	„ 4,521
Malacca	„ 13,010	„ 13,071	„ 61
Total ...	$ 1,77,544	$ 1,97,028	$ 19,484
Or Co.'s Rs. ...	3,98,645-7-4	4,42,393-8-7	43,748-1-2

SINGAPORE.

3. The Municipal Board at this station consisted of the following gentlemen in addition to the two official members:—

Mr. W. Mactaggart.
„ H. W. Simons.
„ W. Howard.
„ J. Mooyer, in succession to Mr. Howard.

* Includes the Government allowance, $ 4,090·92, granted towards the maintenance of the Police Force.

4. The disbursements made by the Commissioners were as follows:—

Police Force	$	41,190
Commissioner's Official Establishment	„	7,731
Conservancy Establishment	„	1,707
New Works	„	32,327
Repairs	„	5,004
New Roads	„	1,268
Repairs ditto	„	24,817
Town Scavengering	„	5,843
Miscellaneous Charges	„	9,506
Total ...	$	1,29,393

5. Owing to the serious liabilities incurred by their predecessors in 1858, the Commissioners have been precluded by the want of funds from adopting measures for improving the sanitary condition of the town, and almost the whole of the assets that would have otherwise been devoted to that purpose have been swallowed up in liquidating the cost of a brick-making machine, now considered useless, and two iron bridges, still retained in store, and of which the necessity is not very apparent, the one being intended to re-place a brick structure stated to be likely to last for twenty years, and the other to be put up in a situation for which it is reported to be very ill suited.

6. Thus fettered by having to appropriate the funds at their disposal to the payment of charges which it was out of their power to control, the chief attention of the Commissioners has been given to the reduction of their expenditure to the lowest possible scale; with the exception of a landing place or boat quay, no new work of any magnitude has been undertaken, and only such repairs executed to roads and bridges as were deemed absolutely necessary.

7. Under the provisions of Section XXXVI. of Act XIV. of 1856, the Commissioners have effected a great improvement to the appearance of many parts of the Town, by insisting upon the removal of the grass huts by which they were disfigured; the houses now springing up in their stead being, in general, far superior to those ordinarily erected in native cities.

8. The Municipal debt on the 1st of January 1860 amounted to $44,871, of which $14,171 was due to Government on account of an advance made to rescue the fund from utter insolvency, and the remainder, bearing interest at 9 per cent., to individuals.

9. The Commissioners in their Annual Report have commented upon the disadvantages arising from the limited period to which the incumbency of the non-official members is restricted, and recommended that they should, in future, be elected for

three years, one member vacating his seat annually by rotation. There can be little doubt that the present system under which the three elected members are liable to be changed evrey year must militate against the well-working of the Municipal Act, as it is impossible to expect any body of men, however public spirited, to devote a considerable portion of their time to effecting retrenchments, exposed, perhaps, at the same time, to the undeserved obloquy of their fellow citizens, with the view of creating a Fund to be expended by their successors, or in originating and maturing any scheme for the improvement of their town, which their removal from office may prevent their carrying out, and which may even be eventually discarded, owing to its not finding favor with those during whose tenure of office the requisite disbursements would have to be sanctioned.

PENANG.

10. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as members of the Municipal Commission for 1859:—

Mr. R. Wilson.
„ S. Herriot.
„ P. E. Mathieu.

11. At this station, owing to their poverty, no undertaking of importance has been projected by the Commissioners during the past year. The funds at their command barely sufficed to enable them to meet the calls made upon them for the payment of the police force, to execute the ordinary repairs to the roads in Prince of Wales' Island, with a few slight repairs to those in Province Wellesley, to purchase some of the materials required for a proposed new market, and to make some little progress towards completing the works necessary for bringing in to the town the much needed supply of water. Their disbursements are detailed below:—

Police Force	$ 34,132
Conservancy	„ 1,338
New Works	„ 1,628
Establishment, &c....	„ 6,827
Roads	„ 9,684
Miscellaneous	„ 952
Total ...	$ 54,561

12. The fund, to which the payments are gradually increasing, having been relieved from the expense of maintaining the roads in Province Wellesley, which have been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department, it is to be hoped that in future a slight balance may be available towards defraying the expenses of works much required for the improvement of the Town; up to the present the Commissioners have certainly had a very up-hill task to perform, and their continual remonstrances against the expenditure upon the police force are, consequently, not to be wondered at.

13. The municipal debt on the 1st January amounted to $6,268·70, being an advance made from the public treasury. Sanction has been accorded to their contracting a loan of $18,907·40, at 12 per cent., to enable them to carry out some public works, of which one, the new market, it is believed, will be remunerative, yet, notwithstanding the high rate of interest, no contributions have hitherto been received.

14. The Commissioners in their Report have brought to notice the expediency of their being vested with power to enforce local taxes, such as water-rates, tolls for bridges, &c., according to the nature of the works they may design, and the benefit thereby accruing to the residents of any particular district or locality.

MALACCA.

15. Under the provisions of Section XVI. of Act XXVII. of 1856, the undermentioned gentlemen were nominated as non-official members of the Commissioners:—

Mr. J. H. Velge.
„ S. Neubronner, Senior.
„ A. A. DeWind.

16. The following disbursements have been made under the orders of the Commissioners:—

Police Force	$ 10,205
Establishment	„ 1,430
Repairs of Roads	„ 495
Conservancy	„ 361
Miscellaneous	„ 580
Total ...	$ 13,071

17. To enable these demands to be liquidated, in addition to granting the usual annual subsidy, it was necessary for the Government to forego a claim hitherto enforced on account of the services of the convicts employed in the conservancy department.

18. Although the Commissioners have been powerless as respects the introduction of any improvements involving expense to the Fund, under the authority vested in them by the Municipal Act, they have exerted themselves to abate nuisances, and to improve the appearance of the town, by causing neat dwellings to be substituted for the attap sheds with which it was formerly crowded.

19. Little change for the better can be anticipated at Malacca, until by an alteration in the system under which land is now held at that station—the municipal fund may be enabled to realize all the advantages to which it is entitled under the terms of the Acts by which it was established.

PART V.—JAILS AND HOSPITALS.

SINGAPORE.

The new buildings forming the General Hospital having been completed towards the close of the year, the necessary arrangements were made for the removal of the European patients from the house in Armenian Street, hitherto rented for their accommodation, and the natives from the small building at the foot of Government Hill, and the change was shortly after carried into effect.

2. With the exception of the outer verandahs, not included in the original design, though much needed, Tan Tock Sing's Hospital has now been finished; but as the patients, Chinese paupers, for whose use it has been erected, are comfortably located in the neighboring temporary barracks, with the sanction of the Committee of Management, the building has been reserved to meet any emergency arising out of the war with China.

3. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new lunatic asylum and dispensary, and both these buildings will be soon ready for occupation.

4. The changes effected in the hospital at the convict lines have been attended with beneficial results, the mortuary list being much lower than it has been for years past, 92 deaths only having occurred amongst the trans-marine convicts, giving a percentage of deaths to strength of 3·90. Although hospital gangrene has not entirely disappeared, the cases are much fewer and more amenable to treatment than formerly.

5. An airy quarter has recently been erected for the accommodation of the Assistant Jailor, over the gateway leading from the lines to the workshop-yard, and the requisite masonry drains have been laid down in the latter enclosure.

6. Some improvements have been made to the building used as a House of Correction, and when the quarters for the Subordinate Medical Officer, now in course of erection over one of the outer gateways, are ready, and some alterations at present being effected to the female ward are finished, the lines will be complete in every respect.

7. On the 1st of May 1860 there were 206 local prisoners in the House of Correction, and the average number confined during the year has been 215, for which number the space attached to the building is certainly somewhat limited. The building of the new House of Correction on Balestier's estate was retarded for some months, owing to the uncertainty existing as to the site to be selected for the new cantonment for European Troops.

8. There were 15 deaths amongst the local prisoners, of these 5 were cases of beri-beri, a disease apparently common amongst this class, though seldom met with amongst the trans-marine convicts, who are only separated from them by a partition

wall; hence it may reasonably be supposed that it is contracted previous to the patient being placed in confinement; indeed, many of these prisoners are in a perfectly diseased state when brought in by the police, and are obliged to be at once admitted into hospital, so that the rate of sickness and mortality is generally high.

9. The cost of the maintenance of the local prisoners during the twelve months amounted to 11,956 Rupees, and the value of their labor as artizans, coolies, &c., is estimated at 18,380 Rupees.

PENANG.

1. Although the convict lines are not as airy as those at Singapore and Malacca, and the ratio of sickness amongst the inmates is certainly high, most of the complaints from which they have suffered are, for the most part, of a trifling nature, and the rate of mortality 2·91 per cent. during the year is extremely low. There were only five cases of cholera, of which one proved fatal.

2. The Hospital attached to the Lines has been improved, and arrangements made for abating the nuisance arising from the drains on each side of the building leading from the prisoners' necessaries to the Stangin River.

3. In Her Majesty's jail hospital the ailments of the patients have generally been of a slight description—the solitary death that occurred was a case of chronic diarrhœa.

4. The average number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction during the year has been 110, and the building has consequently been overcrowded; there has, however, been but one death amongst its occupants, which was that of a lad committed for theft; he was miserably emaciated and covered with sores when sentenced, was at once admitted into Hospital, and was never off the sick list. A new hospital much required, the present ward being quite unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, has been ordered, and is now in course of erection.

5. The value of the labor of the local prisoners who are employed in stone-breaking, ratan work, &c., has been calculated at Rupees 8,116-10-6, whilst the disbursements made on their account have amounted to Rupees 6,976-10-8.

MALACCA.

1. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the General Hospital; it is now a commodious institution, accessible to all classes, European and Native, who may desire to avail themselves of its benefits.

2. The admissions into the convict hospital, where local as well as trans-marine convicts are treated, have been, with an average strength of 587 prisoners, only 332, and but 10 deaths, giving a ratio of little more than 1½ per cent., have occurred.

3. A new building, to comprise Her Majesty's Jail and a House of Correction, is now in progress, and will soon be finished. The present buildings are very objectionable.

4. The total number of prisoners in the House of Correction on the 1st May 1860 was 48, being 14 in excess of the previous year—no casualties have occurred from disease. The estimated value of the prisoners' labor for the year is Rupees 1,653-4-3, and the amount disbursed for their support during the same period Rupees 2,031-6-4. The fact of their labor not having been more productive is accounted for by the greater portion of them having only been imprisoned for short periods, and thus precluded from being instructed during their incarceration in any profitable trade.

PART VI.—CONVICTS.

SINGAPORE.

On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station was 2,275, *viz.* 2,151 men and 124 women.

2. During the past year the casualties by disease have been 129, and from other causes 24, in all 153, whilst the number of convicts received into the lines has been as shown below, 98.

Received from Rangoon ...	...	39
Ditto Madras ...	...	8
Ditto Bombay ...	...	27
Ditto Ceylon ...	...	21
Re-apprehended	...	3
Total	...	98

3. A decided improvement has taken place in the health of the convicts as compared with 1858-59, for, although the admissions into hospital have been numerous, the complaints from which the sick have suffered, principally fevers, ulcers, and bowel complaints, have not generally assumed a severe type, and the mortality has been slight.

4. This favorable state of affairs is attributed by the Senior Medical Officer to the change of diet sanctioned by the late Governor, and to the alterations effected in the hospital attached to the lines.

5. The amount of sickness and mortality is much greater amongst the newly arrived prisoners than the other convicts, no less than 66 out of the 92 deaths in the lines having occurred amongst the men of the 3rd and 4th classes: this is ascribed by Dr. Rose to the mental depression caused by their forcible removal from their native country, and not to the effects of change of climate—when once this depression is shaken off, the convicts generally regain their health.

6. The number (3) of convicts that have succeeded in making their escape, and are still at large, is much less than in the previous year: this may perhaps be owing, in a measure, to the introduction of the 6 o'clock evening roll-call, by which the facilities for absconding are somewhat diminished.

7. In addition to the employment of the convicts as artificers and laborers upon the different public works, where their services in the present state of the labor market are invaluable, a small number of weakly men have recently received instruction in weaving and basket-making, and have already obtained considerable skill in the performance of their new duties. There are now five looms at work in the lines, and in the course of a short time it is hoped that they will be able to supply the required quantity of cloth for the whole of the convict clothing, in addition to making up many useful articles for sale.

8. The estimated value of convict labor for 1859-60 is 1,62,230 Rupees, whilst the expenses of the Department, which has been admirably managed by Captain McNair, the Superintendent, and his Assistants, amount to 1,17,577 Rupees. In the manufacture account, the disbursements, including the estimated value of the labor of the convicts employed, amounted to 46,357 Rupees, whilst the price of the articles manufactured, such as bricks, tiles, cement, &c., is rated at 81,671 Rupees, a result highly creditable to the department.

PENANG.

9. On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station, including 93 women, was 1,256. The casualties during the past year amounted to 96—70 having died, 20 absconded, and 6 been released; the number received into the lines for the same period was 50, *viz.*

From Madras	4
„ Bombay	42
Re-apprehended	4
Total ...	50

10. The mortality amongst the convict body has not differed much from that of former years, and the general health of the prisoners has been good—the average numbers on the sick list being 35.

11. The escapes during the year have been numerous, the greater number having been effected by Chinese, doubtless, owing to their connection with the secret societies, assisted by their fellow-countrymen residing in the Island; on one occasion no less than seven Chinese carpenters, whilst returning from their work on Government Hill, succeeded in making their escape into the jungle, after maltreating the peons in charge, and, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Police, they are all still at large, and most probably have taken refuge in one of the neighboring Malay States.

12. Hitherto there has been no proper prison clothing issued to the convicts at this station, and they were permitted to make up the cloth furnished to them according to their own fancy: this arangement has been prohibited for the future, and the Superintendent directed to have clothing made up of a uniform pattern, as at Singapore. The convicts have been employed chiefly in the construction and repair of public roads and buildings. The value of their labor has been estimated at 95,479 Rupees, whilst the total expenditure on their account has been 77,330 Rupees. This includes the whole of the Superintendent's staff salary, of which a moiety should have been debited to the Public Works Department.

MALACCA.

13. The number of convicts at this station on the 1st May 1860 was 532, of whom 134 were what are styled term prisoners, that is, men sentenced to transportation for limited periods.

14. The number of casualties during the year has been 37, *viz.* 16 deaths and 21 discharges, whilst 28 men have been received from Ceylon, so that little alteration has taken place in the strength of the convict body since the last Report.

15. The convicts have been principally employed in the Public Works Department, in constructing and repairing roads and bridges, and executing other Government works. A small body have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners for the purpose of acting as public scavengers, and preserving cleanliness throughout the town.

16. The value of the labor performed by the convicts during the year 1859-60, is rated at Rupees 32,741-14-5, and the sums disbursed for their maintenance amounted to Rupees 29,987-4-6.

PART VII.—COMMERCE.

The report of a Government, established principally with the view of fostering British Trade in the East, can hardly be deemed complete, without some notice, however brief, of its commerce. The returns hitherto received are too defective to admit of any accurate opinion being expressed as to the amount of traffic carried on at the different ports, within the past year, although sufficient information is afforded to warrant a belief that the commercial prosperity of the Straits Settlement has not yet reached its climax.

2. The value of the exports from Singapore, for the year 1859-60, is estimated at 5,65,13,885 Rupees, and of the Imports at 4,71,99,139 Rupees; but in this calculation the value of the cargoes of the steamers *Fiery Cross* and *Lancefield*, for a period of seven months, rated at 50,00,000 Rupees, is not included, no returns having been furnished by the agents.

3. The exports of Penang may be valued at 1,95,00,000 Rupees, and the imports at 1,58,00,000 Rupees.

4. From the Abstract of Trade furnished from Malacca, it appears that the estimate value of the exports of that station, for the past year, amounted to 34,52,396 Rupees, and of the imports to 57,48,887, showing respectively an increase of 86,061 and 22,96,251 Rupees upon the returns of 1858-59.

ORFEUR CAVANAGH, *Colonel,*
Governor of the Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE,
The 23rd July 1860.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of cases in the Court of Requests at Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca, and Singapore, during the official year 1859-60.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.
Number of Cases filed	5,025	1,370	1,291	4,149
Number of Cases heard	1,309	336	240	1,592
Amount of Fees received	$ 6,399· 25½ Rs. 14,368 7 4	$ 1,681· 32½ Rs. 3,775 2 2	$ 1,357 Rs. 3,046 14 8	$ 7,945· 15 Rs. 17,839 8 2

J. BURN, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Governor.

SINGAPORE,
The 23rd July 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

STATEMENT of Crimes reported to the Police of the several Sations in the Straits Settlement, during the year 1859-60.

CRIMES OR OFFENCES	Penang and Province Wellesley.										Singapore.										Malacca.									
	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number released.	Value of property lost.		Value of property recovered.		Increase of cases from last year.	Decrease of cases from last year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number released.	Value of property lost		Value of property recovered.		Increase of cases from last year.	Decrease of cases from last year.	Number of cases reported	Number of persons apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number released.	Value of property lost.		Value of property recovered.		Increase of cases from last year.	Decrease of cases from last year
					Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.							Drs.	Cts.	Drs	Cts.							Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.		
Murder ..	14	18	18	0	589	25	0	0	0	2	15	44	40	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manslaughter ..	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting and wounding ..	28	27	27	2	60	0	40	0	0	8	20	26	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Burglary ..	166	27	27	1	6,496	56	169	19	85	0	27	23	21	2	2,697	0	253	0	0	5	41	4	1	3	955	06	40	49	0	24
Robbery ..	16	11	11	5	418	66	107	15	2	0	101	73	71	2	2,159	0	109	0	0	8	23	5	3	2	242	54	33	50	14	0
Larceny ..	822	499	499	104	8,663	24	2,785	21	69	0	1,593	1,287	1,284	3	19,074	0	5,704	0	120	0	437	159	55	104	2,901	49	1,004	44	158	0
House breaking ..	54	14	14	1	1,022	33	236	23	26	0	23	8	8	0	90	0	75	0	0	8	9	4	2	2	915	0	58	0	0	9
Breach of Trust ..	3	1	1	0	441	51	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting coin ..	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arson ..	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	4	1	461	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury ..	14	17	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Fraud ..	18	13	13	5	170	49	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery ..	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bribery ..	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slave dealing and kidnapping ..	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	10	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Piracy ..	7	0	0	0	844	90	0	0	2	0	6	78	78	0	5,593	0	4,337	14½	0	3	2	1	1	0	200	0	0	0	1	0
Conspiracy ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Excise Regulations ..	80	76	96	19	0	0	0	0	10	0	401	489	489	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	70	170	134	36	0	0	0	0	0	44
Ditto of Police Regulations .	1,548	2,463	2,463	407	0	0	0	0	474	0	4,201	6,063	5,993	69	0	0	0	0	692	0										
Miscellaneous ..	297	409	409	73	0	0	0	0	0	30	587	731	701	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	390	571	295	276	0	0	0	0	67	0
Total ..	2,985	3,606	3,606	619	18,205	94	3,337	78	690	53	6,990	8,848	8,733	84	29,643	0	10,478	14½	1,210	34	995	939	508	431	5,675	11	1,128	43	256	95

J. BURN, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Governor.

SINGAPORE,
The 23rd July 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

RETURN of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st of May 1860.

Corps and Detachment.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2nd Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	European. Sergeants.	Buglers.	Half-pay Buglers.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Gun Lascars. Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.	Golundauze. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Naiques.	Privates.	Gun Lascars. Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.	Native Infantry. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	Adjutant's Dept. Boys. Recruit.	Pension.	Choudry.	Peons.	Qr.-Master's Dept. Bhegstres.	2nd Tindal.	Lascars.	Artificers.	Medical Dept. Assistant Apothecary.	2nd Dresser.	Lotics.	Stations.
Head Quarters, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	52	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Singapore.
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Head Quarters, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	21	1	1	13	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	0	0	1	2	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	1	1	1	42	34	16	610	4	0	1	2	18	1	12	3	1	1	2	
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	12	2	142	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	1	3	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	55	1	1	18	1	1	2	1	3	26	1	1	13	3	1	12	8	10	1	1	1	48	46	18	752	4	0	1	2	18	1	12	4	1	1	2	
Detachment E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	22	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Malacca.
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Detachment 22nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	10	2	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	22	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	11	2	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Detachment, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Pinang.
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Head Quarters, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	4	26	0	1	9	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Head Quarters, 22nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry	0	1	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	1	1	27	28	11	324	0	0	1	2	12	1	8	4	0	1	2	
Sick	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	1	0	3	0	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	9	0	0	6	0	1	4	1	4	31	0	1	9	1	1	6	3	6	1	1	1	29	31	12	411	0	0	1	2	12	1	8	4	1	1	3	
Detachment, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Labuan.
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Detachment, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	4	1	57	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Sick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	5	1	71	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

G. BURN, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Troops in the Straits.

APPENDIX No. IV.

An Abridged Total of the Census of the Island of Singapore, including the Town and Country Districts.

	Number of Houses.													Europeans and Eurasians.		Malay.		Klings.		Bengalees.		Chinese.		Burmese and Siamese.		Bugis.		Javanese and Boyans.		Arabs.		Total.		Government Farm Shops.				Public Conveyances.							Remarks.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Malays.	Klings.	Bengalees	Chinese.	Burmese and Siamese.	Bengsae.	Buggis.	Javanese.	Arabs.	Boyans.	Empty houses.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Spirit.	Opium.	Toddy.	Pawn Brokers.	Total of Census.	Passenger Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Black Palkees.	Carts.	School.	Mosques, Churches and Temples.	Hotels and Taverns.	
Inspector Fish's District	53	271	444	9	1,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,471	212	78	1,703	630	5,849	223	118	16	20,289	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,171	2,628	21	25	1	10	30,799	441	25	115	206	10	16	6	This Census does not include the Prisoners of different denominations who are in confinement.
Inspector Cox's Ditto	197	61	99	26	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	569	383	337	220	690	77	178	56	2,086	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,860	1,004	13	2	1	0	4,864	0	21	133	10	4	6	4	
Inspector Berthier's Ditto	22	408	176	9	1,070	0	88	110	206	10	0	0	2,099	49	39	1,628	1,125	918	120	29	12	7,557	441	0	0	433	387	1,380	772	55	52	12,059	2,948	18	52	3	12	15,007	602	217	147	62	6	3	0	
Serjeant Graham's Town Return ...	155	185	328	107	513	0	0	0	0	0	57	198	1,543	458	302	823	569	2,137	347	484	307	4,278	260	12	2	0	0	606	88	0	0	8,798	1,875	0	4	3	4	10,673	0	0	115	139	1	6	3	
Ditto Country Ditto ...	225	333	116	6	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	2,207	182	109	1,272	1,133	954	166	15	3	4,647	209	0	0	0	0	528	34	0	0	7,598	1,654	12	28	2	0	9,252	51	117	65	144	2	6	0	
Jemadar Mustan's Ditto ...	11	164	12	1	1,299	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	15	10	646	513	71	3	5	2	5,143	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,880	759	15	20	0	0	6,639	16	116	7	10	0	23	0	
Jemadar Mahoodeen's Return	8	241	36	3	675	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	981	18	21	739	550	153	27	5	6	2,795	158	0	0	44	42	0	0	0	0	3,754	804	8	13	1	0	4,558	70	74	7	29	0	10	0	
Total ...	671	1,663	1,211	161	6,835	0	150	110	206	10	57	346	11,420	1,503	942	7,148	3,740	10,772	963	834	402	46,795	3,248	12	2	477	429	2,514	894	65	52	70,120	11,672	87	144	11	26	81,792	1,180	570	589	600	23	70	13	

SINGAPORE;
The 23rd July 1860.

J. BURN, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Governor.